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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD CONVENTION

OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF,

HELD AT THE

NATIONAL DEAF-MUTE COLLEGE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

JUNE 26TH, 27TH AND 28TH, 1889.

NEW YORK:
PRINTED AT THE OFFICE OF "THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL."

1890.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE DEAF.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.—MORNING SESSION.

The members of the third convention of the National Association of the Deaf assembled in the chapel of the National Deaf-Mute College, at Kendall Green, near Washington, D. C., at ten o'clock A.M., with the President, Mr. E. A. Hodgson, of New York, in the chair, and the Secretary, Mr. Thomas F. Fox, of New York, recording.

The meeting having been called to order, prayer was offered by Rev. A. W. Mann, of Ohio, which was followed by the reading of the official call, as follows :

OFFICIAL CALL.

On the 25th of August, 1880, in Cinncinati, O., a large number of prominent deaf-mutes, from different States of the United States of America, assembled together and effected a national organization to be known as "The National Association of Deaf-Mutes," and on the three following days held the First National Convention of Deaf-Mutes, during the sessions of which it was agreed to meet in convention every third year thereafter.

In August, 1883, the second convention under the auspices of the National Association was held in the City of New York, and, before adjournment, it was decided to meet in Washington, D. C., to hold the Third National Convention, in August, 1888, the day of the month to be decided by the Executive Committee of the Association.

The purpose and intent of this postponement of the third convention beyond the time originally decided upon, was to enable the Association, through its Executive Committee, to provide a memorial, to be erected in honor of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the founder of American Institutions for instructing the deaf and dumb, so that the memorial could be unveiled at the Third Convention.

The inability of the sculptor to finish the memorial statue in 1888, made it necessary to again postpone the date of the convention. In accordance with the expressed wishes of prominent members of the National Association, I assumed the responsibility which the circumstances demanded and appointed the month of June of the present year, and instructed the Executive Committee, through its chairman, to take the necessary steps to select a date for the assembling of the members of the Association. The reply I deem it proper to insert in this official announcement. It is as follows :

161 East 75th St., N. Y., Feb. 4, 1889.

MR. E. A. HODGSON, *President National Association of Deaf-Mutes:*

DEAR SIR:—Pursuant to your official announcement of June 14th last, that the Third Convention of the National Association of Deaf-Mutes will assemble in the City of Washington in June, 1889, the days and place of meeting to be decided by the Executive Committee. Upon consultation with the Executive Committee and the authorities of the National College of Deaf-Mutes, through President E. M. Gallaudet, we have decided to avail ourselves of the permission, so cordially given, to have the convention meet in the chapel of the National Deaf-Mute College, Washington, D.C., June 26th, 27th and 28th, 1889.

Respectfully submitted.

THEO. A. FROELICH, *Chairman Executive Committee, National Association of Deaf-Mutes.*

The ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the statue require much preparation, and in order that the solemnity and importance of the occasion shall not be marred by lack of official action, I have the honor to make public declaration that the Orator chosen is Mr. Robert P. McGregor, of Ohio, and the Alternate Orator, Mr. George W. Veditz, of Colorado.

All deaf-mutes are cordially invited to be present at the unveiling of the Gallaudet Centennial Memorial, and to become affiliated with the National Association and participate in the proceedings of the convention. It is requested that papers upon topics relating to the welfare of deaf-mutes, or that will tend to instruct the public concerning deaf-mutes, will be prepared and presented. Those who intend to prepare papers, will add to the interest of the convention by notifying the President, and if possible giving the titles of the papers, so that they can be included in the programme which it is desired to publish.

Finally, in pursuance of the duty incumbent upon me as President of the National Association of Deaf-Mutes, I hereby announce that the Third National Convention of Deaf-Mutes will meet at the National Deaf-Mute College, in the City of Washington, D. C., at nine o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, June 26th, 1889, and will continue its sessions until a final adjournment has been reached, which will probably be during Friday, June 29th.

E. A. HODGSON, *President of the National Association of Deaf-Mutes.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 19, 1889.

Upon motion, the chair appointed Messrs. W. G. Jones, N. Y., A. H. Schory, O., and S. G. Davidson, Penn., a Committee on enrollment, a recess of ten minutes being taken to facilitate this object.

At the close of the recess, the Committee reported 114 delegates entitled to vote, with more to be heard from. The President then delivered his address, which was read orally by Dr. E. A. Fay of Washington, D. C.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

We are assembled to-day in a convention that will go down to posterity as the most memorable, if not the most important in the annals of the deaf. Conventions in general deal with the affairs of the living, but a prominent part of the proceedings of our present gathering will be to do honor to the dead. To-day it will be our privilege to listen to eulogies on the one who by his life work has made conventions of deaf-mutes possible, and to whom, above all others, deaf-mutes owe that education which enables them to perform their part in the great world of thought and action.

Aside from the solemn ceremonials attendant upon the unveiling of the Gallaudet Statue, there are other matters that will claim the attention of the convention.

Probably the most important of these is the question of accurate statistics concerning the deaf. So much has been published upon the heredity of deafness, that it rests with us to lend our aid in the collection of verified facts and figures about deaf-mutes. Incidentally, this information may be used to either disprove or verify what, to most of us, seems an asburd theory on the danger of deaf-mute intermarriages. We must settle forever the sensational alarm concerning "the formation of a deaf variety of the human race," not with assertions only, but by an array of evidence that will cause Prof. Bell to haul down the danger-signal he has hoisted, and free us from the incubus of what is becoming a widespread public prejudice. These statistics could be so collated as to reveal the relative effect of different methods of instruction upon the social condition of the deaf in their intercourse with those who can hear.

The influence of the manual and industrial training received while at school should also be ascertained, and the range of trades and vocations tabulated, with the difficulties encountered and successes attained in pursuing them. There is no question of more vital importance to the mass of deaf-mutes than that of proper industrial training. This does not imply that the deaf should be taught with the ultimate aim of becoming successful mechanics only. It merely recognizes the well-

known fact that by far the greater number of deaf-mutes at present do, and in the future will, rely upon manual labor—skilled or otherwise—for obtaining a livelihood; and even the few whose tastes and talents incline and enable them to engage in professions or callings that demand the exercise of superior mental ability, will find that manual dexterity will not retard them.

The proposition that an effort be made to have the manual alphabet taught in the public schools, which has lately been given prominence, deserves the serious attention of the convention. To say that such a course would be beneficial to deaf-mutes in every State where it is adopted, is not saying enough in its favor. That it would be helpful to the hearing, the deaf-mute who puzzles his head over the phonetic spelling that every day meets his gaze will fully avouch.

Four years ago, at its convention in Albany, N. Y., the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes passed resolutions relative to the obstacles in the way of deaf-mutes desirous of being examined for positions under the Civil Service. Certain clauses are so worded as to exclude the deaf from the competitive examinations. As there are very many posts which they could fill as acceptably and as efficiently as those in possession of all of the five senses, the clauses that debar them constitute an infringement upon their liberties as citizens that demands our united protest.

Looking backward upon the conventions of the National Association, we have every reason to congratulate the deaf of the country upon the progress made and the increasing importance of each succeeding convention. But there is still room for improvement, and as a measure of vital value, I would suggest a more perfectly and truly *national* organization. It is true there are present to-day representatives from all sections of the country. Deaf-mutes who live nearest to the place of meeting, naturally are most numerous, and therefore have the balance of voting power. This should not be. The votes of members from a single State might possibly control the sentiments and opinions of the convention, and instead of the national character they are supposed to possess, would in reality be only the expressions of a section of the country, and would go before the public clothed with a false importance. I would suggest, 1st, that each State representative be accorded one vote ; 2d, that each delegate from a society or association of deaf-mutes, on presentation of credentials, be accorded the right to vote ; and, 3d, that each State be allowed one additional vote for every ten persons present from such State. The right to debate is, of course, conceded to every member. My object in suggesting the foregoing method, is simply to give those who come from a great distance a fair chance, and to remove the handicap of

numerical strength that might render their efforts *nil.* It would also prevent designing individuals from "packing" the convention in order to forward their personal schemes.

Several of those present at this meeting are about to attend the International Congress of Deaf-Mutes, which takes place in Paris on July 10th and continues for eight days. It would be a graceful act on the part of the National Association to select and instruct one or more of these to represent us at the Congress. Certainly, the Association which assumes to represent the deaf of the United States, should have an important place in the world's congress of deaf-mutes. No other country on the globe has made such great progress in the line of deaf-mute education, and in no country is the general prosperity of deaf-mutes more universal than in the United States of America.

I need not tell you that the eyes of the public are upon the doings of this convention. What we do that is wise and good, will be applauded; what we may do that seems unusual or misdirected, will be keenly noted and set down as a peculiarity. Loss of hearing is a great drawback in the battle of life; the want of a proper understanding of our true condition by the great mass of the public, begets a prejudice that handicaps us still more. But let us keep on in the path of progress, undismayed by obstacles and undeterred by prejudice, keeping pace with our hearing brethren and helping swell the never-ceasing flow of the tide of human endeavor. Let us impress the world that we are men with willing hands and alert eyes and educated minds. In the eloquent words of "Helen G. Hawthorne," a deaf young lady of Massachusetts:

"Granted the odds are against us, Granted we enter the field
When the Fate has fought and conquered, broken our sword and shield;
What then! Shall we ask for quarter and say that our work is done?
Say rather the greater glory is ours if the field be won."

Mr John Carlin, of New York, was accorded the floor and began an address which, becoming protracted, Mr. H. White, Utah, raised the point that the speaker was out of order, and this objection was sustained by the chair.

Reports of officers being in order, Mr. T. F. Fox, read his

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

Mr. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—My work as Recording Secretary of the National Association of Deaf-Mutes, in the interval embracing the Second Convention in New York City, in August, 1883, and the present time, has been confined principally to the compilation of the Proceedings of the Second Convention of the Association. The printed proceedings were completed and turned over to the Corresponding Secretary in

the Fall of 1883, and by him distributed to the members of the Association.

At the last meeting, I received from the Treasurer of the Association, Mr. D. W. George, the sum of two dollars to be expended for Record books. Of this amount, fifty cents was paid for a record book, and the balance, in addition to sixty cents advanced by myself, was used in defraying the expenses of correspondence with speakers at the convention, and in forwarding proof-sheets of their remarks for correction.

In December, 1886, I received from the late Mr. W. A. Bond, a member of the Association from Brooklyn, N. Y., a motion to change the time for the meeting of the third convention from the last week in August, 1887, to June, 1888. The motion being seconded by Mr. Thomas Godfrey, also of Brooklyn, was presented by me to the President. By his orders printed circulars, explaining the motion and enclosing ballots, were sent to members, who, by a majority vote agreed to the proposed change.

In February, 1888, a second motion was received from Mr. Bond, proposing a change in the place of meeting from Washington, D. C., to Hartford, Conn., the date, June, 1888, being retained. As the Gallaudet Memorial could not possibly be completed before June, 1889, and as the previous motion had not been reconsidered, and morever, as the condition of the funds of the Association would not admit of any further expenditures of this character, the President decided that it would be impossible to obtain an individual vote of the members on the second motion. Mr. Bond subsequently issued ballots at his own expense and the motion failed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS F. FOX,
Recording Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1889.

Mr. H. White followed with the

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—As Corresponding Secretary, I did not have much to do, and have only to report that after the National Convention in New York City, I received about one hundred and fifty copies of the Proceedings of the Convention for general distribution. Of these, about seventy-five copies were in a damaged condition owing to the package having got torn open on the way, and I reported the fact to President Hodgson. There was not so great a demand for copies as I expected, because the proceedings had been printed in full in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, and none wanted a copy of the pamphlet except for reference. I sent a copy to all members who enclosed a stamp for it, but sold only

six or seven copies to non-members upon receipt of the selling price, fifteen cents. After coming to Utah, I sent the rest of the pamphlets and the money received from their sale to D. W. George, the treasurer. This is all I have to report.

Respectfully submitted.

H. C. WHITE, *Cor. Sec'y.*

DR. TREASURER'S ACCOUNT. CR.

1883.			1883.			
Aug. 30.	Received from members of 2d convention...	$159 00	Aug. 30.	Paid for 3 days' rent of Lyric Hall.....	$75 00
1884.			" "	Paid W. A. Bond for services on Local Committee.....	10 00
Jan. 14.	Received from R. B. Lawrence, retiring Treasurer.....	16 00	" "	Paid John Wilkinson for services on Local Committee.....	3 00
Dec. 21.	Received from Henry White from sale of pamphlets.....	90	" "	Paid E. A. Hodgson for advertising in *Journal*.....	10 00
1885.			" "	Paid W. A. Bond for advertising in *Leader*..	5 00
Sept. 28.	Received membership fee from A. G. Draper.....	1 00	" "	Paid Jacques Loew for silk badges.....	4 25
1889.			" "	Paid E. A. Hodgson for printing badges.....	1 00
June 27.	Received from members of 3d convention...	126 00	" "	Paid W. H. Weeks for Treasurer's book.....	3 00
" "	Refunded by W. H. Weeks.....	25	" "	Paid D. W. George for Treasurer's book...	3 00
			" "	Paid T. F. Fox for Secretary's books.....	2 00
			1884.		
			May 24.	Paid New York Institution for printing 400 pamphlets.....	50 00
			Dec. 21.	Paid for expressing pamphlets from Salt Lake City.....	1 00
			1887.		
			June 29.	Paid T. F. Fox for printing and postal expenses.....	7 00
			1889.		
			June 27.	Paid E. A. Hodgson for advertising in *Journal*.....	15 00
				Balance on hand.....	113 90
		$303 15			$303 15

D. W. GEORGE,
Treasurer.

All these reports were adopted and ordered to be placed on file.

Mr. S. G. Davidson, Pennsylvania, moved that the President appoint an interpreter for the benefit of hearing visitors; seconded. Prof. J. C. Gordon, Washington, suggested the selection of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, New York, for the position, and the hint was followed by Mr. White's amendment to Mr. Davidson's motion that Rev. Dr. Gallaudet be selected. Mr. Davidson accepted the amendment, which was passed unanimously, and Dr. Gallaudet was conducted to the platform amid applause. Communications were read by the Secretary as follows:

FROM DOUGLAS TILDEN.

PARIS, FRANCE, June 5, 1889.

E. A. HODGSON, *President National Deaf-Mute Convention*:

SIR:—Some three years ago, the Gallaudet Committee instituted a competition for the building of the Gallaudet Memorial Monument. A notice was inserted in the New York *Deaf-Mutes' Journal* inviting artists to forward designs to that end. Among them was myself. I then had a design which I would like to have had submitted. But I could not, and it would have been useless for me to have had forwarded it, for:—

First Reason: The time (two weeks) allowed the competitors for the completion and forwarding of the designs, was not only in itself ridiculously short, but also unjust to those living at a distance from Washington, D. C. When I first read the *Journal*, six days had already elapsed, during which the mail had been on the way across the continent, two days therefore remained in which to finish the modelling, get the grouping in plaster, complete the pedestal, box them and forward them to the Committee, and six days more to get them to Washington. As a matter of course, I did not send the design, though I would have done so under proper circumstances.

Second Reason: When the Committee met, it ignored the competition it had sanctioned and called for. With it, the *Journal* notice was simply a blind. No competition was meant to have been instituted. The Committee refused to consider the merits of such other designs than French's as might have been submitted, of which there were several by deaf artists, who had taken the whole thing in good faith. The whole sittings were consumed in considering whether deaf artists should take part in the competition, during which time their designs were excluded from the room, a proceeding at once dishonest, dishonorable and illegal.

For which reasons I respectfully ask the Convention to reimburse me for my work, loss of time and expense, to the extent of one hundred dollars, which like sum was paid to Albert Ballin, of New York.

I do not ask justice at your hands, because I am, or was, hostile to the selection of the sculptor who has since completed the monument. That is not, and has never been, true; but that is not the question. I objected, and still object, to have received at the hands of the committee such treatment

as is an insult to the intelligence of the deaf of America, and to that "sentiment of patriotism as well as friendship and admiration" they bear towards each other.

Yours truly,

DOUGLAS TILDEN.

FROM D. S. ROGERS.

OLATHE, KAN., June 22, '89.

President National Deaf-Mute Convention:

DEAR SIR:—I regret very much my inability to be present at the convention and the unveiling of the Gallaudet statue. Though far from you in body, I am with you in spirit.

Wishing the convention success and the participants an enjoyable time, I am,

Very truly yours,

D. S. ROGERS,
Ex. Com. G. C. M. F.

P. S.—I wish to express, through you, our gratitude to Dr. E. M. Gallaudet for his kind invitation to be the guests of the College while attending the convention.

D. S. R.

FROM P. S. ENGLEHARDT.

MILWAUKEE, June 24, '89.

MR. THOMAS FOX, *Secretary of the National Deaf-Mute Association:*

DEAR SIR:—I regret my inability of being present at the Convention, for work is rushing and the foreman refused to give me a week's furlong. It is a great disappointment to me. I hope the convention will be a great success, and I wish those who are present to have a grand and enjoyable time.

Yours respectfully,

P. S. ENGLEHARDT.

FROM WASHINGTON HOUSTON.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1889.

MR. THOMAS F. FOX,
Recording Secretary N. D. M. A.:

DEAR SIR:—Though I am one of the vice-presidents of the Association, yet I regret my inability to be present at the coming convention in Washington, D. C., on account of being compelled to be at work, which is too pressing for me to be off at that time. Please enclosed you will find one dollar, for which I will continue my membership in the association.

I would suggest that the next convention should be held in this city (Phila.), because Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet, the founder of the American education of the deaf, was born in this city.

Please inform me the result of the above suggestion, before you go over the sea.

I extend my best wishes for the success of the coming convention.

Yours very respectfully,

WASHINGTON HOUSTON.

FROM THOMAS L. BROWN.

FLINT, MICH., June 24, 1889.

E. A. HODGSON, ESQ.,

President National Deaf-Mute Association:

DEAR SIR:—I should be happy to be with you all at the third National Convention, but such a pleasure is not mine. Though not in person, I shall be present in spirit.

You have my best wishes for the success of said convention, and also for a pleasant voyage and a safe return to you personally, and all that go to Paris as delegates from our beloved country.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS L. BROWN.

Mr. A. B. Greener moved that the President wire to ex-President Hayes the condolence and sympathy of the association in his hour of sore affliction caused by the death of his beloved wife. The motion was seconded and adopted, and the following telegram was dispatched:

HON. R. B. HAYES, Fremont, O.,

The National Association of Deaf-Mutes, in convention assembled at Washington, D. C., tenders its sincerest sympathy in your irreparable loss.

E. A. HODGSON, *President.*

The following response was received:

EDWIN A. HODGSON, ESQ., *President:*

My DEAR SIR:—Mrs. Hayes had a warm and peculiar interest in the deaf-mutes at Columbus and Washington. Your kind expressions in behalf of the National Association are very welcome. All thanks.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Rev. J. M. Koehler, Penn., moved for a committee of three on Resolutions. The motion was seconded by Mr. R. P. McGregor, O., and adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed by the President: Messrs. R. P. McGregor, O., Chairman, Henry C. White, Utah, George T. Dougherty, Mo.

The Executive Committee were called upon for their report on Constitution and By-Laws, but asked to be allowed further time for consultation, which was granted.

The President announced the reading of papers in order, and introduced Mr. Thomas F. Fox, N. Y., who presented a paper on "The Federation of the Deaf," which was read orally by Dr. Fay.

THE FEDERATION OF THE DEAF.

BY THOMAS F. FOX, N. Y.

A retrospective glance over the field of events in the history of the deaf during the past decade, will convince the most skeptical that there has been an advance forward, both as regards their education and their social status—an advance decidedly for the better. And if we will take the trouble to enquire by what means this advance has been made, while allowing due credit to the efforts of our college, our schools, and their thousands of devoted instructors, we shall still discover that no little part of this progress has resulted from the agitation, by the deaf themselves, of several important questions closely affecting them. It is evident that on such subjects as "statistics," "intermarriage," "clannishness," and "system" or "method," the deaf are fully aware of their importance as controlling elements in their lives and happiness, and they feel that it is about time that they put a curb to the practice of a few interested parties, who promulgate false views of those subjects under the cloak of scientific theories.

This work of agitation has, heretofore, been almost wholly pushed forward by a few independent individuals, and without that systematic union which alone can accomplish the greatest good. "Union gives strength and firmness to the humblest aid." Everything is conquered by its all prevading influence, and where any great purpose is to be attained, concerted action by all interested is productive of more lasting results than unaided individual efforts.

This naturally suggests the wisdom of united action on the part of associations of the deaf throughout the country, with a view to a more effectual education of the public respecting the deaf, their original condition, their schools, their abilities after education, and some of the impositions they are obliged to suffer. We do not come here to complain, nor to seek pity, but to put our case in a logical form, so that all fair-minded men can view it, and make their own deductions.

> "Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
> Or knock the breast, no weakness, no contempt,
> Dispraise or blame, nothing but well and fair."

It is an undeniable fact that that great part of the public, to whom the term deaf-mute is synonymous with charity and asylum, cannot be too soon enlightened on the subject; and it remains for us to accomplish this purpose. The sooner the task is accomplished, the better it will be for our schools, our teachers, and ourselves.

A very little reflection will show us where unity of effort will aid us. We all agree that it is poor policy for us to seek the society of each other to the exclusion of all communication

with those who hear. This is not the object of our education, but rather the contrary, for we find no difficulty whatever in the way of social intercourse among ourselves. What we desire and continually strive for, is an opportunity for freely enjoying the society of our hearing acquaintances. We are aware of the advantages to be derived from a full and free intercourse with cultivated people with all their senses, but just here we are reminded that, however beautiful and plausible may be the arguments of our hearing friends, who discuss the subject from their standpoint, fortified with the conditional "if," we who are deaf and have learned from that hard master "experience," know how futile our efforts must often prove in our endeavors to enjoy forced intercourse with the hearing. However, this is not the point I desire to arrive at, but rather, what is equally as important, to consider that we are debarred from the practical benefits of many organizations which the hearing community enjoys. Prejudices, based in a great measure on the ill-founded representation of our inferior physical and mental power, have produced this result. The Masonic Order excludes the deaf forever and beyond appeal, and we find ourselves, in many instances, refused the beneficial aid of life insurance, purely on account of absurd impressions regarding deafness. Again, even in our glorious country, which regards all its citizens as equal before the law, we are discriminated against in the Civil Service, not from inferior mental powers, but because we cannot hear or, in some instances, cannot carry on conversation by speech.

Now it is but common sense to suppose that did people fully understand that deafness, while in some respects an impediment, does not necessarily prevent an educated man from performing most of the duties of life, this restriction would not prevail. Well, what are we going to do about it? Clearly we are left the only alternative of benefiting and protecting ourselves through the agency of our own associations, and it is to this united action we must trust, at least till some other channel presents itself.

With the present advanced state of education among the deaf, what is to hinder us from remodelling this organization after the form of the Order of Elect Surds, which flourished so prosperously several years ago? In its time it extended all over the country and performed, quietly and imperceptibly, untold good. Its beneficial influence was not limited to its members, and, as its field enlarged, its capacity for usefulness developed beyond all expectation. If such re-organization is not possible, there could still be formed some bond of union among the associations of the deaf in the United States, if not in the world. The objects of all are similar in a greater or less degree. As they all strive for the best interests of the deaf, would they not

profit by making this National Association a body wherein delegates from every State association could meet the foremost deaf-mutes of all sections, and, in the language of the day, pool their issues on a common basis of work and interest. Some such re-organization is absolutely necessary, for the association as at present constituted has no reliable standing. By the terms of membership the deaf-mutes in whatever city the convention may happen to assemble, have, by their numerical strength, a preponderating influence on all the questions considered. They control all decisions, and consequently often fail to voice the sentiments of the entire community. What is demanded is an apportionment of membership among the different states, so that each section shall be entitled to a representation in proportion to its importance, or to the number of deaf-mutes within its borders. What might be better still, would be to allow a certain number of votes to each society or association, which could, when necessary, be cast by proxy. In this way the stability of the association, as a whole, would be maintained and its influence be much more far reaching than it is at present. Its declarations would then have some weight, and not be mere empty words and phrases. Now is the time, and here, in the Capital of our country, in the hall of the college which is our hope and pride, is the place, to put this new order of affairs into practical operation.

But what can such an association do, you ask. Many things. Besides a determined attempt to remedy the evils already referred to, there is plenty of work for us to accomplish. There is but one home for aged and infirm deaf-mutes in the whole forty-two States of the Union; statistics on the intermarriage of the deaf, and their results, are so mixed that the subject has become one of controversy; our schools and their work, and our mental and social status are so misunderstood by the general public as to fill us alternately with amusement and contempt. Almost every one of our schools comes under the supervision of a State Board of Charities, though what relation charity can rightfully hold to a right guaranteed to every child—a free education—is beyond our comphrension. It will be seen that public opinion, that mighty power, still requires careful culture on many questions relating to the deaf. How is this to be accomplished? by our deaf-mute papers? by our school reports? These are very good agents in their way, but they do not receive the attention they deserve. What is particularly required is a literary or information bureau attached to our association and controlled by a wide-awake director, which will collect statistics and information, aid such channels of dissemination as the *Annals*, and supply the press and legislatures, as occasions demand. Properly directed, such a bureau would do much to prevent the careless legislation, which is the bane of

so many of our schools. These are frequently placed at the mercy of political schemers, and when attacked, their good management and real merit does not always shield them from harm. It is at such times that their alumni, organized into associations, should endeavor to render assistance. Take, for example, the work of the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes during the last session of the New York Legislature. At the convention of the association held in August, 1888, a resolution was adopted, favoring the restoration of the per capita allowance for pupils in the New York schools to its original rate. The association did not stop at mere resolving, but took steps to have the resolution considered. In the name of the five thousand deaf-mutes in the State, it argued the justice of the request, and the prospects are that the next session will find the original rate restored. What is being done by one association can be done by others, and an answer be returned to the mooted question: Of what benefit are deaf-mute associations?

I am perfectly aware that in presenting these suggestions for a closer union of associations of the deaf, I run counter to the old saw, which holds these very associations responsible as being the principal means of fostering exclusiveness among the deaf. I do not believe this is so. Personally, I go into and enjoy the society of a large circle of hearing friends, but this does not lessen my enjoyment of the society of my deaf friends, nor prevent me from showing an interest in their welfare and striving to advocate those interests with all the means at my disposal. What is more, I believe that every educated deaf-mute should aid those who are not so fortunate in mental attainments. Opposed to the arguments against associations of the deaf, a stronger one can be adduced in their favor—to wit, but for the publicity given to many questions at our conventions, the deaf would still continue to be misrepresented on several points to a greater degree than at present.

And at this very moment we stand in need of the urgent action of this association in connection with the enumeration of the next census. If we do not wish to be classed, as formerly, with the insane, idiotic and criminals, we should take a strong stand in requesting the Superintendent of the Census to place the deaf in a separate class. And in furtherance of this purpose, I respectfully present the following resolution for your action:

Resolved, That the President of the National Association of Deaf-Mutes, in convention assembled, appoint a committee of three members to consider a method of enumeration of the deaf in the Eleventh Census, and that the same be reported at their earliest convenience, and that the views of the association,

when adopted, be presented to the Hon. Robert Porter, Superintendent of the Census, for his action thereon.

The resolution, which closed the paper, was seconded by Mr. A. B. Greener, O., and was passed by a rising vote. Subsequently, the President appointed, as Committee on Census, Messrs. Thomas F. Fox, N. Y., Chairman, Melville Ballard, Washington, D. C., Dudley W. George, Ill.

As it was now near the lunch hour, it was agreed to postpone discussion of Mr. Fox's paper till the next day.

Mr. P. J. Hasenstab, Ill., presented a motion for a committee of three on Order of Business, which was seconded by Mr. Greener, O., and passed, the following gentlemen being appointed on the committee:—Messrs. P. J. Hasenstab, Ill., Chairman, James C. Balis, Penn., George W. Veditz, Col.

Mr. Dougherty, Mo., offered a motion that the chair appoint a committee of five on nominations, which was seconded and passed.

A recess was taken till three o'clock P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The programme attending the Presentation and Unveiling of the Gallaudet Memorial Statue occupied the afternoon session, and was as follows:

PROGRAMME.

(In the Hall, at 3 o'clock P.M.)

OVERTURE—"Night Songs of Ossian," - - - *Gade.*

INVOCATION, by Rev. JOB TURNER, of Virginia;
[In signs, by the author; read orally by Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET.]

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE;
[In signs, by the Chairman of the Committee, THEODORE A. FROEHLICH, of New York; read by EDWARD M. GALLAUDET.]

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—It is now nearly six years since you appointed a committee of which I have the honor to be Chairman, and to which you entrusted the duty of erecting a statue on the grounds of the National Deaf-Mute College, to commemorate the Centennial of the birth of Thomas

Hopkins Gallaudet, the first friend, teacher and benefactor, of the deaf of America.

Your Committee has finished its labors, and believe that the wisdom of its choice of Mr. D. C. French, as the artist, is fully justified by the excellence of his work.

The memorial was erected with means furnished by voluntary contributions by the deaf and their friends of every State, Territory and District of the United States.

The Treasurer reports that the condition of the fund up to the 22d inst., was as follows :

Total receipts from all source.....	$12,344 75
Total disbursements to date named.....	5,531 28
Balance on hand.....	6,813 47

Most of the expenses are yet to be paid. As soon as possible after they have been settled, an itemized report of receipts and disbursements will be published. From present appearances a balance will be left after all expenses shall have been met.

Our duty done, we tender you this fitting memorial to a man whose labor was so beneficent, whose character so fine and true and unselfish, and we hope it will be as acceptable to you as it is satisfactory to the Committee.

THE POWER OF LOVE—from "The Redemption,"—*Gounod.*

REMARKS by EDMUND BOOTH, of Iowa, a pupil (1828) of THOMAS HOPKINS GALLAUDET;

[In signs by JOHN B. HOTCHKISS; read by the son of the author, FRANK W. BOOTH.]

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Thomas H. Gallaudet is a very proper occasion to recall and put in durable form the man and his life labors. I entered school at Hartford two years before he retired, and knew and met him frequently for years afterwards.

When the occasion or emergency arises, the man to lead or conduct appears. This has often been noticed in the course of the world's progress. Schools for the Deaf had been established in Europe, but none in America. The child, Alice Cogswell, had been seen by hundreds, and no one could devise a way whereby she might be relieved. Many thousands of others under similar infliction were scattered over the country, and no one offered aid in the way of opening their understandings. Like the Priest and Levite, they went by on the other side, not from indifference, but in sheer despair of being able to do anything.

As with the Abbe de l'Epee, and with Mr. Seixas, of Phila-

delphia, so it was with Mr. Gallaudet. His meeting with Alice opened and brought to view the leading traits of the man. These traits were sympathy with the sorrowing and an abiding and active desire to do good. For the usual pursuits of his fellow men, wealth and mere selfishness, he seemed to have no passion at all. Of course, he knew the duty of providing for family, and was as economical as circumstances would allow. Beyond that he seemed to give no thought as regards worldly advantages.

As a teacher he performed his full duty, having always a class under his daily care for fourteen years, and notwithstanding his frail physical strength, he was always at his post and always earnest. He taught the first or highest class in the school, Laurent Clerc the second, (retired in 1830,) and the members of that highest class are all dead, the last to pass away being William Willard, who died about a year ago. Mr Gallaudet asked to be released from the labor of teaching and to be allowed to attend exclusively to the general superintendence alone, but certain teachers were opposed. It is hard for most men to leave their long-traveled ruts. Often they have to be wrenched out, or await the slow growth of a new generation. But for the opposition of teachers, his request would have been granted and he might have held his position to the end of life.

His successor, Louis Weld, recalled from the Philadelphia school, was, by vote of the Board, allowed the boon desired by Mr. Gallaudet, and doubtless at the instance of the latter, for he well knew the many duties required of a head of the institution, and the Directors, never visiting the school, knew next to nothing.

A striking instance of Mr. Gallaudet's devotion to the good of others was shown when the Philadelphia school applied to him for a superintendent or principal, and, years later, the New York school made a similar application. On his recommendation these two schools took the two best, ablest and most successful hearing teachers the Hartford school had produced in its first thirty years. The result justified the choice.

In the years that followed, he devoted himself to other duties connected with Insane Hospitals, State and county prisons, and with preparing books for the young people. What he received for all these labors I never knew. As already stated, his passion was not for money-making, but for benefitting mankind. He was of the type of Melancthon, Socrates, Howard, Florence Nightingale, Clara Barton, and Father Oberlin. The world needs storms often, hurricanes now and then, and perhaps tornadoes. Mahomet, the first Napoleon, Cromwell, were of that class in the moral and mental world. Mahomet destroyed idolatry and substituted *Allah il Allah*. Napoleon and Cromwell shattered serfdom and the idea of the divine right of kings.

Gallaudet and the others named above were the sunshine, the gentle rain and the dew, that brought forth and promoted growth of the intelligence and the better nature of man. He was of earnest nature, but he was not an ascetic. Genuine kindliness, an ever active intelligence and love of humor, were his leading traits. This last quality displayed itself even on his death-bed. Holding in his hands the certificate of an honorary degree just received from Oberlin College, he remarked that "it came just in time not to be too late." He was so like Father Oberlin that it was proper this honor should come from a college bearing the name.

In short, of all the twenty-five or thirty teachers in the first thirty years of the Hartford school, T. H. Gallaudet most nearly approached the stamp of Jesus Christ. The Hartford school directly, and the college indirectly, are his best monuments. We may well cherish his memory.

ORATION, by ROBERT P. MCGREGOR, of Ohio;

[In signs, by the author; read by CHARLES N. HASKINS.]

With great pomp and ceremony, and amid general rejoicing, we recently celebrated the centenary of our nationality. We then congratulated ourselves upon our national progress during the last century, which is patent to the whole world. Our bosoms swelled and our hearts beat high in contemplating the wonderful strides that our country has made in population, in material prosperity, in the arts and sciences, in literature and in education. To all these we can justly "point with pride," but to none of them more so than to that department of education relating especially to the deaf. For nowhere else in the world are there to-day such good schools for the deaf and so many of them; nowhere else is such adequate provision made for every deaf person in the land; nowhere else is education for them free as the air of heaven for all; and nowhere else can you find the match of this noble, this grand institution of learning within whose walls we are assembled to-day.

To whom, more than to any single man, are we indebted for all this? I unhesitatingly reply, to Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, in commemoration of the centenary of whose birth, and in honor of whose character and services, we are here gathered from far and near.

The history of the Greeks begins with the advent of Cadmus among them. Before that, Grecian history is a blank. He taught them the use of the alphabet, and *then* their history began, and what a glorious history it is! With the appearance of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet upon the scene, the history of the deaf of this country begins. Up to that time, that the deaf existed in America was as unknown as the existence of the

Greeks before they began to emerge from barbarism into the the light of civilization, or if one was met with here and there, he was looked upon as a nonentity, or as a barbarian to be feared, whose existence was simply tolerated because the civilization, by which he was surrounded, but of which he was no part, forbade the killing of any creature in human form, no matter how deformed or loathsome he might be. With the advent of Gallaudet, our Cadmus, among us, what a change was speedily wrought! He brought with him the manual alphabet, he unfolded to our astonished gaze the civilization by which we were encompassed, nay, he did more for us than the Cadmus of old could do for his pupils, he bade us look up and behold a Saviour crucified holding out the blessed hope of immortality beyond the grave. Under his guidance we quickly emerged from darkness and took our place in the ranks of civilization—and we have kept it ever since.

Born on the 10th of December, 1788, Gallaudet had attained his manhood when called to the work of educating the deaf. With no training for this peculiar work, with thoughts and aspirations hitherto directed toward the pulpit, and, being naturally of a diffident disposition, he hesitated long before undertaking this enterprise. Not that he, for a moment, doubted the successful issue of it, but because he modestly distrusted his own qualifications and ability to forward it. The only question with him, however, was, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" but he was divinely appointed to the mission, and when he did, after long self-communion, undertake it, he gave himself with entire devotion to to the cause, and he brought to that cause the ripest learning, the most fervid eloquence and the most varied attainments. He labored with zeal, modestly seeking not the applause of man, but said: "To God be all the glory," his only ambition being to tread in the footsteps of Him who, while on the earth, went about doing good.

Not in haste, however, are life's achievements wrought, but slowly and by sure degrees. He must first become a learner that he might fitly teach. Joyfully he set forth for England on his mission of love, hoping to be able to speedily bring back the means of enlightening the darkened minds of those whose cause he had made his own. There he was permitted to enter the promised land and view its possibilities, but he was forbidden to carry away any of its fruit to refresh the famished souls in his own country. Leaving them, as he sorrowfully expressed it, to retain "a sad monopoly of the resources of charity," he turned his face toward Paris, where he received a most cordial welcome from Abbe Sicard, upon whom had fallen the mantle of the sainted L'Epee. Patiently, step by step, from the lowest to the highest class, he followed the intricate windings of that system which, through the eye, penetrates the dark veil en-

shrouding the minds of the deaf, and finally casts it triumphantly aside, allowing them to bask in the rays of the full-orbed sun of knowledge, as it rises in all splendor before them, illuminating their path to happiness and usefulness. In three months, he was in full possession of the theory and practice of the system, and was impatient to return to America, that not a moment might be lost in imparting to the deaf the glad tidings of their emancipation from the thraldom of ignorance. But there was one thing lacking. He had not mastered the language by which all was to be accomplished. He discovered that the language, beautiful in its sinuosity, scope and expressiveness, was without a literature, and that it possessed neither dictionary nor grammar. It was a language to be learned only from the living model. How then was he to acquire it without remaining two or three years, at least? Meanwhile, his "dear children," as he affectionately called them, would be growing up and perhaps dying in ignorance of their Creator and Redeemer. He solved the problem by bringing with him a living, walking dictionary, in the person of Abbe Sicard's most accomplished deaf assistant, Laurent Clerc.

Arriving in this country with his assistant on the 9th of August, 1816, after nine months of preliminary labors in various parts of New England, he was ready to begin his work, and it is very evident, from his writings, that he never regretted his failure to acquire the English system. On the contrary, he came to look upon what he then considered a misfortune, as a Providential interposition in favor of the deaf of America, and as such *we* look upon it to-day.

On the 20th of April, 1817, at Hartford, surrounded by seven pupils, which number increased to thirty-three before the end of the year, Gallaudet began the work which has reached such vast proportions, and which has had far-reaching effects that he little dreamed of, and he remained at his post until 1830, when he retired.

In perusing the history of this brief period from 1815 to 1830, so fraught with momentous interest to us, we are not so much surprised that Gallaudet retired at all, but that he did not retire sooner from a task that promised no fame and few emoluments. For, besides the difficulties inevitably connected with the inception and prosecution of a new enterprise, which called down opposition from unexpected quarters, and which the public required to be "educated up to," he was harassed by ill health and internal dissensions. He, however, remained at his post with heroic devotion to the cause, notwithstanding that lucrative positions in more congenial fields were awaiting him, until the question of the possibility of educating the deaf was no longer an experiment, but an established success; established upon such a secure foundation that no change in administration could

shake or destroy it, and for that he deserves our most unstinted praise.

How much, after all, often depends upon a single human being, and how thankful the deaf are to-day throughout America, that, for them, was raised up a pioneer so magnificently endowed by talents and virtue!

In those early days, every thing depended upon the projector. Had he begun wrong there would have been endless stumbling about in the dark for the right way, and, although it might eventually have been found, we would, even at this late day, be the sufferers.

That Gallaudet began aright, was due to his extreme caution or conservatism; his native sagacity, the philosophical bent of his mind, and, last but not least, his Christian character. The first led him to advance slowly, to be sure of his ground before taking a step; the second showed him the nature of the material he had to work upon, and the most advantageous manner of utilizing it; the third led him into a profound study of the human mind, as exemplified in the mental condition of the uneducated deaf, which was of vast advantage to us in its results; and the last caused him to lay the foundation of their education firmly upon moral and religious grounds.

The result was he made few, if any, mistakes to begin with, never had to retrace his steps, and was continually advancing.

The deaf had no voice in these preparations. They were simply receptive, glad to get anything in the shape of an education, no matter how crude or indigestible. "We came to a prepared banquet, and had seats assigned to us." That we received bread instead of a stone, we are thankful, and now that we have eaten our fill, now that we are capable of judging and criticising, we have pronounced it good. Aye, the best that the world affords, assertions to the contrary notwithstanding by those iconoclasts who would ruthlessly tear down the temple that he builded, and wherein we have been fed, sanctified and blessed. What! shall we stand idly by, and see the wise and philosophical system instituted by him destroyed by secret or outspoken enemies? Heaven forbid! Let us rather say, "Ours to enjoy, ours to protect, and ours to transmit to future generations."

Gallaudet was no servile imitator. He was not content with repeating the experiments or diffusing the discoveries of the Old World without attempting to add a single fact or principle to the old stock. When offered the services of an assistant of the London Institution to introduce the English system in America, his reply was: "I came to qualify *myself*." That was the key to his success. He introduced modifications and improvements, as his own judgment and experience suggested. He did not attempt to build up a cast-

iron system, but one that embodied the elements of growth and improvement. He, at the outset, sought to identify the New England States, and the general Government, with the education of the deaf, and he succeeded ; so it is to him, in a large measure, that we owe the fact that every American school for the deaf to-day rests securely upon the basis of our common school system, instead of being private beneficiaries depending upon the charity of the benevolent, as in England. His inborn Americanism accounts for the circumstance of there being no privileged classes in the first school for the deaf, which has served as a model for all others, the rich and the poor being placed upon the same footing, a thing unknown in English and Continental schools ; and to him, also, is due the regular worship of God, and systematic moral and religious instruction that forms so important a part of the curriculum of our schools.

His clearness of comprehension and logical reasoning, his enthusiasm in the pursuit of knowledge and philosophical insight into the workings of the mind, his great common sense and supreme patience, together with his consummate mastery of the sign language and wonderful descriptive powers, assured his success as a teacher.

But that for which, above all else, we are indebted to Gallaudet, is his adoption of the sign-language as the chief *means* of reaching the understanding of the deaf and communicating instruction to them.

He was thoroughly conversant with the English, German and French methods and their results, before he left France on his return voyage. He had explored the whole field, looking only for whatever it contained of worth and value to the deaf. Adopting the French system, he was satisfied that he was bringing with him the best the world afforded, and he never had occasion to change his opinion or regret his action.

Like a wise engineer, he made a careful, philosophical and scientific survey of the ground, and he adopted the sign-language as the *best*, the *shortest* and the *deepest* channel by which to convey the stream of knowledge to the dreary desert, overrun by the thorns and briars of ignorance, which he wished to irrigate ; not a mere shallow rivulet—just sufficient to nourish a few favored spots, and cause to grow thereon a few flowers of speech to the wonder and admiration of an unthinking public, that would win applause for himself, though of no permanent benefit, while the rest of the desert thirsted in vain—but a deep, steady stream, ample to supply *all* to the exclusion of no spot whatever. The object of his solicitude was the *whole* body of the deaf. No part of it was large enough to fill his enlarged philanthropy.

The sign-language in its development has followed the same lines that govern all languages. From the primitive form in which

L'Epee found it in his first pupils, it has gone on steadily developing in terseness, significance, accuracy, copiousness and beauty, until now it is capable of rendering every phase of human thought. Like other languages, it has its dialects, its slang terms, and its value as a repository of forgotten usages. Having no lexicon, its vocabulary, though rich and expressive, and capable of infinite combinations, is necessarily short; for nowhere is the law of "the survival of the fittest" more rigorously enforced. In this language, all useless verbiage is ruthlessly doomed to extinction by the very necessities of its existence. The tendency is always to condensation and force of expression. It is a "most picturesque and pliable instrument of human thought, the birthright of the deaf, God's compensating gift to those from whom he has withheld the greater blessing of speech;"* It is "a highly practical and singularly descriptive language, adapted as well to spiritual as material objects, and brings kindred souls into much more close and conscious communion than that of speech, enlarged by culture into greater copiousness, more precision and greater accuracy,"† until "it has reached a clearness, an eloquence, a power as impressive to us as any spoken language ever is to any hearing audience, and which exercises over us through the whole range of human thought a supreme influence, which no words, spoken, written or finger-spelled, can hope to equal." ‡

This is the channel through which Gallaudet conveyed the golden Argosy laden with the choicest literature of all ages, scientific facts gleaned from all parts of the world, and the truths of Revelation to a benighted people in the dark valley of ignorance.

And what has been the result?

If there is nothing of value in the result of his labors, in the principles which he laid down for his own guidance, and those that have come, and are to come, after him, then this monument is raised without cause, and all our labor, time and money, has been thrown away.

There is a Latin inscription in the Church of St. Paul's, in London, referring to Sir Christopher Wren, which reads: "If you would behold his monument, look around you," which may be applied in a far more comprehensive sense to Gallaudet's work. If you would behold the results of his labors, of his system of education, look around you. Not upon the magnificent buildings for the accommodation of the deaf which adorn almost every State and Territory. These are but so many screens erected to reflect his light, the means of applying his principles, and the results are not to be judged by the attainments made while the pupils are at school, but by the manner in which they are able to utilize their attainments after they leave school. No, you need not go so far. Look around you on your immediate

* R. S. Storrs. † T. H. Gallaudet. ‡ G. O. Fay.

surroundings. You will see the results on all sides, in your shops and manufactories, in the schoolroom and pulpit, in the studio of the artist and laboratory of the chemist, in government and mercantile offices, on the farm and in the bowels of the earth, in the printing office and in the editor's sanctum, in society's giddy whirl and in the quiet home circle. Go where you will, in the city, village, or country, you will see the results of his labors, of the system he inaugurated, in useful, exemplary citizens, who contribute their share to the general prosperity; in good neighbors, who do as they would be done by; and in good Christians whose scope of vision is not terminated by the narrow horizon of this life, but stretches away into the endless vistas of eternity.

And yet there are those who have risen up, in these latter days, to attack his memory and annul his work, who boldly assert that the system which he instituted, and which to-day combines the best parts of all other systems, "consists only in equipping deaf-mutes with a more systematic language of signs than they already possessed, and in enabling them to understand each other;" and that those taught by this system are "human in shape, but only half human in attributes."

My friends, as Daniel Webster once said in one of his most eloquent addressess, "We must sometimes be tolerant to folly and patient at the sight of the extreme waywardness of men;" but I confess that when I reflect on the past history of the deaf of this country, on the results attained, on our present prosperity, and on what the future has in store for us depending on this beneficent system, and when I see that there are men who can find in all this nothing good, nothing valuable, nothing truly beneficial but everything to condemn, I must acknowledge the utter weakness of words to express my feelings. I am compelled to fall back on the sign language to do justice to the subject.

O that those who, in their misdirected zeal, would sweep away not only what we already possess but all power to acquire new possessions, were imbued with a little of the spirit of charity and more of the wisdom that characterized Gallaudet, and to which he gave expression when he said: "Palsied be the hand that attempts to build up one part of the walls of the spiritual Jerusalem by prostrating another in ruins; I would not draw forth your sympathy for one project of benevolence by decrying others," then they would not consider it necessary to tear down the temple that he built in order to erect their own, nor would they while glorifying in their ignorance of a language presume to attack it as "illogical, disjointed," and "barbarous."

It has fallen to us, the chief beneficiaries of his labors, to rear a lasting, a fitting memorial to Gallaudet, but we are not the only ones from whom the debt of gratitude is due. Other

thousands have been blessed by his philanthropic labors, his wise counsels and the ripe fruits of his talents and attainments. The stream of his benevolence, ever steady, ever calm and pure, was perennial. For thirteen years it continued to flow into the school at Hartford, and when it was prematurely cut off from that outlet, instead of drying up, it arose and spread out in all directions, fructifying wherever it touched. Some of it ran, unseen and unnoticed of man, into the county jail, reviving and refreshing the drooping spirits there, nourishing into nobler purpose the languishing virtues hitherto neglected, and, continuing on beyond, prepared the soil for homes for discharged convicts. Another stream from this inexhaustible source made its way into the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, and by its virtues demonstrated to a skeptical public, that such places are not arid deserts; that insanity, instead of being a curse from on High, is but a misfortune, the same as any other ill that flesh is heir to, amenable to the soothing influence of kindness, and that, as he himself said, "the blessed truths of the Gospel are peculiarly adapted to the singular and affecting condition of the insane, furnishing one of the most efficacious means of cure, and one of the greatest securities, after restoration, to soundness of mind against a relapse. A new triumph for the Cross of Christ."

It has been truly said that "philanthropy without good judgment is dangerous," and the man "who induces a voluptuous thrill of self-satisfaction" by throwing money to the sturdy beggar, is injuring the whole community. The true philosophy of benevolence, as Gallaudet understood and practised it, consisted in helping others to help themselves. We, therefore, find him, after he had done all he could to help the deaf to help themselves, turning his attention to the establishment of Normal Schools, to the end that the young might have the advantage of better teachers; to encouraging infant instruction and home training; to maintaining lyceums for young men and seminaries for females; to encouraging African Colonization and Peace Societies; to urging the necessity of manual training schools; and to writing books especially adapted to the limited comprehension of the young.

The latter was a work of love especially congenial to him. His works, mostly on religious subjects, were among the pioneers in that field which is now so industriously occupied by the best literary talent of the age. Reprinted in England and translated into many foreign languages, they reached a circulation of more than a million copies, and exerted an incalculable influence for good. His intimate acquaintance with the mind in its simplest form, acquired in his efforts to teach the deaf, "enabled him to bring the most abstract subjects within the grasp of the feeblest mind," and these works, as one of his biographers remarks, "enroll the name of Gallaudet among the most

gifted and attractive writers in the department which he occupied."

Thus others may claim him as their friend by reason of his philanthropic efforts, but he is in one sense particularly our own, which accounts for the enthusiastic affection and veneration which he inspires among us, and which to some seems inexplicable. Other men, wise and good, have given us the best products of their minds and the best efforts of their lives, but he gave us more—his heart. No other man has ever stood so close to us in all the relations of life. He was not merely a friend, but a father. He did not stand afar off dispensing his benefactions with the cold, perfunctory formality of the professional almsgiver, seeking only the praise of man. No. Inspired by a warm and enthusiastic desire for our improvement, with faith in our capabilities and setting no limit to our possible attainments, he took us to his bosom as a father does his children, and he kept in touch with us to the end of his life. No other name is so linked to us by the indissoluble bond of affection—there is sweet little Alice Cogswell, she who "first kindled his sympathies for the deaf." It seems that—

"To woo us unto heaven her life was lent."

His letters to her breathe a tender solicitude, a paternal affection, that could hardly be surpassed by her own father, and when she lay tossing in the grasp of delirium, her troubled spirit would obey none but his. We here behold her in all her childlike innocence. The sculptor has caught her in one of her most artless attitudes, and has most appropriately embalmed her in imperishable bronze, side by side with him whom she loved. There was Laurent Clerc, the "Apostle of the Deaf," who held aloft the torch of experience to light his first steps in the then untrodden path in which he was highly resolved to lead us, and who bore with him the heat and burden of the day. His memorial stands side by side with his master's in Hartford. Then there was "a nearer one, a dearer one yet than all other;" she sleeps side by side with him, awaiting the resurrection morn, when "the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped and the tongue of the dumb shall be unloosed." These were all of us. Like vines clinging to some monarch of the forest, inextricably interlacing its branches in every direction, their lives interlace his in all its ramifications, so that we cannot consider him apart from them if we would, and we would not if we could, for their memory casts a halo around him that renders him doubly dear to us. "We love him, because he first loved us," and we shall continue to love him long after this monument shall have returned unto its original elements.

Thirty-eight years ago,

"The friend of man, the friend of Truth,
The friend of age, the guide of youth,"

was laid to rest, but this is not the first monument that we have erected to commemorate his deeds in life. Another stands in the grounds of the Hartford School, the scene of his early labors. That was raised two years after his death, by those who knew him personally, by his contemporaries, and is, relatively, a local testmionial to his goodness and worth, but—

> "Lo! Where with patient toil he nursed,
> And trained the new set plant at first,
> The widening branches of a stately tree
> Stretch from the sunrise to the sunset sea."

And since then a new generation has arisen that has been sheltered beneath its branches and partaken of its fruit.

This memorial is erected by those who know him only by his works, and it is more costly, if not more beautiful and expressive in its simplicity, than the first. Not content with chiseling his name in stone, we have now cast it in bronze. Time has not dimmed but added new lustre to his name, for, like virgin gold, the attrition of time has only worn off the earthly dross and left it more beautiful than ever.

Whenever the cause of the education of the deaf in America has wanted a champion, or Christian philanthropy among them has needed a promoter, a Gallaudet has always been present from the very beginning down to this day. That it may always be so, that his descendants, as heretofore, shall always be seen in the foremost rank of our friends, animated by the noble impulses, the generous feelings and the philanthropic spirit of their illustrious sire, is our prayer. But, whatever the future may unfold, the past is secure. The name of Gallaudet is forever fixed in our firmament as the brightest star in the noble galaxy that adorns it.

My Friends: The Gallaudet Memorial is finished. Commanding the highest art of the sculptor, his "children of silence" have placed his statue here in commemoration of his grand work in their behalf. It springs from their hearts; it is worthy of them; it is worthy of the gifted sculptor who created it; it is worthy of him whose life and character it commemorates, and it is also grand, nay, it is sublime in the nationality, the universality of the sentiment which it symbolizes.

In renewing here our expressions of gratitude and veneration to our friend and benefactor, and conscious of having discharged a sacred duty, let us here consecrate ourselves anew to the unfinished duties of life. Let us remember that we have duties and obligations to perform corresponding with the blessings which we have enjoyed. Let us strive to demonstrate that we are worthy of him, worthy of the benefits received.

He knew that our path is rugged beyond the common lot of man, and he strove assiduously to smooth that path. He knew that we carry weight, are handicapped in the race, and he exert-

ed himself beyond his strength to lessen, although he could not entirely remove, that weight. The rest remains with us. Shall we falter, shall we halt? No. A thousand times no.

"A crown to the one who wins! and the worst is only a grave,
And somewhere, somewhere still, a reward awaits the brave,
A broken shield without, but a hero's heart within,
And held with a hand of steel, the broken sword may win."

POEM, by Mrs. LAURA C. R. SEARING ("Howard Glyndon"), of California;

[In signs, by MISS GEORGIA ELLIOTT; read by JOSEPH C. GORDON.]

THOMAS HOPKINS GALLAUDET.

The mandate,—"Go where glory waits,"
Was less than naught to him;
He sought the souls whose day was dark,
Whose eyes with tears were dim.

And yet his glory rests secure
In many a grateful mind,
First blessed by him with knowledge sweet,
And linked unto its kind.

They lay in prison, speechless, poor,
Unhearing thralls of Fate,
Until he came, and said "Come out!
It is not yet too late!"

He came, and lifted up, and spoke,
He set them in the sun;
The great good work goes on and on
That was by him begun;

And in this bronze he lives again,
But more within each heart,
To which he said, "Be of good cheer,
Let loneliness depart."

We lift the veil, and see how Art
Has fixed his likeness there;
And placed beside him one whose life
He lifted from despair.

She stands there as the type of those
To whom he gave his all;
Whose sorrows touched him, till his love
Went out beyond recall!

Ah, well it was, that little light
  Was fostered by the Lord!
Ah, well it was, he loved the child
  And felt her fate was hard!

Ah, well it was, he turned himself
  Unto that speechless woe,
Which made the world a lonely road
  One hundred years ago!

Rest here, thou semblance of our Friend,
  The while the world goes by?
Rest here, upon our College green,
  Beneath the bending sky!

Remain, and bless the chosen work
  That found its source in thee—
'Tis through thy love that we, thy sons,
  Are happy, strong, and free.

Rest here, thou Father of us all!
  And when we pass thee by,
'Twill be with bared head and heart,
  And mutely reverent eye.

Thank God he gave thee unto us
  To free us from our woe,
And put the key into thy hand
  One hundred years ago!

FANTASIA—"A Fairy Tale," - *Bach.*

INTERMISSION.

(*Before the Statue, at* 4:30 *P.M.*)

HALLELUJAH CHORUS, - - - *Handel.*

PRESENTATION ADDRESS, by EDWIN A. HODGSON, of New York, President of the National Association of the Deaf.

[In signs, by the author; read by JOHN W. CHICKERING, JR.]

In the year 1883, at its second convention, held in New York City, the National Association of Deaf-Mutes unanimously resolved to erect a memorial to Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, on the centenary of his birth. The co-operation of the deaf of the United States was asked for, and need I say was promptly and enthusiastically given. There were few who did not

heartily embrace the opportunity to demonstrate their gratitude to the first friend and greatest benefactor of the deaf of this country.

This statue does not pay a debt; it simply acknowledges an obligation so great that it can never be cancelled. It forms but the outward expression of a widespread reverence and love. Before the advent of Gallaudet, how many thousands of deaf-mutes must have lived and died in ignorance even of the promise of a blessed Redeemer. In a land of liberty and enlightenment, the innocent offspring of Christian parents were more hopelessly shackled, with chains more firm and enduring than ever yet restrained the lives of serfs or slaves. But Gallaudet came, and their bondage ended. He

> "Opened the gate of knowledge, showed the road
> From utter darkness to the truth and God."

Words are too feeble to express how much we owe to him who made us free.

Love of glory and the hope of gain, are the two foremost incentives to effort with ordinary human kind. But the work of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet was influenced by different motives. It was one of self-sacrifice, gĕnerated solely by the great sympathies of a noble nature and carried forward in the face of discouragements by the wisdom of a talented mind. The history of humanity records no greater triumph springing from so trivial a circumstance. How true the words of Holy Writ—"and a little child shall lead them." Had Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet not met little Alice Cogswell, the mind shudders to contemplate what might have been the condition of the thousands of educated and enlightened deaf-mutes of to-day.

> "The massive gates of circumstance,
> Are turned upon the smallest hinge;
> And thus this seeming pettiest chance
> Gave countless lives their after-tinge."

There are many reasons why the Gallaudet memorial is placed in this city and on the grounds of this college. Gallaudet was a national benefactor, and that alone is sufficient reason why his statue rests in the Capital of the Nation. Also, the contributions towards it came from every State and Territory of the Union. This college represents the highest effect of Gallaudet's humble beginning,—it is the only college for the deaf in all the world, and by its lofty educational work will shed round the statue an importance and a glory that no other site could give. It will constantly suggest the vast difference between then and now.

It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude, mingled with the pride of successful effort, that the National Association of Deaf-Mutes is enabled to present, to the National Deaf-Mute

College, this beautiful bronze statue, symbolizing the incident which decided the lifework of a great and noble man and rescued from a fate far worse than death myriads of human beings. May it tell to all a story of the triumph of a life of earnest labor and of steadfast faith, and may it keep bright and imperishable the lustre which belongs to GALLAUDET, the emancipator of the deaf and dumb.

UNVEILING OF THE STATUE, by Master HERBERT DRAPER GALLAUDET and MISS MARION WALLACE GALLAUDET, grandchildren of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet.

ADDRESS OF ACCEPTANCE, by EDWARD M. GALLAUDET ;
[In signs, by the author; read by A. L. E. CROUTER.]

Mr. President:—The National College offers most sincere thanks to the National Association for the beautiful and valuable gift now received at your hands.

In all ages, and among all people not absolutely sunk in barbarism, monuments and statues have played an important part in public education.

Telling, as they do, more or less fully of lofty lives and noble achievements, they stimulate the mind of the beholder, and inspire him with a desire, and often with a purpose, to "make his life sublime."

How much the community is the gainer for one such inspiration, can seldom be understood or estimated. It is one of the glories of our Capital City that we have, already, not a few such educators set to do their quiet work in public places. Here the ardor of the young soldier is made to glow at the sight of the commanding forms and noble faces of the nation's martial heroes. Here the outreaching ambition of the youthful scholar is fired by the suggestions of mental strength and depth in the calm face of our greatest scientist. Here the pious zeal of the preacher is renewed, as he catches somewhat of the spirit of the living man, even from the cold bronze which pictures the great leader of the Reformation; and here stand our martyred Presidents—eternal exponents of self-sacrifice, speaking of a nobility of soul, under the stress and strain of great tribulation which is manhood's most precious crown.

To these enduring inspirations of patriotism, scientific research, freedom of faith, lofty personal character and eminent public services, your association adds to-day the first memorial of pure philanthropy. It is welcome at the Capital of that Nation which leads the world in benevolence.

And here, through future centuries, may this silent instructor teach the noblest of the virtues, which "suffereth long and

is kind:—beareth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

BENEDICTION, by Rev. JAMES H. CLOUD, of Illinois;
[In signs, by the author; read by Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET.]

O Lord, our Heavenly Father, we thank thee for thy loving kindness and tender mercies in granting us life, health, strength and opportunity to assemble here this afternoon, and in a manner which we think most fitting, do honor to the memory of him who in this life was thy faithful servant, and to mankind a true friend and benefactor, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. We invoke thy most gracious blessing upon the good work that has been done. May this work of art declare that we were not unmindful of the presence of a great and good man nor forgetful of his efforts in the cause of true education; that we love him and to us his memory is sacred. May it serve to remind present and future generations of the beauty of his character, largeness of soul, and philanthropic spirit. May they learn that true greatness—all honor—all that is of any worth—lies in doing that which thou seest fit to appoint us. Most merciful Father, we pray thee to continue to bless us and all people, and make us more worthy of thy blessings. We pray that thy law of love may rule all mankind, and that thy saving grace may be known to all people through Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

NATIONAL AIR—"Hail Columbia." - - *Fyles.*

(*The music was furnished by the Band of the U. S. Marine Corps.*)

At eight o'clock in the evening, there was a banquet at Willard's Hotel to celebrate the completing and presentation to the Deaf-Mute College, by the National Association, of the Memorial Statue to Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. Upon the occasion, the following were the

TOASTS.

THOMAS HOPKINS GALLAUDET.

"*To live in hearts we leave behind*
Is not to die."—CAMPBELL.

Response by CHARLES K. W. STRONG.

OLD HARTFORD.

"*The mother of all living.*"—GENESIS.

Response by THOMAS. L. BROWN.

SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS.

"They sowed seed all over the state that sprang up into good men and women."—BEECHER.

Response by SIDNEY J. VAIL.

THE LADIES.

"When SHE *listens it seems as if all men and angels listened also."*—HAMERTON.

Response by BREWSTER R. ALLABOUGH.

THE COLLEGE.

"Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematics, subtile; natural philosophy, deep, moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend." —BACON.

Response by THOMAS F. FOX.

THE DELEGATION TO PARIS.

"They change their skies, but not their hearts, Who course across the seas."—HORACE.

Response by PHILIP J. HASENSTAB.

OUR GUESTS.

"One honors himself and his house by the noble company that passes his threshold."—ALCOTT.

Response by EDWARD M. GALLAUDET.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.—MORNING SESSION.

The convention came to order at the call of the President at 10:45. Prayer was offered by Rev. James H. Cloud, of Illinois. The Committee on Business reported the following :—

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Prayer.
2. Reading of Minutes.
3. Reports of Committees.
4. Nominations and Elections.
5. Method of Voting.
6. "The Federation of the Deaf," by T. F. Fox, New York, to be repeated.
7. Discussion of Mr. Fox's paper.
8. "To Gallaudet Mutes Owe their Height," a poem, by Charles Kerney, Ind.
9. Miscellaneous Business.

Mr. Albert Ballin, N. J., moved to accept the report ; seconded by Mr. F. W. Bigelow, Mass., and passed.

Mr. W. G. Jones, New York, moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes ; seconded by Mr. James L. Smith, Minn., and approved.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, the official interpreter, being absent, Professor Joseph C. Gordon was appointed and accepted.

The Committee on Nomination of Officers was announced by the Chair, as follows : A. B. Greener, O., Chairman ; S. G. Davidson, Pa.; W. S. Johnson, Ala.; George A. Converse, Mass.; F. W. Nuboer, N. Y.

Mr. P. J. Hasenstab, Ill., referring to Mr. Fox's paper and the President's address, said that it was the intention of the Committee on Business to discuss some plan, whereby the deaf of the whole country would be properly represented in future conventions by regular delegates. He moved that there be a discussion on this point, but was not seconded.

Mr. J. L. Smith, Minn., gave it as his opinion that as the convention was only discussing formal business, it could do nothing until a constitution had been adopted. He moved that every member be allowed to vote on all questions until a constitution was adopted, and his motion was seconded by Rev. Mr. Cloud.

Mr. Bigelow, Mass., opposed Mr. Smith's motion.

Mr. Davidson, Pa., regarded all discussion as out of order, as the convention could only listen to suggestions. He agreed with Mr. Smith's motion, and in addition favored the plan of allowing one vote to every society of the deaf contributing twenty-five dollars to the treasury of the National Association, which was in need of funds.

Mr. Schory, O., regarded the method of voting then in vogue as sufficient.

Mr. McGregor, O., thought that the method of voting, then in use, should be followed at this convention, and thereafter a new system could be devised.

Mr. White, Utah, offered an amendment to Mr. Smith's motion, to leave the whole question to the Committee on Constitution. He subsequently withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Hodgson, New York [Vice-Pres. Weeks in the Chair], referred to the clause in his address as President, and argued that delegates residing at the place of meeting always held the greatest power in voting.

Mr. Smith's motion was finally put and carried. The report of the Executive Committee was presented and read.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Pursuant to the custom for Committees to present a report of their official acts, at the convention next succeeding that at which they were appointed, I, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, present the following record for the six years passed.

With the exception of the Gallaudet Memorial matter, little was accomplished for the benefit of the Association, the aforesaid project occupying much of the Committee's leisure time.

Their first official act was to approve the President's suggestion to have a report of the proceedings of the Second National Convention of the Association printed. Four hundred copies were printed and distributed to the members of the Association, to the deaf-mute press, and to institutions for the deaf, and were sold to non-members at a charge of 15 cents per copy.

In view of the sculptor's inability to complete the Gallaudet Statue in time for the meeting of the convention, in August, 1888, the time fixed by the Second Convention, the Committee conferred with the President and secured his concurrence on the question of postponing the third convention to June, 1889.

The Executive Committee, authorized by the Second National Convention to appoint the place and time of meeting, upon consultation with the authorities of the College through Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, decided to avail themselves of the permission, so cordially given, to have the convention meet in the chapel of the National College for Deaf-Mutes, Washington, D. C., and for the time chose June 26th, 27th and 28th, 1889.

The Report of the Executive Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was read by Mr. D. W. George, Ill.

Articles I. and II. were passed without discussion.

Article III. was passed after being amended so as to permit of four vice-presidents instead of one.

Article IV. was amended by Mr. White to read "duly qualified."

Mr. Hasenstab moved to refer back Section 3 of Article IV. (providing for elections) to the Committee. Lost.

The hour of noon having arrived, the President, Mr. Hodgson, asked to be excused as presiding officer, as he had desired to return to New York on pressing business. On motion of Mr. Davidson, Pa., seconded by Mr. George, Ill., he was permitted to retire, and Vice-President Weeks took the chair.

Mr. Fox, the Recording Secretary, also desired to be excused, and the same courtesy was extended to him, Mr. James L. Smith, Minn., being appointed Secretary *pro tem.* A recess was here taken until two P.M.

THOMAS F. FOX,
Recording Secretary.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Vice-President W. H. Weeks called the convention to order at 2:15 P.M. He announced that he wished to be absent during the afternoon, and asked Mr. McGregor, of Ohio, to take the chair.

The proceedings of the session were opened by the recitation, in signs, by Mr. Kerney, of Indiana, of an original poem, "To Gallaudet Mutes Owe their Height," composed by Mr. A. C. Powell, of Ohio.

Mr. D. W. George then took the floor, to proceed with the reading of the Constitution and By-Laws.

Mr. Smith, of Minnesota, suggested that Mr. George read all of the Constitution and By-Laws, so as to give the members a general idea of the whole; then it could be discussed, section by section. The suggestion was adopted, and Mr. George read the whole without pause.

Mr. White, of Utah, referring to the composition of the

National Executive Committee, said that there was always serious liability of a conflict of authority between the President of the Association and the Committee. To avoid this, he moved that Section 3 of Article III. be amended, so as to make the President a member of the National Executive Committee *ex-officio*.

Mr. Ballin, of New Jersey, seconded the amendment.

Mr. Capelli, of New York, moved that the Secretary should also be included ; but his motion was not seconded.

Mr. George objected that making the President a member of the Committee would divide his powers. Sometimes, when the convention was in session, the Executive Committee might also be holding a meeting. The President could not very well be in two places at once.

Mr. White's amendment was then put to a vote, and carried by a large majority.

Mr. Powell moved that the Constitution and By-Laws, with the changes made, be adopted by the convention. The motion was seconded by Mr. W. G. Jones, of New York, and was passed with only one dissenting vote.

Below is given the Constitution and By-Laws, as finally adopted :

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

PREAMBLE.

For mutual assistance and encouragement in bettering their standing in society at large, and for the enjoyment of social pleasure attendant upon the periodical reunion of a widely scattered class of people, the undersigned deaf citizens of the United States agree to form themselves into a national association.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be called the "National Association of the Deaf."

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

Any deaf citizen of the United States may become a member of this Association upon the payment of the initiation fee.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a National Executive Committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

§ 2. The officers of the Association shall be elected by a majority vote of all the duly qualified members voting at the permanent organization of each national convention of the Association.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

§ 3. The National Executive Committee shall consist of one member from each State and Territory represented upon the roll of membership of this Association, one of whom shall be Chairman, and the President of the Association as *ex-officio* member.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

§ 4. The President elected at each national convention of the Association shall have power to appoint the members of the National Executive Committee and to designate the Chairman thereof.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of the President of this Association to preside at its meetings in national convention.

DUTIES OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

§ 6. The Vice-President shall fill the office of the President when the latter is unable to discharge the duties of his office.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

§ 7. The Secretary shall record the minutes of all meetings of the Association. He shall keep a list of members of the Association, giving the full name together with the post-office address. He shall have charge of all documents, etc., belonging to the Association, except those of the Treasurer.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

§ 8. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, keep an account of all receipts and expenditures, and shall make a report of the state of the finances of the Association whenever called upon to do so by the Association. He shall preserve all vouchers.

POWERS OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

§ 9. The National Executive Committee shall have general conduct of the affairs of the Association from the final adjournment of one national convention to the organization of the next one. It shall aim to carry out the expressed will of the Association as far as circumstances may render

it wise or allowable. It shall have power to appropriate any available funds of the Association for purposes tending to promote its welfare.

ARTICLE IV.—NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

SECTION 1. This Association shall meet in National Convention in three years after the adjournment of each convention, unless unfavorable circumstances should call for postponement.

§ 2. The month, day, and place of holding each succeeding National Convention, shall be decided upon by the National Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

A motion to amend the Constitution or By-Laws of this Association must be submitted in writing to the President, and be published by him in the leading newspapers for the deaf for at least thirty days before the meeting of the Association in National Convention, and then such amendment shall require a two-thirds vote, a quorum voting, for its adoption.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—MEMBERS.

THE INITIATION FEE.

SECTION 1. The initiation fee of this Association shall be one dollar for gentlemen and fifty cents for ladies.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

§ 2. No person shall vote on the permanent organization of the convention of the Association or thereafter, who has not first paid the initiation fee.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

§ 3. The term of membership of each member expires during the preliminary organization of each convention, and must be renewed by the payment of the initiation fee to the Enrollment Committee.

PERSONS NOT PRESENT AT CONVENTIONS MAY BECOME MEMBERS.

§ 4. Any deaf person not present at any convention of the Association, may be enrolled as a member by forwarding the initiation fee. Any deaf person may, at any time after the adjournment of a convention, be enrolled as a member by the payment of the initiation fee to the Treasurer of the Association, but the term of such membership shall expire during the preliminary organization of the next following national convention.

PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS.

§ 5. No person shall be entitled to take part in the permanent organization of the convention, to offer any motion or resolution, to read any paper, to discuss any motion, resolution or paper, to address the convention on any subject, or to hold any office, who has not first paid the initiation fee, but non-members may be invited to speak by special courtesy of the Association.

ARTICLE II.—RULES OF ORDER.

The proceedings of the convention of this Association shall be governed by ordinary parliamentary practice, and in case of dispute on any question of parliamentary practice, "Roberts' Rules of Order" shall be regarded as authority on such points.

ARTICLE III.—CALLING THE CONVENTION TO ORDER.

The President of the Association shall open the proceedings of each National Convention by calling the meeting to order and reading the official call. In the absence of the President, this duty shall devolve upon the first, second, third, and fourth Vice-Presidents, in succession.

ARTICLE IV.—THE LOCAL COMMITTEE.

At least three months before the time for holding each national convention, the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall appoint a local committee, not necessarily members of this Association, residing in the city where the convention is to be held, and this local committee shall make the best possible arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the members of the Association.

Mr. A. B. Greener, O., presented the report of the Committee on Nominations, as follows:

President, Robert Patterson, O.; 1st Vice-President, Emanuel Souweine, N. Y.; 2d Vice-President, T. H. Coleman, S. C.; 3d Vice-President, Chas. Kerney, Ind.; 4th Vice-President, F. W. Bigelow, Mass.; Secretary, J. L. Smith, Minn.; Treasurer, B. R. Allabough, Pa.

Mr. Dougherty, Mo., moved that the report be accepted. Mr. Van Allen, N. Y., seconded.

Mr. Ballin said that he did not exactly understand this method of voting for officers. He would prefer to have two lists, so that there could be a choice.

He was told that if he objected to one or more persons on the ticket, he could vote against it.

Mr. Bigelow was opposed to voting for the officers one by one.

Mr. Davidson, Pa., said that, in order to save time, it was preferable to vote on the list as a whole.

Mr. Patterson asked to have his name withdrawn from the head of the ticket. He suggested that it would be appropriate if the President of the Convention was chosen from the Dis-

trict of Columbia, and he accordingly nominated Mr. James Denison for the office. Mr. Denison declined to allow his name to be used.

Vote was then taken on Mr. Dougherty's motion. It was defeated—ayes 16, nays 18.

Mr. Ballin moved that a committee of three be appointed to make out another list. The motion was seconded and put to vote. Defeated—ayes 20, nays 21.

Mr. Froehlich, N. Y., said that he considered one ticket enough. As the next convention would be held in the West, and probably in Illinois, and as Mr. Patterson persisted in his desire to be excused, he therefore nominated Mr. D. W. George for President. The nomination, seconded by Mr. Yankauer, N. Y., was passed by an unanimous vote.

Mr. Powell moved that the rest of the ticket be accepted. Mr. Van Allen seconded. Passed unanimously.

Chairman McGregor then announced the following duly elected officers of the National Association of the Deaf :

OFFICERS :

D. W. George, Ill., - -	President.
Emanuel Souweine, N. Y., -	1st Vice-President.
T. H. Coleman, S. C., - -	2d Vice-President.
Chas. Kerney, Ind., - - -	3d Vice-President.
F. W. Bigelow, Mass., - -	4th Vice-President.
J. L. Smith, Minn., - -	Secretary.
B. R. Allabough, Pa., - -	Treasurer.

President George was then escorted to the chair, and made a neat and appropriate speech of acceptance, which was heartily applauded.

Mr. Balis, Pa., moved that the next proceeding should be the reading of Mr. White's paper. Passed.

"DON'T."

BY HENRY C. WHITE, UTAH.

The position of a teacher is an honorable one. It is also a responsible calling, for to the care of the educators are entrusted hundreds of immortal "buds of promise" whose destiny extends throughout eternity, and none but God can rightly estimate the influence a teacher has in moulding their ductile minds, their thirst for knowledge and their soaring fancies. A teacher, unless he strictly confines himself to the routine work of the school room, must be more than an instructor; he must be a guide as well as a friend, to whom every confiding child looks up as to a copy to model after. Where else, except in the clerical profession, will you find so much power, so much responsibility? It might well make a conscientious young man upon the threshold of his career hesitate to adopt such a profession. In ancient Greece, men who had original ideas, and possessed the courage to avow them, generally had a place and a following of young men who hung upon every word that they uttered as on that of an oracle, and readily adopted the views of their leaders. These were called teachers, and the theories they founded were called schools. The names of the best among these teachers will occur to you: Socrates, Plato, Xenophon, Aristotle, and others. In our own day and generation, Ralph Waldo Emerson was such a teacher. But in the present day, a teacher's work is circumscribed within the limits of the school-room, though there is no reason to doubt that his influence over the minds of his pupils is as potent as ever, possessing, as he does, much more knowledge than did the Greek philosophers of old, by the progress of centuries. The responsibility is, at the same time, the glory of the profession, and an earnest, religiously-minded young man, would gladly take it up as a holy calling. However, before entering the profession, a man should decide whether he is fit, as a Christian, to be the guide of children in the pathway that leads to life eternal. If he entertains no faith in Bible religion, is not even an orthodox Christian, never observes the outward forms of religion; such a teacher cannot expect to impress his pupils with any deep respect for the religion of their fathers. He may be as much on his guard as he will, but still his ideas will come out in his actions, in chance remarks, or in other unconscious ways. Even though the teaching of religion be forbidden, his life as shown in daily communication with his class will imperfectly mould theirs. Such a man ought not to enter the profession, out of deference to the universal respect for the worship of God. This is one view of the case. For this reason, don't be a teacher. Many young men take a too rose-colored view of the work of a teacher. They imagine that it is all plain sailing in

smooth waters. They forget that, like the great world in which we live, a class is made up of all sorts of children, some with dull minds that task much of a teacher's patience, time and attention, some with an obstinate disposition that requires much tact and energy to manage, and others with a spirit for mischief which needs curbing, or for idleness, which needs correcting; all of whom must be scolded, dragged along or pushed forward, a work that makes a strain on his nervous energy. To govern a class of little "humans," as Carlyle expresses it, gifted with an abundance of animal spirits and a tendency to respect no will but their own, is no easy task, and it is sometimes difficult to find the golden mean between the extremes of indulgent kindness on one hand and strict duty on the other. An inexperienced person is liable to make mistakes in one case or the other, so that, before he knows it, he is in trouble about the discipline of the school-room, from which, a bad start having been made, he will find it hard to recover for a long time.

A sturdy laborer at his daily toil, with none to trouble or make afraid, is happier by far, as he sits under his own vine and fig-tree with his wife and frolicsome children around him in the calm of an evening, or at the fireside during the winter twilight. By the exercise of his physical powers during the day, a good night's rest is assured him, and no harrowing cares cloud his brow at night in the midst of his family circle.

The mental worry and anxiety incurred by the work in the school-room during the day, banishes nature's sweet restorer from the teacher's weary eyelids—hence rises that modern curse "Insomnia," which is the common bane of brain-workers and which has inflicted untold suffering upon countless victims, bringing some into the mad-house, some into a premature grave, or others into committing suicide, a notable example of which occurred at the Hartford Institution two or three years ago. By the unfortunate death of Prof. Storrs, the profession lost one of its chief ornaments—a scholar and an enthusiast. His sudden taking off serves to point the moral which has been referred to, and to adorn a tale of hard work which has been described in this paper. Therefore, if you value your serenity, don't seek to be a teacher.

As nothing in this world is without its compensation, the position of a teacher has some advantages that are eagerly sought after. The long summer vacation gives an opportunity for rest to the tired brain worker, who gladly seeks the cool mountains, the breezy seashore or the quiet country air in pursuit of health or pleasure. Others there are who seek to augment their store of knowledge by a course of travel. An enterprising New York tourist's agency has made a specialty of teachers' excursions to Europe at astonishingly low prices, in

which a very interesting itinerary over the most important places and scenes memorable for literary, historical or other associations is made, "personally conducted," or by guides hired by the company at each stopping place. The success of these excursions for the benefit of the school teachers proves the need felt by them generally of a change of scene and air. There has been talk of pensioning the faithful teachers who have grown old in the service. It is a move in the right direction, and will, no doubt, be fully carried out one of these days; for it goes without saying that, in proportion to work done, the teachers as a class are the most poorly paid body of workers in the world. While engaged in the pursuit of their profession, they are unable to enter other fields of business as a means of adding to their slender income, and in other cases, they are forbidden to engage in side occupations. As a variety of pursuits are not only remunerative, but also useful to the brain which requires a change as much as the body does, a young man should give up the idea of being a teacher. Though the work in any department is hard enough, yet the teacher of the "pure oral method" suffers the most from the stern intensity of his labors, as is clearly evident from the breaking down of so many principals and teachers of the Northampton Institution. One or two teachers who have resigned or left that school to enter other institutions where the "combined method" is used, stated their reason to be that the attempt to teach the deaf without the assistance of a ready means of illustration like the sign-language, is a terrible strain upon them. Yet these teachers who are, in the nature of their work, nothing less than angels of mercy, are but poorly paid for the amount of good work that they do.

The most important reason why no young man who desires to succeed best in life should swell the noble army of teachers, is the well-known fact that all the professions are overcrowded, and though, as Daniel Webster's famous saying is, "There is room at the top," still it takes a long time, and an opportunity which may never come to you, to reach the summit. No other profession offers so few chances for making money enough to provide for the family. Most moneyed men that we know have not made their colossal fortunes in a single branch of business, but by judicious, or if you will have it, lucky investments in real estate, stocks, shares in manufactures, etc. The late Mark Hopkins, only a teacher, made his millions in Union Pacific Railroad stocks, and he is one of very few teachers who have made money outside of the profession. It is an interesting fact that most of our prominent public men have been, at the beginning of their career, teachers, and that they turned into other more lucrative pursuits as soon as they could. The late President Garfield and Hon. James G. Blaine were once school masters.

Much is expected from the graduates of this college, not only by the friends of the Institution, but also by Congress which annually appropriates money for the higher education of the deaf from every State in the Union. It is our duty to show the world that the generosity of the Nation is not uselessly lavished upon us. In no other way can we honor the donors than to lead useful lives in as many different fields of labor as possible. To the undergraduates I would say, "Young men, turn away your thoughts from the position of teachers and take up some other branch of industry, as the diversity of pursuits by which you perform your allotted share of the world's productive labor will reflect more credit upon your *Alma Mater*. Train yourself in some technical branch of a trade, as specialists are always in demand and can command higher wages." Skilled workmen in every trade will always be wanted, and the best paid deaf-mutes, in proportion to number, are found in machine shops. It is a mistake to suppose that teachers always command high salaries. There are not a few graduates of this college who began at $300 or $400 per annum, and after several years have not yet been given more than $600 per annum. In order to assist you in seeking a diversity of pursuits, the college might adopt the plan of technical schools, like the Institute of Technology at Boston, only upon a smaller scale, and impart instruction in special branches of industrial education, which is more needed by the deaf-mutes than any other class of people in the whole world. My advice is, "Don't be a teacher, if you can possibly help it."

Mr. Allabough believed that the deaf should be encouraged to follow the same employments as the hearing. But, with their institution training, they would find it hard work at first to master the details of their new work. They would have much to learn, which could not be learned from books. He himself, when he left college, had entered into business employment among the hearing. He had found it much more difficult than he imagined. As his listeners knew, he had eventually returned to work among the deaf.

Mr. Davidson said that the next monument that the deaf would be called upon to erect, would be to the memory of the man who first secured the same recognition and the same compensation for deaf teachers as their hearing co-laborers receive.

Mr. Smith knew of one school which, from the time of its establishment twenty-five years ago, has shown no discrimination between the deaf and hearing teachers in the matter of

salary, or in any other respect. That school was the Minnesota School for the Deaf.

Mr. Elwell, Pa., could not say the same of his school. There the deaf teachers are not remunerated on the same scale as the hearing teachers.

Mr. Greener, O., was glad to hear such a good report from Minnesota. In the Ohio Institution the same principle was followed. There are different departments, but a deaf teacher in any department receives equal compensation with a hearing teacher in the same department.

Mr. Dougherty, Mo., said that Mr. White had made several good points in the paper. But the deaf should not be in too great a hurry about adopting Mr. White's advice not to be teachers. A deaf teacher can do much. He can help the pupils more, because he understands them better than a hearing teacher. Pursuits such as mechanical engineering, civil engineering, architecture, etc., are open to the deaf. But they must expect to begin low and work their way up. Most colleges require a two years' course in any of these special branches. Teaching is a noble profession. Many of the best teachers of the deaf are deaf themselves. "Don't be a teacher if you can possibly help it," is easily said ; but it is harder to put it into practice.

Mr. Ziegler, Pa., did not agree with Mr. White in some respects. He regarded the aptitude for teaching as a gift of God. If one can teach successfully, let him become a teacher. If he can not, then let him turn to something else. There are plenty of other trades and professions. If more money is wanted, don't be a teacher. Go into some other business. He was pleased to hear that the deaf teachers received full consideration in the Minnesota School. In Pennsylvania they were paid lower salaries. This was the result of an old custom, originating in the belief that the deaf could not do as efficient work as the hearing. If a deaf teacher complains of a low salary, let him go somewhere else.

Mr. White moved that the discussion end. Mr. McMaster seconded the motion, and it passed.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Weeks, the convention adjourned until nine o'clock the following morning.

Friday, June 28.—Morning Session.

President George called the convention to order at 10:20.

On motion of Mr. Veditz, the reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

Mr. Balis, Chairman of the Business Committee, made the following report for the order of the day :

1. Announcing the National Executive Committee.

2. Unfinished business.

3. A paper on "Compulsory Education for the Deaf," by J. L. Smith, followed by discussion of the same.

4. "The Purity of the Sign-Language," by W. H. Weeks. Discussion.

5. The Alphabet in the Public Schools. Discussion.

6. Prof. Bell's Theory. Discussion.

7. Resolutions.

The report was accepted by the Convention.

President George then read the list of names of delegates chosen by him to constitute the new National Executive Committee.

Mr. Dougherty moved that Utah, the District of Columbia, and any Territory represented in the Convention be entitled to representation on the committee. Mr. Allabough seconded the motion.

Mr. LeClercq moved that the Constitution be amended to that effect. Mr. Smith said that, as the Constitution had been formally adopted, it could only be amended as itself provided. Mr. LeClercq's motion was ruled out.

Mr. Dougherty's motion then passed unanimously.

The President then named H. C. White, Utah, and C. K. W. Strong, D. C., as additional members of the Committee. As completed, it stands :

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. S. JOHNSON, Ala.	ALBERT BALLIN, N. J.
W. H. WEEKS, Ct.	E. A. HODGSON, N. Y.
G. W. VEDITZ, Col.	R. P. MCGREGOR, O.
J. H. CLOUD, Ill.	S. G. DAVIDSON, Pa.
S. J. VAIL, Ind.	O. KINSMAN, R. I.
A. F. ADAMS, Iowa.	T. H. COLEMAN, S. C.
G. W. WAKEFIELD, Me.	W. O. BRANUM, Tenn.
F. W. BIGELOW, Mass.	JOB TURNER, Va.
J. A. WELLS, Md.	A. D. HAYS, W. Va.
WILLIS HUBBARD, Mich.	T. HAGERTY, Wis.
G. T. DOUGHERTY, Mo.	J. T. KEEFE, Vt.
J. L. SMITH, Minn.	C. K. W. STRONG, D. C.

H. C. WHITE, Utah.

Mr. Greener said that there had been a plan to call upon President Harrison in the afternoon. But it was one of the President's busy days, and he could not possibly receive the members of the convention that day.

President George read a communication from Mr. Froehlich, who was unable to attend the session on account of an accident. He wished to extend his thanks to those who had aided him in collecting the funds for the Memorial. Especially did he thank the teachers of the California school, the principals of schools, those not members of the Association who had aided him, Messrs. Ziegler, Allabough, Veditz, and Tilden, and all others who had shown zeal in the work.

Mr. Dougherty moved that the Executive Committee adjourn from the convention to hold a meeting. Mr. Fairman seconded. Mr. Veditz moved an amendment that a recess be taken, but subsequently withdrew his motion.

Mr. Smith said that there were only seven members of the Committee in the room, and they could not very well hold a meeting and transact business.

Mr. Weeks thought it better to hold a meeting of the Committee before the final adjournment of the convention, because, after that, the members of the Committee would be scattered, whereas quite a number were now together subject to call.

Mr. Dougherty's motion, being put to vote, failed to pass.

A motion was made by Mr. Denison that the President ascertain the sentiment of the Convention as to the next place of meeting. Motion carried.

Mr. Dougherty took the floor and presented a cordial invitation from the St. Louis Deaf-Mute Club to the Association to hold its next convention in that city. Mr. Dougherty then went on to present the claims and advantages of St. Louis, and urged the Convention to accept the invitation. The hospitable Southern heart of the people of St. Louis would be open to receive them and make their stay pleasant and profitable.

Mr. Elwell remarked that no doubt St. Louis had many advantages, but he was in favor of Chicago.

A vote was then taken, and a clear majority of the members declared in favor of Chicago.

Mr. Strong then read the following letter from the venerable Edmund Booth, of Anamosa, Iowa.

MR. BOOTH'S LETTER.

ANAMOSA, IOWA, June 11, 1889.

MR. DRAPER:—I see in the *Journal* that I am expected to say something on Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet before McGregor delivers the oration. *Age* and *hot weather* in Summer are all that keep me away. I have just written something to be read if thought fit. I use pencil because my hand is unsteady with pen.

I hope everything will pass well on the 26th, etc.

Suppose the next national convention be at Columbus, or at Chicago? More central than on the sea coast.

Yours very truly,
EDMUND BOOTH.

Next on the programme was a paper on "Compulsory Education for the Deaf," which was delivered in signs by Mr. Smith, and read orally by Prof. J. C. Gordon.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR THE DEAF.

BY J. L. SMITH, MINN.

"For a moral and intelligent people, a republican government is the best in the world; for an immoral and ignorant people, it is the worst."

When the sovereignty of a nation is exercised by the citizen, it is essential that he shall be both morally and intellectually

qualified to properly discharge the grave and responsible duties of citizenship. That republic is the the most stable, and most nearly approximates the ideal of perfect government, whose citizens are so qualified; and that is the weakest, where they are least fitted for those duties.

In the universal education of the people lies the source of good government and the perpetuity of our liberties. The illiterate, ignorant citizen, is the greatest enemy of the nation. The influx of a foreign anarchistic and socialistic element into this country, is fraught with serious menace to the healthy life of the republic.

Popular education is the true foundation of our country's greatness, and the common school is the bulwark of the nation. The first and highest duty of the state is to provide adequate means for the moral and intellectual advancement of its citizens, for upon this depends its own perpetuity and prosperity.

Compulsory and restrictive legislation of all kinds meets with strong opposition. The cry is raised that it is contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, and assails the liberty guaranteed equally to all men by the Constitution. Thus is the sacred name of liberty made a shield for individual selfishness and oppression. "O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!"

But there is a wide distinction to be made between liberty and license. The liberty of one man ends where it begins to infringe upon the rights of another. Upon this ground the United States Supreme Court decided that the Kansas Prohibitory Law was constitutional. The Kansas brewers claimed that it interfered with their right to carry on a legitimate business. The Court decided that the state was perfectly justified in prohibiting a business regarded as detrimental to the public good.

The chief objection made to compulsory education is that it interferes with the divine right of parents to control their children as they see fit. And have the children no rights? Is their whole future to lie at the mercy of ignorant, careless, or vicious parents, who would rob them of their share of the fruits of that freedom won by the valor of our fathers?

Side by side with the divine right of parents, there is divine duty;—the duty to properly train the moral and intellectual nature of the child. When the parents fail in this duty, the state is justified in interfering, so that the rights of the parents may not become the wrongs of the children.

Cardinal Manning says: "The state has a duty to protect the children abandoned by careless and criminal parents, and nobly to protect the rights of such children to the inheritance of a human and Christian education. What parents ought to do, and through their own unnatural abandonment of their

children do not do, the state has both right and duty to provide for."

A writer in a recent number of the *Forum*, commenting on the same subject, observes: "The state has a right to guard its own existence, and to provide what is essential to its well-being. There can be no parental claim that nullifies this right; for the child has duties to perform as a member of the civil community, as well as obligations within the family circle. The state, as really as the family, is a divine institution. * * * * * * It is the right of the state to require that the whole people shall be taught, in early life, the rudiments of learning, and to provide effectual means to this end through public schools to be supported by general taxation. If this is what is meant by Compulsory Education, it is righteous and wholesome."

The parent who sends his child into the world uneducated, defrauds the community of a useful citizen, and bequeaths to it a nuisance. In the case of parents who starve, beat and otherwise physically maltreat their children, the sentiment of the community approves, nay, demands, the interference of the law. By as much as the moral and intellectual in man is superior to the physical, by so much should legal interference be justified to prevent parents from depriving their children of the development of their higher nature.

There is no form of human bondage more pitiable and degrading than bondage of the mind and soul. The body may be enslaved, be loaded with chains, be placed behind prison bars, and yet the intellectual and spiritual may remain free and untrammeled, defying all restraint. Imprisonment and threats of physical violence could not drive from the mind of Galileo his grand conceptions of the plan of the universe. Inside of prison walls Cervantes

"Laughed Spain's chivalry away,"

and from a cell in Bedford Jail came the immortal "Pilgrim's Progress."

But enchain a human mind and soul with the fetters of ignorance and superstition; shut out every ray of the light of knowledge; and we have a human being robbed of the heritage of the ages, with the divine image of the Creator almost obliterated.

Whatever arguments there may be in favor of compulsory education in general, have fourfold weight when we consider the compulsory education of the deaf. The hearing child, neglected by his parents, yet has means of communication with his fellow beings, and from association, may acquire a great deal of information, and may even come to occupy a useful position in life.

Not so the deaf child. His physical misfortune closes the natural avenue to the mind. Debarred thereby from communication with his fellow beings, his mind remains a blank. He sees the busy, bustling world around him; the crowds of happy, active, eager people passing to and fro; his eyes take in the beauties of nature, the manifold wonders of the physical world; but all these things make no impression upon his mind. Having eyes, he sees not. He knows not that he, too, has a part in the busy world. He knows not even that he has a mind and soul, and a merciful Creator. Surrounded by all the accumulated knowledge of centuries, not one atom penetrates his mind. In the midst of thousands, he is a lonely exile in a world of silence and desolation.

"Water, water everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink."

The saddest thought of all is, that behind all this darkness and solitude, there are a mind and soul all ready to leap alive to the touch of the magic wand of knowledge.

It is estimated that there are 30,000 deaf persons in the United States. Of these, about 8,000 are now at school. Probably eight or ten thousand have received more or less education, leaving twelve or fourteen thousand in complete ignorance. In many of our States, less than half of the deaf children of school age are at school. Many are sent to school at an age when they should more properly be sent from school as graduates. The visitor to almost any school for the deaf is struck by the sight of great, overgrown boys and girls—often men and women in age and stature—slowly and painfully plodding along side by side with bright little children of seven or eight years, learning the names of the simplest common objects, which the ordinary infant in its mother's arms has at its tongue's end. A sad commentary are such cases upon the wilful neglect or criminal ignorance of the parents, and a powerful plea for State interference to prevent them. To witness the heart-breaking efforts of these adults in years, but babies in intellect, to traverse the path of knowledge; and to see the stamp of unutterable sadness impressed on their features, as they realize the hopelessness of their endeavors; is sufficient to make any one a warm champion of compulsory education for the deaf.

Many other children are sent to school for a year or more, and then, on some insufficient pretext or other, are withdrawn, and return no more, passing the rest of their lives with only this sip at the fountain of knowledge.

A law for the compulsory education of the deaf, to be effectual, must be thorough.

First. It should require the State to provide ample accommo-

dations for all the deaf children of school age within its borders. Second. It should provide for the payment, preferably by the counties, of the traveling and clothing expenses of children whose parents are unable to do it. Third. It should positively require that the children be sent to school at the earliest school age—seven or eight years. Fourth. It should require that the children remain in school until they complete a full course, both in the educational and industrial departments.

There is no better place than a great national convention, such as this, to inaugurate a movement looking toward compulsory education for the deaf. The alumni associations in the different States could take the matter up, and present memorials on the subject to the State legislatures.

The noble work, commenced by the great benefactor whom we are gathered to honor, will not attain its fullest development until every deaf child from Cape Cod to the Golden Gate, from the borders of Manitoba to the warm waters of the Gulf, is guaranteed the precious boon of an intellectual and industrial training. If such a result is to be obtained only through the operation of a strict compulsory law, let us all unite our efforts and work for such a law until we get it.

And then, if ever the day arrives when the much-discussed "deaf variety of the human race" becomes a living reality, there is the consolation of knowing that it will be an educated "deaf variety," and, as such, divested of half its real or imaginary terrors.

Mr. Bailey, Mass., spoke a few words in commendation of the points set forth in the paper. He laid especial stress upon the importance of moral training for the deaf.

Mr. Weeks, while acknowledging the importance of education for the deaf, yet saw many objections to a compulsory law, which it would be difficult to overcome.

Mr. Teegarden, Pa., expressed his unqualified approval of the paper as a whole. He believed that all deaf people would agree with the sentiments therein contained.

Mr. Elwell expressed himself to the same purpose as Mr. Teegarden. He did not consider the objections raised by Mr. Weeks as at all weighty.

Mr. Schory, O., believed strongly in compulsory education for the deaf. He dwelt at some length upon the condition of the deaf in Ohio, and by certain facts and figures demonstrated how necessary a compulsory law was. Such a law had

been passed by the last Ohio Legislature. It would go into effect next January, and the result of its operation was awaited with much interest by the friends of education.

Mr. Elwell moved that the paper be accepted as the sentiment of the Convention, but, at the suggestion of Mr. Dougherty, it was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The discussion then ended.

Mr. Weeks followed with a paper on "The Purity of the Sign Language," which he delivered in signs.

THE PURITY OF THE SIGN LANGUAGE.

BY W. H. WEEKS, HARTFORD, CT.

The history of the progress and development of the sign language is the history of all languages. The farther they go from the original source, the more they lose in their original purity and strength. The English of to-day, while more practical and more universal than the English of Bunyan and Shakespeare, has lost much of its natural strength. The sign language, granting even all that may be said of its imperfections, is the grandest means yet devised for rapidity and clearness of communication with the deaf. But there are a few thoughts upon this subject to which I ask your attention.

1st. *Signing must be clear.* Everything else may be pardoned, but if signing is not plain, it loses its distinctive function as an instrument of thought. There are many other qualities necessary to the communication of clear and definite ideas, but this one of perspicuity stands at the head. It should be presented in all its original clearness, and its historical identity be preserved.

2d. *Vivacity.* Signs, even if perspicuous, will fail of making a permanent impression unless they are presented with some degree of vivacity. Energy in sign-making is just as desirable as energy in written composition, or in the delivery of an oral speech. Indifference diminishes the force of speech and makes its rendering dull and uninteresting.

3d. *The third point is Purity.* We must hold fast to the original purity and strength of our signs. There is a tendency to invent new signs, some of which mean nothing. Many of the good old signs have been chopped and clipped so that they have lost much of their original force. Loose signs coupled with mechanical signs take their place. Their identity is hardly perceptible, and as much of their force has been curtailed by cramping, they appear at a distance nearly as motionless as a

fly showing only the signs of life. There is dignity and meaning in the gestures taught by Laurent Clerc and his associates, but, as their signs travel westward and southward, they are so transformed as to lose their identity. The sign for "faith" has become the sign for *doubt*, the sign for "if" gives one the impression of judging, the sign for "water" combines *water* and saliva. Why is not the moving sign for water ample? These loose signs have a tendency to—

4. *Slang sign-making.* It is astonishing what a number of slang signs have crept into our institutions. For example, I will point to the word "examination," the sign for which is put your forefingers to your temples and then bring all the fingers forward denoting the sign for attack, that is the students are attacked with a number of eyes; for "stone" put forefinger to your teeth and strike them with the point; there is no distinction between stone, iron or hard wood. To denote the sign *don't care*, one will either make an attempt to catch the mind at the point of the nose and throw it aside, and it is sad to relate that the sign has become of more degraded a nature by drawing the forefinger under the nose, and then throwing it aside; and yet what a large number of the deaf use the latter sign, even in the company of the gentler sex. Sensible people are disgusted at the above sign and become prejudiced against all sign-making. The sign for a countryman shows that he possesses an uneven beard, and the act of drawing the hand under the chin gives one the impression of cutting the throat with the thumb. Even college students use a slang sign for eat, which they term "*short cut.*" It is made by passing the open hand down the right side of the cheek as seen in a shadow picture. All those unseemly signs should not be permitted to spread over the land, for they disfigure the purity of the language, and cause as much confusion as the languages at the tower of Babel. And to render sign-making admired, it must be graceful.

The quality most desired in good sign-making is grace. Grace in the rendering of signs coupled with clearness makes an ideal sign-maker. Nothing is more admired in sign-making than grace. It renders the act as full of music as of form.

Mr. Denison agreed with Mr. Weeks as to the importance of maintaining the purity of the sign-language. He was willing to acknowledge Mr. Weeks as a professor of the sign-language. Rut it was permitted for a pupil to sometimes disagree with his teacher. He disagreed with Mr. Weeks on one point. He did not believe, as Mr. Weeks did, that the sign-language had degenerated. We had plenty of examples to the contrary in the Convention.

Mr. Fairman, Mass., spoke a few words in eulogy of Laurent Clerc as a master of the sign-language.

But the climax of the discussion was attained when Mr. W. G. Jones, N. Y., took the floor in defence of the sign-language of to-day. Mr. Jones has a national reputation as a sign-maker. For ten or fifteen minutes he kept the Convention convulsed with laughter by means of his inimitable gestures. Yet he, all the while, managed to present some powerful arguments to the effect that the sign-language had *not* degenerated. When Mr. Jones had finished, all felt that no more remained to be said.

President George then called Vice-President Bigelow to the chair, and in his capacity as member of the Committee on Census, handed in the following report :

Report of the Committee on Census.

The Committee on Census beg leave to present the following report :—

The very short time at the disposal of your committee before the departure of one member for Paris and another for Wyoming Ter., has prevented the thorough examination that the importance of the subject demands. We find that the Hon. Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Census, has already acceded to the request of the Standing Committee of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, to separate the returns of the Deaf from the odious association with the pauper and criminal classes as in the Tenth Census.

Other important points of vital interest to us as citizens and members of society are still held in abeyance by the Superintendent of the Census. We find that the Census of Italy contains statistics of professions, occupations or business of the deaf in Italy ; also statistics of the unmarried, married, widowed ; able to read and write, and unable to read and write. Similar statistics may be found in the census of the Netherlands and in that of Russia.

The glaring omission of such statistics from the last census of the United States has been noted in Lord Iddesleigh's Report presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of their address to Her Majesty, dated August 13, 1885, page 57.

When we turn to the special volume of the Tenth Census, we are pained to find no returns of the marital and family relations of the deaf, nor any information in regard to their occupations or wealth-producing power. We see evidences of carelessness

and neglect on the part of enumerators, and of incompetency on the part of compilers of the last census, resulting in grossly inaccurate tables.

We are glad to know that the new law makes it possible to secure competent and faithful enumerators, and we hope that all statistics of the deaf may be collected under the supervision of some one thoroughly familiar with this subject.

We desire that care be taken to separate those who do not speak because they can not hear, from those who are dumb because they are idiotic. We have not the time to present our views as fully as we could wish, but we commend to the attention of this Convention the letter on the subject from the Executive Committee of Instructors in the July *Annals*. And we recommend that Mr. George, the president of this Association, be authorized, in his official capacity, to address a letter to the Hon. Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Tenth Census, urging the importance of an *accurate* and *complete* census of the deaf, and that the president be guided in his letter by the letter already sent in the name of the committee of educators appointed at the Jackson, Miss., Conference.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. F. FOX, *Chairman.*
MELVILLE BALLARD.
D. W. GEORGE.

Mr. Veditz moved that the report be accepted. Mr. Balis seconded, and the motion passed without debate.

Following is the correspondence between the President of the National Association and Hon. Robert Porter, Superintendent of the Census, in pursuance to the above report:

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., July 24, 1889.

HON. ROBERT P. PORTER, *Superintendent of the Census,*

DEAR SIR:—At the convention of the National Association of the Deaf, held in Washington City on the 26th, 27th and 28th ult., the subject of the proper enumeration of the deaf and the collection of statistics relating to them was under discussion, and the convention instructed me, in my capacity as president of the Association, to address you and respectfully call your attention to the importance of providing better methods than have heretofore been in use. The matter has already been fully discussed before you by Messrs. E. M. Gallaudet, I. L. Peet, P. G. Gillett, J. L. Noyes, A. G. Bell, E. A. Fay and Miss Caroline Yale, a committee representing the Sixth Conference of Superintendents and Principals of Schools for the Deaf, and the committee has addressed you a letter containing suggestions in regard to more reliable methods in the enumeration of the deaf. The convention instructs me to say that the suggestions contained therein are fully approved, and it is earnestly hoped that they will receive your careful consideration.

Yours respectfully,

D. WEBSTER GEORGE,
President National Association of the Deaf.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1889.

MR. D. WEBSTER GEORGE, *President National Association of the Deaf, Jacksonville, Ill.*

DEAR SIR :—I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th instant in relation to the collection of statistics relating to the deaf in the forthcoming census. Dr. John S. Billings is the special agent in charge of mortality and vital statistics, and your communication has been referred to him with the request that he will answer it.

Very respectfully,
ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of the Census.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C. July 31, 1889.

MR. D. WEBSTER GEORGE, *President, National Association of the Deaf, Jacksonville, Ill.*

DEAR SIR :—Your letter of July 24th, addressed to the Superintendent of the Census, relative to a more accurate collection of statistics relating to the deaf in the next enumeration of the people has been referred to me. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that the importance and interest of this matter is fully recognized, and that the recommendations of the committee of the Conference of Superintendents and Principals of Schools for the Deaf, contained in a communication dated June 22, 1889, and addressed to the Superintendent of the Census, will receive most careful consideration.

The subject of the preparation of schedules for the enumeration of the population, and of special schedules for special classes, will probably be taken up in the course of the next two months, and then the suggestions of the committee be carefully studied.

Very respectfully,
J. S. BILLINGS,
Surgeon U. S. Army.
In charge of Mortality and Vital Statistics, Eleventh Census.

Mr. Greener moved that Mr. E. A. Hodgson and Mr. Robert Patterson be authorized to represent the convention at the Paris Congress. Mr. Veditz seconded the motion.

Mr. Charles, O., moved an amendment that a telegram be sent to the gentlemen named, at New York, informing them of their appointment. The amendment was accepted, and the motion thus amended was passed.

Mr. Weeks spoke about the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. He explained how it came to be so named in the first place. The name was now very inappropriate, and a change would be hailed with pleasure by the deaf and their

friends. He accordingly presented a resolution to the effect that the secretary should write to the Board of Directors of the American Asylum, asking them, in the name of the National Association, to change the name of the Asylum, recommending as a substitute the title, "Gallaudet School for the Deaf."

Mr. F. W. Bigelow and Mr. H. C. White earnestly seconded the resolution. Mr. White remarked that the word "asylum" was no longer applicable to our schools. That it was so applied as the result of a misapprehension on the part of the public.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Pursuant to the above, the secretary subsequently wrote the following letter:

"*To the Board of Directors of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Hartford, Conn.:*

"GENTLEMEN:—At the National Convention of the Deaf held in Washington last June, a resolution, presented by Mr. W. H. Weeks, and seconded by Mr. F. W. Bigelow and Mr. H. C. White, was unanimously adopted, instructing the secretary to address you in the name of the National Association of the Deaf, requesting you to take the necessary steps toward changing the name of the 'American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb' to the 'Gallaudet School for the Deaf.'

"Some of the reasons given why such a change is desirable were, that when the name 'American Asylum' was bestowed upon the school, it was the only one of its kind in America. Hence 'American' was appropriate. The establishment of so many like schools in the country deprives the word of its former distinctive meaning.

"As to the word 'Asylum,' it was first used as the result of a misapprehension of the true scope and design of the school. As employed and understood at the present day, the word is clearly inapplicable to a purely educational institution such as the one under your direction.

"Hoping that the matter will receive your favorable consideration, I remain

"Very respectfully yours,

"J. L. SMITH,

"*Secretary of the National Association of the Deaf.*"

"FARIBAULT, MINN., Sept. 5, 1889."

The hour for luncheon had now arrived, and Mr. Dougherty moved that the convention adjourn until eight o'clock in the evening. He subsequently withdrew his motion.

Mr. Bailey moved that adjournment be taken until two o'clock in the afternoon. Passed.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.—AFTERNOON SESSION.

President George opened the session at 2:30 P.M.

During the recess the Executive Committee had held a meeting, and Mr. Veditz, who had been chosen as secretary of the committee, was called upon to give a report of the meeting.

The committee had met with a majority present. Mr. Veditz was chosen secretary. The question of the place of holding the next National Convention then came up. Mr. Dougherty proposed St. Louis. Mr. McGregor favored Chicago. A vote was taken, and Chicago was declared to be the place.

The following bills were presented, allowed, and ordered paid :

Mr. J. B. Hotchkiss, for postage and stationery, fifty-two cents.

Mr. C. K. W. Strong, for postage, stationery, and street-car fare, $1.25.

On motion of Mr. Smith, a vote of thanks was extended to the St. Louis Deaf-Mute Club for the cordial invitation to the Association to hold its next meeting there.

Mr. McGregor was appointed as chairman of the committee. The committee then adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Allabough, seconded by Mr. Balis, the report of the Executive Committee was accepted.

Mr. Schory then sought to introduce a resolution of thanks, but was ruled out of order.

Dr. E. M. Gallaudet entered the hall, and announced that he had just received, by express, from Mr. W. K. Chase, some decorative emblems designed to embellish the walls of the hall where the Convention held its meetings. Unfortunately they had arrived too late. Mr. Strong moved a recess of five minutes to allow the members to inspect the decorations.

After the recess, the subject of the "Manual Alphabet in the Public Schools" was brought up for discussion.

Mr. Denison spoke for a few minutes, giving reasons why the use of the manual alphabet by the hearing should be encouraged. Then he went on to tell how it could best be done.

Mr. Smith then made a motion that the subject be referred to the National Executive Committee, with instructions to do what they could to further the project, and if necessary to draw on the funds of the Association to defray expenses. The motion was seconded by Mr. Veditz, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Balis moved that the discussion of Prof. Bell's Theory be dropped for want of time. Carried.

Resolutions were then in order, and the following were presented and adopted unanimously :

By Mr. Schory, seconded by Mr. Greener :—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Convention be instructed to extend a vote of thanks to the President of the College, and the Faculty, and to the Matron of the Institution, for their kindness in extending the hospitality of the Institution to the members of the Convention and invited guests.

By Mr. Veditz :—

Resolved, That the attention of the Faculty of the National Deaf-Mute College be respectfully called to the subject of a technical department in the College for instruction in special branches of industry, as suggested by Mr. Henry C. White in his paper entitled "Don't," and that their favorable consideration of the subject be solicited.

By Mr. Smith :—

Resolved, That the sentiment of this Convention is strongly in favor of State legislation to compel the education of deaf children ; and those having the management of the State institutions in hand, the alumni associations, the societies, and the friends of the deaf in general, are earnestly urged to present the matter to the State legislatures, and to do all in their power to secure the passage of strict compulsory educational laws for the deaf in all of the States.

By Mr. McGregor :—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are extended to the National Executive Committee, to Treasurer Draper, and to the Local Committee, for their services in making the Memorial and the ceremonies attendant upon its unveiling a success.

By Mr. George :—

Resolved, That Messrs. A. G. Draper and T. A. Froehlich continue to have charge of all business pertaining to the Memorial until it is finally disposed of.

By Mr. Jones :—

Resolved, That thanks are hereby extended to Mr. W. K. Chase for his generous contribution of decorations for the Convention hall.

By Mr. Bailey :—

Resolved, That thanks are given to railroads and hotels which favored the delegates to the Convention with reduced rates.

By Mr. Greener :—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are due, and are hereby extended, to the press of the city for their fair and impartial reports of the proceedings of the Convention.

By Mr. Bailey :—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to print the Proceedings of the Convention.

By Mr. Greener :—

Resolved, That the Thanks of the Association are due, and are heartily extended to President E. M. Gallaudet, Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, Profs. F. W. Booth, E. A. Fay, J. C. Gordon, J. B. Hotchkiss, J. W. Chickering, and others, for interpreting the proceedings of the Convention.

Mr. Strong read the following letter from Mr. J. Crossett :

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

To friends of the Deaf in China who meet in Convention in Washington, D. C., June 26, 1889:

Will you regard with deep interest our need of teachers for the Deaf in Eastern Asia. If you will recommend teachers to us, write an address to the friends of the Deaf in Asia, and put on foot plans for supplying the wants of China and adjoining countries. It would be a noble thing. The address would be published in the papers of China (and perhaps Japan), which are issued in the English language, and it could be translated into Chinese and made public in the native prints. These papers have done much and are ready to do more in this line.

The *Shanghai Mercury* is printing freely all that we ask for, and its editor proposes to gather the information into a little volume.

Please send to "Editor of *Shanghai Mercury*, Shanghai, China," your Institution newspapers regularly, and also enclose in envelopes articles to be printed or reprinted, directing as above.

Address also the local committees for the Institution work for the Deaf in Shanghai and Peking. Letters or papers addressed "President or Secretary of the Deaf Relief, Shanghai, China, or Peking, China," would always reach the right parties.

It is still hoped, as before proposed in the *Annals*, that a Committee of Advice and Consultation be sent to Japan and China.

Do, dear brethren, regard the sad and too long delayed condition of helplessness in which Asiatic deaf-mutes are left.

Yours truly,

May 15, '89. J. CROSSETT.

On motion of Mr. Veditz, the letter was referred to the National Executive Committee.

Mr. Strong announced that the boat would leave Washington for the excursion to Mt. Vernon at ten o'clock the following morning, returning at three o'clock in the afternoon. Tickets could be obtained of him at the Ebbit House that evening.

Mr. McGregor moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die*, but by special request he suspended his motion for a while.

Mr. Allabough said that the Western Pennsylvania Picnic Association invited the members of the convention to attend a picnic on the Fourth of July.

Dr. E. M. Gallaudet asked leave to speak a few words before the final adjournment was taken.

He had no doubt that the Convention had had all the talk it wanted, but he could not let it go without saying a few words. He was sorry that he had been obliged to be so often absent, and that he had missed the debates. He had been especially busy, and had to do the thing he must, rather than the thing he wanted to do. He felt very proud of the Association. The delegates had met, and discussed matters with all the dignity of manhood and womanhood. They had shown the world that, given an education, the deaf ask no more favors. This Convention marks an epoch in the history of the deaf. They have set up a beautiful milestone. May the future add more and more lustre. May they meet often and help, by discussion, to solve the educational and social problems relating to the deaf. Let them co-operate with all intelligent men who are laboring to help the deaf. Professor Bell is one of these. He is a noble man, who gives his time and money for the benefit of the deaf. He (Dr. Gallaudet) has met him often, and knows him well. They two do not agree on all points, and have frequent arguments. Prof. Bell is the friend of the deaf. Meet his theories by facts and prove them wrong. He is sincere and generous, full of enthusiasm in all that he does.

In closing, Dr. Gallaudet said that he wished that he could have done more to make the meeting of the Convention pleasant to all concerned. He hoped to see the day when he could meet all there again.

Dr. Gallaudet spoke with deep feeling, and his remarks were listened to attentively and made an impression upon all.

Mr. McGregor's motion to adjourn *sine die* was then brought up and passed.

After an earnest prayer by the venerable Professor Samuel Porter, the Third Convention of the National Association of the Deaf came to an end.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

ALABAMA.

W. S. Johnson, Talladega.
I. L. Strauss, Montgomery.

COLORADO.

George W. Veditz, Colorado Springs.

CONNECTICUT.

H. M. Fairman, Hartford.
Mrs H. M. Fairman, Hartford.
William H. Weeks, Hartford.
Jonathan P. Marsh, Bristol.
Robert D. Beers, Bridgeport.
James M. Allen, Melrose.
Mrs. Kate Miller, Thompsonville.
R. Newton Parsons, Bridgeport.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

James Denison, Kendall Green.
Amos Draper, Kendall Green.
Ranald Douglas, Kendall Green.
John Donnell, Washington City.
Melville Ballard, Kendall Green.
C. K. W. Strong, Washington City.

ILLINOIS.

Fred. Wedekind, Chicago.
Oscar P. Regensberg, Chicago.
Rev. James H. Cloud, Jacksonville.
Thomas J. Rogers, Jacksonville.
Philip J. Hasenstab, Jacksonville.
D. Webster George, Jacksonville.

INDIANA.

Sidney J. Vail, Indianapolis.
Charles Kerney, Evansville.
S. A. Heilbronner, Fort Wayne.
E. N. Bowes, Michigan City.

IOWA.

A. F. Adams, Dubuque.

MAINE.

Hiram P. Hunt, Gray.
George W. Wakefield, Brownfield.

MARYLAND.

James S. Wells, Baltimore.
H. Frieschmann, Randallstown.
Charles M. Grow, Frederick City.

MASSACHUSETTS.

F. W. Bigelow, Chelsea.
F. S. Crossman, Springfield.
William Bailey, Beverley.
Alden F. Osgood, Natick.
Oscar H. Evans, Winchendon.
Miss E. A. Boynton, Winchendon.
George A. Converse, Winchendon.
Mrs. P. J. Converse, Winchendon.
Henry A. Chapman, Salem.
George T. Sanders, Haverhill.
J. T. Keefe, Bellows Falls.

MICHIGAN.

Willis Hubbard, Flint.

MINNESOTA.

J. L. Smith, Faribault.
C. L. Washburn, Minneapolis.
John Schwirtz, Wabasha.
Jay C. Howard, Duluth.

MISSISSIPPI.

L. W. Saunders, Jackson.

MISSOURI.

Leo A. Froning, St. Louis.
Charles Wolff, St. Louis.
Marcus H. Kerr, St. Louis.
Geo. T. Dougherty, St. Louis.
Mrs. Geo. T. Dougherty, St. Louis.
Louis Jacoby, St. Louis.
Henry Gross, St. Louis.

NEW JERSEY.

Mrs. D. J. Ward, Newark.
Albert Ballin, Hoboken.
Anthony Capelli, Hoboken.
S. W. McClelland, Mount View.
Walter McDougall, Jersey City.

NEW YORK.

Solomon P. Cornelius, New York.
Moses Heyman, New York.
Mrs. Moses Heyman, New York.
Theodore A. Froehlich. New York.
F. W. Nuboer, New York.
Mrs. Dr. T. Gallaudet, New York.
W. G. Jones, New York.
Thomas F. Fox, New York.
E. A. Hodgson, New York.
Charles J. LeClercq, New York.
J. F. J. Tresch, New York.
Emanuel Souweine, New York.
Mrs. Emanuel Souweine, New York.
Charles McMann, New York.
Joseph Yankauer, New York.
Adolph Pfeiffer, New York.
James Gass, New York.
A. C. Bacharach, New York.
Charles Bothner, New York.
W. L. Waters, Brooklyn.
George Taggard, Brooklyn.
Henry J. Haight, Goshen.
Mrs. Henry J. Haight, Goshen.
Thomas Godfrey, Brooklyn.
Henry Van Allen, Utica.
C. Cuddeback, Lyons.
Fred'k W. Meinken, Cornwall.
S. A. Taber, Auburn.
R. J. Martling, Port Chester.
Mrs. R. J. Martling, Port Chester.
Thomas Schneider, Port Richmond.

OHIO.

Robert Patterson, Columbus.
A. H. Schory, Columbus.
A. B. Greener, Columbus.
R. P. McGregor, Columbus.
C. W. Charles, Columbus.
R. H. Atwood, Columbus.
Albert C. Powell, Findlay.
Christian Meyer, Cleveland.
Mrs. Christian Meyer, Cleveland.
Rev. A. W. Mann, Gambier.
Josey R. Goldman, Middletown.

PENNSYLVANIA.

B. R. Allabough, Edgewoodville.
James C. Balis, Edgewoodville.
George M. Teegarden, Edgewoodville.
Henry Bardes, Edgewoodville.
H. H. B. McMaster, Pittsburg.
R. M. zeigler, Philadelphia.
J. T. Elwell, Philadelphia.
S. G. Davidson, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Mary Rocap, Philadelphia.
W. R. Cullingworth, Philadelphia.
John C. Lentz, Philadelphia.
W. Houston, Frankford.
Rev. J. M. Koehler, Reading.
Alex. L. Pach, Easton.
James Taylor, Allegheny City.

RHODE ISLAND.

Oscar Kinsman.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

T. H. Coleman, Ridgeway.
R. P. Rogers, Cedar Springs,
J. M. Hughston, Cedar Springs.

TENNESSEE.

W. O. Branum, Knoxville.

UTAH.

Henry C. White, Salt Lake City.

VIRGINIA.

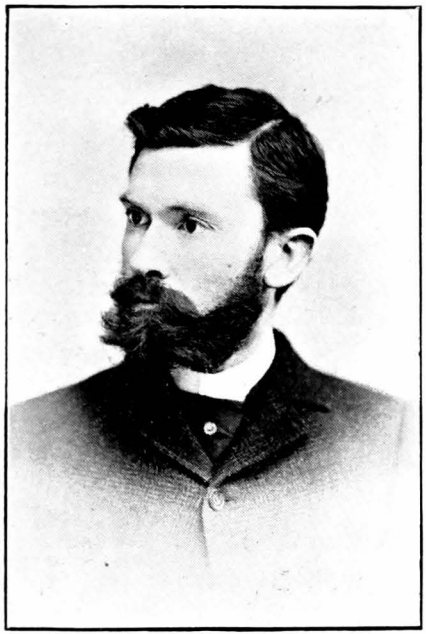
Rev. Job Turner, Staunton.
R. J. Cone, Riverton.
Robert Bell, Jr., Alexandria.

WEST VIRGINIA.

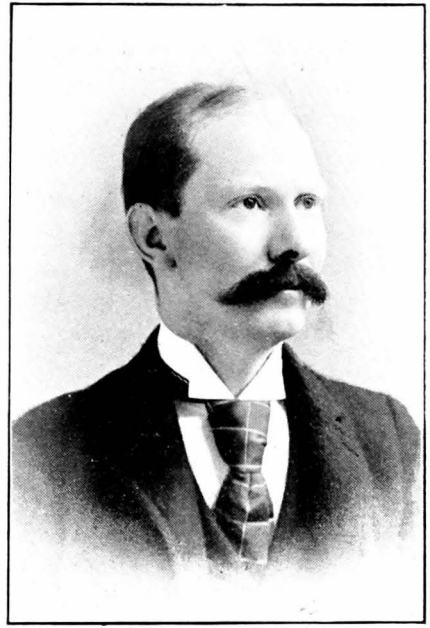
A. Dudley Hays, Romney.
E. L. Chapin, Romney.
Miss Mollie Pickens, Peel Tree.
Mr. G. W. Steenrod, Wheeling.
Mrs. G. W. Steenrod, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

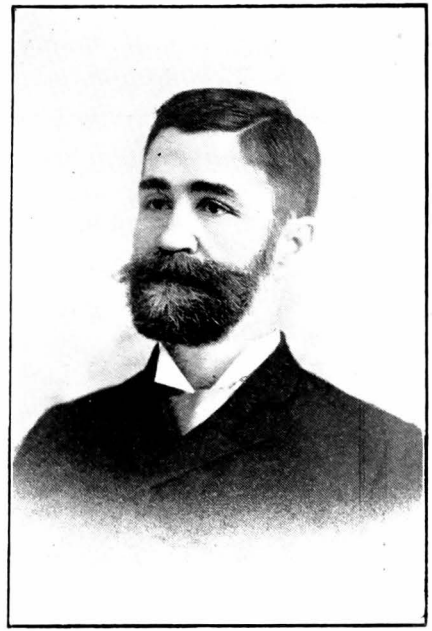
Thomas Hagerty, Manitowoc.



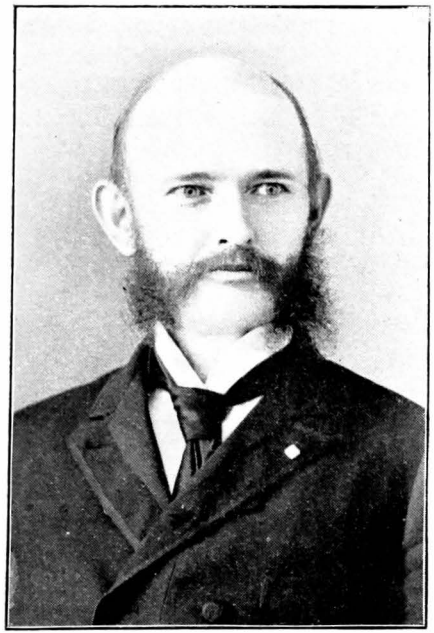
GEO. T. DOUGHERTY,
Chicago, Ill.,
President World's Congress of the Deaf.



E. A. HODGSON,
New York,
Vice-President of the Congress.



R. P. McGREGOR,
Columbus, O.,
Chairman Program Committee.



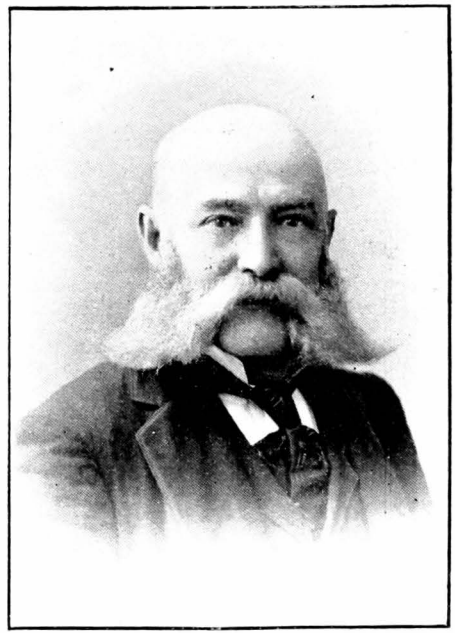
D. W. GEORGE,
Jacksonville, Ill.
Vice-President of the Congress.

OLOF HANSON,
Faribault, Minn.
Secretary of the Congress.

JAS. E. GALLAHER,
Chicago, Ill.
Secretary General Committee on
Congress of the Deaf.

O. H. REGENSBURG,
Chicago, Ill.,
Of the General Committee.

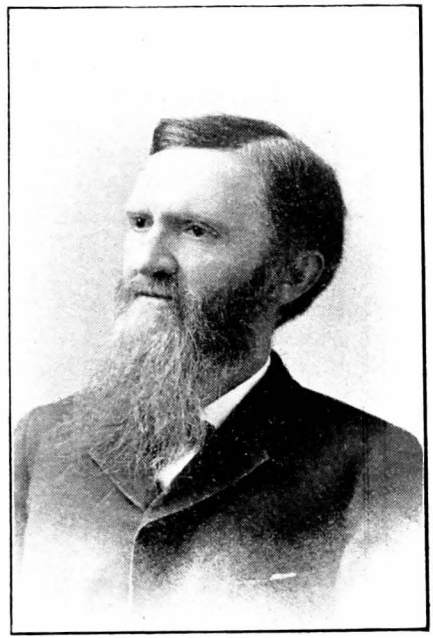
C. C. CODMAN,
Chicago, Ill.,
Of the General Committee.



JACQUES LOEW,
Chicago, Ill.,
Of the General Committee.

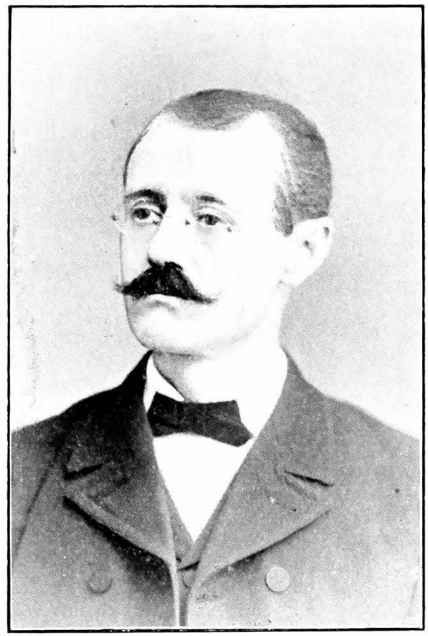
THOMAS FRANCIS FOX,
New York.,
President of the National Association of the Deaf.

R. M. ZIEGLER,
Philadelphia, Pa.,
Second Vice-President of the National Association.

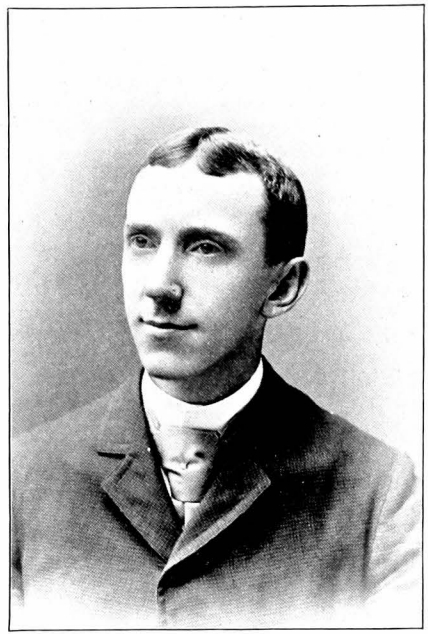


SIDNEY J. VAIL,
Indianapolis, Ind.,
Third Vice-President of the National Association.

L. A. PALMER,
Nashville, Tenn.,
Fourth Vice-President of the National Association.



JAMES C. BALIS,
Belleville, Ont.
Treasurer of the National Association.



GEO. W. VEDITZ,
Colorado Springs, Col.
Chairman Executive Committee of the National Association.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

WORLD'S CONGRESS OF THE DEAF

AND THE

REPORT OF THE FOURTH CONVENTION

OF THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF,

HELD AT THE

MEMORIAL ART PALACE.

CHICAGO, ILL.

JULY 18TH, 20TH AND 22ND,

1893.

PREFACE.

In presenting to the deaf, to their friends and to the public at large, the following pages, embracing the minutes and proceedings of the World's Congress of the Deaf and the Convention of the National Association, it may not be out of place to explain the cause for the delay in publication, and present certain other details relating to the preparation of the volume.

The adjournment of the Congress without any definite arrangement for publishing the work of its sessions, made necessary an open discussion on ways and means for attaining this very desirable object, the outcome of which was the agreement of the National Association, through its Executive Committee, to appropriate $150.00 to meet the preliminary expenses, and the appointment of the undersigned as a Special Committee on Publication. It was apparent to the Committee that in order to accept the lowest bid offered for printing the volume it would be necessary to seek further additional means. This was accomplished through the request for written pledges of subscriptions, to which the deaf of America, with several of their prominent hearing friends, responded most liberally, thus assuring the appearance of the work.

In the preparation of the copy for the printer, the Committee desires to acknowledge their cordial appreciation of the invaluable assistance rendered by Miss Agatha M. Tiegel and Messrs. Dudley W. George, George W. Veditz, Amos G. Draper, James L. Smith and Thomas F. Fox, who kindly undertook the task of making full translations of the papers presented in their vernaculars by the French, German and Italian delegates to the Congress. The labor of our colaborators were in a number of instances greatly increased by the difficulties met with in deciphering obscure chirography and the extreme length of some of the

papers. Their success is, therefore, all the more worthy of our thanks in opening to us the novel and interesting fields of thought presented by our foreign brethren. The volume contains every paper offered to the Congress by those invited to contribute and without abridgement, and these with the report of the National Association from a compilation of facts, opinions and statistics that in future can truly be referred to as a standard work—the outspoken and honest expression of the deaf on special subjects intimately affecting their common weal.

We send it forth in the hope that it will accomplish its mission, the dissemination of reliable information upon the deaf gathered together from the leading representatives in the principal nations of the earth.

THOMAS FRANCIS FOX,
OLOF HANSON,
ROBERT P. MCGREGOR,
Committee on Publication.

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PRELIMINARY HISTORY OF THE WORLD'S CONGRESS OF THE DEAF, AT CHICAGO, IN 1893.

The National Association of the Deaf, at its third Convention in Washington, in 1889, had voted to hold its next meeting at Chicago in 1892. Shortly afterward, Chicago, with the official sanction of Congress, after a memorable struggle with New York, St. Louis and Washington, began making preparations for the great Quadriennial Columbian Exposition within its limits; and its public spirited directors first conceived the idea of having a series of international congresses in conjunction with, and under control of the Exposition, whose drawing powers it was expected would be conducive of their attendance and international character. This unique idea was speedily carried into effect, and what is known as the "World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition" was installed, with that learned and polished scholar and jurist, the Hon. C. C. Bonney, as president, with ample powers to carry out this most magnificent scheme, whose motto is "Not things but men."

News of this new departure from the usual character of international fairs or expositions was received with applause by progressive men and women of all classes throughout the world. The management of the Congress Auxiliary was soon deluged with applications from associations or bodies of men of nearly every kind and sort for the privilege of holding a World's Congress under its auspices, and had to exercise great tact and discrimination in making or refusing apportionments.

Early in February, 1891, R. P. McGregor, of Columbus, O., in his capacity as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of the Deaf, in accordance with the require-

ments of its constitution, appointed a local committee in Chicago composed of Geo. T. Dougherty, chairman; O. H. Regensburg, J. E. Gallaher, C. C. Codman, and Jacques Loew, to make arrangements for the triennial convention, which, as stated above, was to take place in the summer of 1892. After looking over the ground, and having in view the advent of the Congress Auxiliary of the great Exposition, which was to be opened in 1893 instead of in 1892, this committee corresponded with Mr. McGregor, and the National Executive Committee, by a vote, postponed the proposed convention to the summer of 1893, and gave the local committee authority to make application to the Congress Auxiliary to hold a World's Congress of the Deaf under its auspices. The local committee went ahead, and right here it desires to acknowledge great obligations to Dr. P. G. Gillett, then Superintendent of the Illinois Institution for the Deaf, and who happened to be chairman of the Department of Education of the Deaf for the Congress Auxiliary, for the influence he exerted on our behalf, as well as to the magnaminity shown by President Bonney, of the Congress Auxiliary, in granting our application. This was a most notable victory for us, for we thus got recognition on a basis co-equal with all the great World's Congresses of other kinds. Who would have dreamed one hundred years ago that this could ever be possible? Then the deaf were uneducated and widely scattered, unknown to each other; their influence, of course, was *nil.*

The Congress Auxiliary appointed for its own General Committee on a Congress of the Deaf, Geo. T. Dougherty, Chairman; J. E. Gallaher, Secretary; O. H. Regensburg, C. C. Codman and Jacques Loew. The Congress Auxiliary did its share in exploiting our coming Congress, as well as all others, through all available channels, and provided for the expense of its different publications, and engaged the new Art Institute on the Lake Front for the use of its Congresses. The General Committee was by no means idle. Following the general plan of the other Congresses, it recommended a large list of names, about 300 in number, for Advisory Council, of which the Congress Auxiliary approved and mailed formal letters of invitation to all persons so named in all civilized lands. Actuated by the ambition of seeing the Congress made a complete success in every way, the General Committee

decided to subdivide the work of preparation, availing itself in many cases of the talents and services of prominent deaf gentlemen living outside of Chicago and Illinois. Accordingly, a Committee on Program was nominated, with R. P. McGregor, of Columbus, O., as Chairman; Amos G. Draper, Washington, D. C.; Theo. A. Froehlich, New York; J. M. Koehler, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. L. Smith, Faribault, Minn.; Geo. W. Veditz, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Douglas Tilden, San Francisco, Cal.; Francis Maginn, Belfast, Ireland; Henri Gaillard, Paris, France; Bernard Brill, Vienna, Austria; M. A. Watzulik, Altenburg, Germany. All accepted and promptly set to work on this difficult and delicate task, for it involved the assignment of proper topics to most competent persons available, with the result that they mapped out a program that was both superb and comprehensive, on seeing which, a distinguished educator of the deaf, in charge of a large seat of learning, wrote the General Committee, praising it unreservedly and saying: "You have the whole world for a field."

To take care of and entertain visitors in attendance at the Congress, the General Committee appointed two separate committees; one on Reception, with P. J. Hasenstab, J. E. Gallaher, G. A. Christensen, Benj. Frank, C. L. Buchan, Mrs. E. N. Bowes, and Mrs. F. D. Hunter, and the other on Entertainment, with O. H. Regensburg, R. L. H. Long, J. I. Sansom, Albert Berg and Chas. Kerney. Both committees did their part thoroughly and well. Frank P. Gibson was appointed chief usher at the Congress.

It was the custom of the Congress Auxiliary to make its own selection of presiding officer for each of the Congresses under its control, for obvious reasons. Accordingly, on recommendation of Dr. P. G. Gillett, as chairman of the Department of Education of the Deaf, Geo. T. Dougherty, chairman General Committee on a Congress of the Deaf, was named for President of that Congress.

The total attendance at the Congress is estimated to have been nearly a thousand; each session was largely attended from the beginning to the end. The officials of the Congress Auxiliary have declared, with evident satisfaction, that among the hundreds of Congresses instituted under its auspices, that of the Deaf was one of the best conducted and the liveliest.

The Pas-a-Pas Club bore most or all of the expenses incurred by the different committees' arrangements for the Congress which did not fall within the province of the Congress Auxiliary to pay for, and also opened its halls for use as the delegates headquarters. The Club's large and enthusiastic membership (70) acted as a committee of the whole throughout the Congress in entertaining the visitors and helping out the several regular committees in many and various ways.

One of the most interesting features in connection with the meeting was the lecture of Dr. E. M. Gallandent, president of the Gallandent College at Washington. His subject treated on the Education of the Deaf, its advantages and perils.

Thus came and passed the World's Congress of the Deaf. May its great object for promoting the welfare of our class be accomplished.

Organization of the Congress.

President.

George T. Dougherty, M. S., Chicago, Ill.

Honorary Vice Presidents.

Robert P. McGregor, M. A., Columbus, Ohio.
Amos G. Draper, M. A., District of Columbia.
Dudley W. George, M. A., Jacksonville, Ill.
Edwin A. Hodgson, M. A., New York City.
Henri Genis, Nanterre-Seine, France.
A. M. Watzulik, Altenberg, Germany.
Gerhard Titze, Karlskrona, Sweden.
W. Eecles Harris, Belfast, Ireland.

Secretaries.

Thomas F. Fox, M. A., New York City.
Olof Hanson, M. A., Minneapolis, Minn.

Committee of the World's Congress Auxiliary on a Congress of the Deaf.

George T. Dougherty, Chairman.
James E. Gallaher, Secretary.
Oscar H. Regensburg.
Chester C. Codman.
Jacques Loew.
Hon. C. C. Bonney, President World's Congress Auxiliary.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, July 18, 1893.

The World's Congress of the Deaf, held under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxilary of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, opened its sessions in Hall VIII of the Memorial Art Palace, Chicago, Illinois, at nine o'clock A. M. Mr. George T. Dougherty of Chicago, Illinois, in his capacity of representative of the Directors and Commissioners of the Columbian Exposition and of the world's Congress Auxilary, presiding.

Upon calling the Congress to order, the President introduced Rev. Austin W. Mann of Cleveland, Ohio, who offered the opening prayer. Mr. Dougherty then addressed the Congress as follows:

OPENING ADDRESSES.

BY MR. DOUGHERTY.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Directors and Commissioners of the Columbian Exposition and of its World's Congress Auxiliary, under whose auspices our Congress is being held, in the name of the Pas-a-Pas Club and the deaf of Chicago, I have the honor and pleasure of bidding you welcome, all of you who have come from afar and near, from the sister states of the Union; from la belle France—the home of the blessed Abbes de l' Epee and Sicard; from

Germany, where flourished Heinecke, the father of oralism; from England and Scotland where Braidwood taught; from Ireland, my own ancestral country; from Italy, the birth-place of Christopher Columbus, whose ever memorable achievement in the discovery of America we all are met to celebrate with the Quadri-Centennial Exposition at Chicago; from Spain, which rendered possible Columbus' great career of discovery, and what is more to ourselves, was the abode of the Benedictine monk, Ponce de Leon, the first teacher of a class of deaf-mutes in history; from Sweden and Norway, whose almost nameless but recklessly daring vikings not without reason combatted with the great Genoese Sailor for the honor of originally discovering the new world; from all countries, we heartily welcome you to this—the land of Gallaudet.

This Congress opens up another Epoch in the wonderful progress of our class, which can scarce be realized fully when we consider practical provision was first made for educating them only as far back as one hundred or fifty more years ago, and even then for a long while only spasmodically. This is an era marked out with grand possibilities; it is the fruition of hopes which even our early teachers scarce ventured to entertain, the promise of a future enriched by the dream of equal opportunities and the recognition of merited self-support. Our Congress is to be both retrospective and suggestive in character and intent.

The earliest mention of a deaf-mute by name in history is that of Gyges, a son of Crœsus, the King of Lydia whose immense wealth has assumed the dignity of a proverb. When the father's regal city of Sardis was captured and sacked by Cyrus, Persian soldiery, and he was in imminent danger of being butchered by one of the victorious troops in violation of Cyrus' express orders to the contrary, the son, so history relates, suddenly from sheer will-power cried out in intelligible words to stop the intended slaughter of his father, whose life was thus saved; after this event, both father and son were treated with great respect and consideration by the magnanimous conqueror and his successors at the new capital of the growing Persian monarchy. Ebers has made considerable use of the once deaf but now thoroughly "restored-to-society" young prince's name in his instructive and fascinating novel, "The Egyptian Princess."

Before the days of de l' Epee and Heinecke, history was a perfect blank, so far as the deaf in general are concerned. They were deemed incapable of education, and unable or disqualified to enjoy the usual rights and privileges of citizenship. The sentiment expressed by these lines of the Roman poet Laurentius:

> "To instruct the deaf no art could ever reach,
> No care improve them, and no wisdom teach,"

was universally accepted as gospel truth; but with us of the present day, this has passed into a chestnut to be rung now and then in the interest of our jollity at the expense of the ancients. Still, there is one thing to be said to their credit; they never worried themselves talking with gloomy forebodings of the possibilities of a "deaf variety of the human race."

You all remember how, not many years ago, the reading of a paper on that very subject before a Scientific Academy at Washington caused considerable excitement, and the learned members looked at each other as if to say "important if true" and apparently felt it was time to memoralize Congress or the State legislatures to enact laws with the express purpose of suppressing the imagined evil of intermarriage among the deaf. It was ludicrous the way the public press indulged for the while in solemn comments on the necessity of doing something heroic on the lines intimated by the author of that paper. Today we hear no more such talk. Deadly statistics dug up by the Superintendents of the several State institutions for the deaf have done the work; they, to use the slang of the day, knocked the sensational and alarmistic theory into a cocked hat.

By the way, I pray you, do not fall into the mistake of taking my remarks as thus intending any disrespect for the distinguished gentleman who originally raised the discussion of this topic. Far from it; him we all concede, frankly and with pleasure, as honestly a well-wisher and friend of the deaf, as he has proved himself so in many ways; he took one of us for a help-meet, whose conduct and tact in high society at the nation's capital has been reflecting much credit on our class. Competent authorities in the line of our educational work have, however, in my humble opinion not unjustifiably, insisted on placing him in the category of friends we should rather pray religiously to be saved from. He is, as you

know well, strongly and uncompromisingly opposed to the American or "Combined" method of instruction; the prestige he has acquired from his one great invention, as well as his immense wealth and high standing in social and business circles, together with his blind and invincible zeal, has rendered him worth a thousand men to the cause of the "pure oral" method which he has espoused as the only and great cure-all in the education of the deaf. The unthinking public, and even those who ought to judge better, are naturally apt to attach greater weight to the affirmations of such a man than to the negative verdict of experienced veterans of the profession. Therein lies the danger which menaces the future education of our class. We, therefore, view with increasing alarm his aggressive and relentless persistence in working and speaking with the avowed object of prejudicing the public and governmental authorities in favor of his hobby, the "pure oral" method. If it ever comes to pass that there is impending danger of the exclusively oral method becoming a "condition, not a theory which confronts us," and God forbid the day! let the ultra-oralists be now warned that they will rue it; we will fight back and as an inevitable result of the conflict, the pure oral method will be strictly confined to private and insignificant schools, and its reputation or prestige badly discredited most effectively and permanently—perhaps more than we ourselves intended to bargain for, because we, in truth, are in favor of speech and lip-reading being taught in a limited way—only to those children capable of being benefitted, but not to be forced down the throats of those found practically incapable at a great loss of time.

We, or rather a large majority of us in America, have been reared by the manual or combined system of instruction, and are intimately familiar with with the contemporary results of the oral method in separate classes or schools near by. We all know France has not produced any more Massieus, Clercs or Berthiers since the ill-fated day when her minister of public instruction unadvisedly issued an ukase sweeping the manual system out of existence and inducting the pure oral method in all of her schools. Nearly, if not quite, all of the prominent and successful deaf mutes of the present day there have been educated under the old system; and a new generation, raised by the oral method

since, has utterly failed to show up equally signal examples. In Germany, which is the birth-place and stronghold of the oral system, two monster petitions have been presented to the Kaiser by his deaf mute subjects for a substitution of the American or Combined system in place of the other. We have seen Heidsick of Breslau, persecuted for having boldly proclaimed the practical failure of the prevailing system, and how he came out victorious when the courts declared the truth of his assertions which had been called in question by his opponents. He has at his back practically all the deaf of Germany; this is significant, verily, significant. Dr. Wilkinson, the distinguished superintendent of the California Institution for the Deaf, has passed the last two years in Europe, visiting the principal institutions and schools; and in his article in the "Annals of the Deaf" for October, 1892, took pains to particularize the universal scarcity of bright deaf mutes orally educated; in Germany, Italy and France, the three leading oral countries of Europe, he could scarce find any one worth special mention, though he went around with a lantern in his hand in better faith than Diogenes did in looking for an honest man in Athens 2,000 years ago. Almost any of our State Institutions, however young, has turned out a larger number of well-educated mutes than the oral system has in all Europe since the time of its founder, Heinecke. There are unmistakable signs of a general awakening in Europe to the fact that the oral method has been found wanting in its intended results; and true friends of the deaf, unfettered by prejudice or tradition, already are beginning to agitate for a change to the American system as the one which has proved by actual experience to produce the best and most practical results. We wish them Godspeed, realizing as we do that on the successful outcome of their labors, the Middle or Dark age, so to speak, which is now prevalent there, will have passed away. The Volta Bureau, established at Washington for the preservation and dissemination of literature relating to the deaf, will be a monument to the philanthropy and love of Professor Alexander Graham Bell for our class long after the pure oral method has blossomed forth and faded away as a "fad."

Down to about ten years ago, public curiosity of the deaf had always been great, and not unfrequently a cause of painful

annoyance to ourselves. No two of us could stop on a prominent street-corner and conduct a conversatiou in signs but lo! a large crowd would instantly form around us; even the copper-buttoned guardians of the peace would forget for the time their habit of shouting, " move on " and join in the general epidemic of staring with eyes intent and mouths ajar at the " air-cutters " as the Cincinnati dailies aptly termed us, in reporting the proceedings of the first national convention of the deaf in the city in 1880. Things have, however, changed since then, and we are no longer inevitably surrounded or escorted by small armies of curiosity-seekers, and this " penalty of greatness " is now borne by a $10,000 beauty, or a real live lord or Infanta. For the public in general has become used to the existence—yea, in great abundance—of the educated deaf.

I shall not pretend to cover in these, my informal remarks, all the questions aptly suggested by the nature of this Congress, as they are to be discussed more elaborately, and with greater profit to you, by the several able gentlemen already assigned places on the program. Permit me to say that the local committee, of which I have the honor to be a member, begs to thank all of you who have, with generous co-operation and valuable suggestions, greatly aided our work in making arrangements for this eumencial gathering. We are under great obligations to the World's Congress Auxiliary for its many evidences of friendly and magnanimous interest in the welfare of our class, and we duly appreciate the great compliment of the conspicuous recognition its high-minded and progressive management has accorded us with a place alongside of the other great World's Congresses, whose proceedings when published will form a memorial more enduring than the glories of the contemporary exposition, most wonderful and magnificent as the latter is. Let us utter only our most elevating thoughts on matters relating to the present and future welfare of the deaf, and may nothing but good come of this, our Congress.

Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to re-iterate; you, one and all, are most heartily welcome to Chicago.

Mr. Henry C. White, Boston, Mass.:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The President of the Congress has just bade us welcome to

this World's Congress of the Deaf, and it would be well nigh impossible for me to express all we feel in appreciation of the work the Committee has undertaken. They have brought the deaf together from all civilized nations of the earth. They have given us an opportunity to meet our old teachers and superintendents. They have made it possible for us to meet the hearing world in congresses, and if that were the only thing they have done for us, it is enough to deserve our whole thanks, but they have done much more than that. We will read papers on subjects of great importance to us as a class, and we will thereby be able to impress the fact deeply upon the hearing world, that the time and money spent upon our education were not thrown away. For all that the Committee has done, we all return thanks, deep and sincere.

The President: For this Congress, Messrs. Thomas F. Fox, of New York City, and Olof Hanson, of Minneapolis, Minn., have been selected as permanent Secretaries, and will please begin their duties.

A number of cable and other communications have been received from absent brothers, and will now be presented to the Congress.

[Translated by Mr. G. W. Veditz.]

The Deaf-Mute Club, "Unity," herewith extends the heartiest greetings to the brotherhood of international fellow deaf mutes. "Three cheers and a tiger" for the World's Congress of the Deaf.

THE UNITY DEAF-MUTE CLUB, Furth, Bavaria.

[Translated by Mr. G. W. Veditz.]

LEIPSIC. July 18, 1893.

Committee on World's Congress of the Deaf:

Ever forward and onward in teaching the deaf. BUSKHEIM.

[Translated by Dr. E. A. Fay.]

BERLIN, July 17, 1893.

Committee on World's Congress of the Deaf:

The Central Local Union of Deaf Mutes Tromen of Berlin, send hearty greetings to the World's Congress of the Deaf.

RUMPF HERRMAN, Michelsohn-Frau Schenk.

[Translated by Mr. G. W. Veditz.]

HANOVER, July 18, 1893.

Committee on World's Congress of the Deaf:

Hearty greetings; success full of blessings.

DEAF MUTE SOCIETY, Hanover.

[Translated by Mr. G. W. Veditz.]

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, June 25, 1893.

To the Honorable Committee on the World's Congress of the Deaf, Chicago:

Among the many felicitations which your honorable body will receive from all parts of the world, a greeting from our Union League must not be wanting.

We cannot allow this solemn World's Congress to pass without expressing our deep conviction of the importance of the occasion, and that the moment has come for the consummation of an elevated purpose to be achieved by concerted action and fraternal co-operation.

United we will pray for the welfare and success of the Congress, and united and belonging to one another, we herewith give three cheers for the Congress.

The Frankfort Union League herewith sends from beyond the seas the heartiest greetings with the hope that your efforts in behalf of the deaf-mute world will be crowned with glorious succes.

"In union there is strength."

THE DEAF-MUTE UNION LEAGUE.
Adam Berhler, President.

[Translated by Mr. G. W. Veditz.]

COLOGNE-DUETZ, Province of the Rhine, Germany, July 3, 1893.

The Cologne Deaf-Mute Association sends herewith congratulations and good wishes to the World's Congress of the Deaf. May God's blessing rest upon your deliberations and assure a glorius success.

THE COLOGNE-DEAF MUTE ASSOCIATION,
Frederich Wilhelm Rung, President.

[Translated by Mr. G. W. Veditz.]

To the World's Congress of the Deaf, Chicago:

The Cassel Deaf-Mute Society sends herewith to the many and highly esteemed fellow deaf-mutes in distant America, who, from the 17th to the 24th July are deliberating in serious conclave on the aims and welfare of the deaf, and are gallantly combating for the just cause of our neglected class, the heartiest greetings and congratulations. May the Congress further the realization of our wishes, and in whatever channel your efforts may be directed, may success attend you. We are with you in the spirit, jointly and separately.

Let the watch word be:

"*Articulation, the Sign-Language,* and *Writing!*"

Three cheers for the committee and delegates, and also for our gallant and honored champion, Albin Maria Watzulick.

Again with hearty German greetings and cheers,

THE COMMITTEE OF THE CASSELL DEAF-MUTE SOCIETY,
Otto Vollmar, President.

CASSELL, July 1, 1893. Bahnhofstrasse, No. 2.

[Translated by Mr. G. W. Veditz.]

DRESDEN, July 5, 1893.

To the Most Honorable Deaf-Mute Congress:

The undersigned committee herewtih takes the liberty to send in the name of the Dresden Deaf-Mute Society, "Eichen Kranz," its heartiest felicitations on the opening of the Congress, and anticipates valuable results therefrom for the deaf-mute world. With fraternal greetings,

Very respectfully,

CARL VON HAASE,
THEODORE LISKOWSKY,
ERNST ADLER,
Committee.

[Translated by Mr. G. W. Veditz.]

BRESLAU, July 18, 1893.

Deaf Mutes' Congress, Memoral Art Palace, Chicago:

Hail to the men who fight for the true improvement of mankind.

HEIDSICK LORENZ.

No. 14 Rue de Morieur de Burre, PARIS, July 6, '93.

My Dear President:

I regret very much that the distance and the work I am now occupied upon, make it impossible to be present at your summer gathering. I am extremely glad that there is such a thing as a Congress of the Deaf at a World's Exposition and under its auspices. It exceeds the wildest dream of the Abbe de l' Epee, and as to the results, can we think lightly of them? We have made a long stride ahead, when, in the opinion of the managers of the Auxiliary of the greatest fair the world ever saw, we are competent to take our place in the series of Congresses.

In 1889, here in Paris, we had talked of holding our Congress at Trocadero which bore to the French exposition the same relation that the Art Palace now does to the Chicago Fair, but nothing came of it. It remained for my countrymen to make a dream a reality! I wish you a harmonious and successful session. To be sure, there were murmers about this or that part of the programme, but I doubt not but that those same persons who were so much disatisfied, will, when they are once on the spot, feel within their heart that the question as to how a convention of the deaf should be run, sinks out of sight before that stupendous fact now before their faces: A Congress of the Deaf is met under the auspices of the Chicago Fair to show the world that we are intelligent beings and that the labors of our teachers were not in vain.

I am, dear President, your obedient servant,

DOUGLAS TILDEN.

[Translated by Mr. T. F. Fox.]

Extract from a letter from M. Dusuzeau to M. Genis, delegate from France to the Congress.

PARIS, July 9, 1893.

My dear Friend:

My thoughts have been with you since you departed yesterday morning; I see you on the open sea; may God protect you. I admire your courage in accepting the obligation to represent the fair Friendly Association of Deaf Mutes of France at the International Congress of Chicago. Bravo! my dear friend; I heartily congratulate you!

Do not forget that the voyage of the French deligation to Chicago has for its end to increase the splendor of the memory of our dear and illustrious benefactor the Abbe de l' Epee, and to prove that his method remains infallible, that is to say the language of signs shall never disappear.

Challenge its opponents. See for me our dear American brothers whom I cannot take by the hand, but whom I clasp to my heart! I wish very much to be close by them, to tell them all that my heart prompts, full of acknowledgement for him who has made us happy. I refer to the Abbe de l' Epee.

But you are aware what has prevented me. I am sure that the Abbe de l' Epee, who sees me from on high, pardons me. DUSUZEAU.

[Translated by Mr. T. F. Fox.]

Societe de Secours Mutuels des Sourds-Muets Adultes.

LIEGE, Belgium, July 3, 1893.

The President of the Chicago Congress of Deaf Mutes:

The members of the Societe de Secours-Mutuels and of the Cercle "L' Abbe de l' Epee" of Adult Deaf Mutes of Liege greatly regret that they find it impossible to send a delegate in response to your fervent appeal for the amelioration of the condition of the deaf from the want of the means, the great distance which separates us and the great expense of the voyage.

We wish you great success in your undertaking, that the mixed method may be adopted in every part of the world, that is to say, gestures and articulation, which are of great usefulness for the instruction of deaf mutes.

We congratulate you sincerely on your devotion and interest, of which you show proof in defending the admirable lauguage of signs, and the memory of our immortal benefactor, the Abbe de l' Epee!

We close in requesting you, Mr. President, to accept with our excuse, the expression of our best feelings of devotion and respect.

For the Society,

PAUL DELAME, President,
R. DRENE, Vice President,
SEB. GATLRY, Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 18, 1893.

To Committee World's Congress of the Deaf, Memorial Art Palace:

To my sorrow some things prevent me from going to Congress, my best wishes for Congress prosperous. I am in spirit in work with Congress, wishing you all a cheerful and happy time. LINDEMANN.

NEW YORK, July 18, 1893.

To Mr. Geo. T. Dougherty, Chairman World's Congress of the Deaf, Memorial Art Palace:

Regret that uncontrollable circumstances prevent my attending the World's Congress of the Deaf, please convey to the members warmest greetings and best wishes for the success of their deliberations.

THEODORE A. FROELICH.

The President: It gives me much pleasure to introduce as the first of the honorary presidents, Mr. Robert P. McGregor, of Columbus, Ohio, who is well known to all of you. The secretaries will please take their places on the platform.

Mr. McGregor: My friends, I shall not weary you with a speech, and without any unnecessary delay we shall proceed to business. Messrs. Leonce Odebrecht of Ohio, and Frank Reid, Jr. of Illinois, have kindly agreed to act as interpreters for the benefit of hearing visitors. The first subject for consideration is "Associations of the Deaf," and will be opened for America by Mr. Fox, of New York. Mr. Odebrecht will interpret orally.

ASSOCIATIONS OF THE DEAF IN AMERICA.

THOMAS FRANCIS FOX, NEW YORK CITY.

In seeking the practical results of any concerted effort in the cause of humanity, putting aside all mere theoretical hypothesis, we should be guided by the visible accomplishments. If such organization exerts beneficial influence; if it tends to advance the moral improvement and social happiness of any portion of mankind; if it rescues from mental turpitude and degrading influences human beings, who, otherwise might remain neglected, we may reasonably conclude that the efforts exerted have been beneficial and are worthy of our support and encouragement.

Viewing associations of the deaf as a whole, and subjecting their objects, the character of their membership and the work they already have accomplished to the closest possible scrutiny, we shall be prepared to pass an impartial judgment upon their value, to discover their defects as well as their merits, and to point out wherein their work is beneficial or the reverse—for what these associations have done is the real test of what they are. It is easy enough to theorize upon what the deaf might accomplish under special conditions, but the fact must not be overlooked, as it is too frequently, that the deaf, as other people, differ in birth as they do in mind and body. While this individual difference may be modified to a certain degree by training, regimen and kindred influences, the incubus of deafness—the lack of the stimulating effects of vocal sound—is forever present, and draws them inexorably together without regard to the agents at work to keep them apart. Schools and systems alike lose all control over this natural inclination; nature directs and this simple truth must be kept constantly in mind through all impartial discussion of the subject. With this preliminary understanding we may proceed to a sensible review of associations of the deaf in America.

Toward the close of the year 1851, a number of deaf gentle-

men, at the head of whom was Laurent Clere, of honored memory, formed themselves into the Gallaudet Memorial Association. Most of the members were graduates of the various American schools for the deaf, and so claimed the privelege of erecting a memorial of Gallaudet, the pioneer of deaf mute education in America, then recently deceased. Ere their united efforts were accomplished, a second organization known as the New England Gallaudet Association offered its co-operation, and at its first convention held at Montpelier, Vt., in 1853, announced as its object "the raising of more funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, LL. D." Upon the completion of the memorial, the associatien continued its organization " for the promotion of the general welfare of the mute community," and remains to this day the oldest existing association of the deaf in the United States.

In 1859 the Alumni Association of the High Class of the New York Institution came into existence for the encouragement of friendly and social feelings among graduates of the class, and the promotion of the literary and scientific interests of the class by the contribution of funds for the purchase of books, apparatus and the like. Six years later the Empire State Association of Deaf Mutes was founded, and in 1870 the Ohio Alumni Association. Since then the number has increased till at present there are at least sixty-four such bodies variously designated Associations, societies, clubs or guilds. By actual communication with officers of a majority of these, valuable facts and opinions have been collected that cannot fail to be both interesting and instructive as voicing the views of the deaf upon subjects intimately concerning their own interests.

A peculiar similarity of the associations—one which challenges the attention of the close observer—is the laudable motives by which they are animated. The controlling object of the associations of the deaf in the Union, may be grouped under one of the following headings:

1. Promotion of the spiritual and temporal welfare of the deaf, and charitable assistance to the needy.

2. Advancement of the general welfare and interests of the deaf.

3. Furtherance of the interests of the respective State schools for the deaf.

4. Social and literary improvement of the adult deaf. Of the missions and guilds included under the first group, the majority are branches of the Episcopal Church Mission to Deaf Mutes, and whatever may be our individual religious preferences, there are few of us who will grudge full credit to the Mission for the good work it has done in behalf of the deaf without distinction of sect. Its clergy, both deaf and hearing, never weary in their good work. Their efforts for the deaf individually and collectively, especially at the meetings of the various associations, deserve our sincere praise and grateful acknowledgement.

The societies in the other groups are of a secular character, but neverless beneficial in the results they accomplish. This may be, and frequently is, questioned by those who view the persistent association of the deaf with the deaf with ill concealed aversion; still it holds true that, in addition to furnishing a pleasurable impulse and excitement, which the deaf, not less than others, need to quicken them in intellectual progress. This inter-association is an important factor in their education in and out of school. The coming together of deaf men and women of mature years may be said to be of greater benefit to them as a factor in mental improvement than the sum of all other influences put together. The Associations watch over the deaf beyond their school and industrial education, following them into life where so many difficulties and obstacles await them. At their gatherings they give full sway to their thoughts; they discuss all topics of current interest, science, art, literature, politics, religion, in fact everything contributes material for disputation, and they give to each other a closer attention and more patient hearing than is possible for them to expect from those who hear. The mental stimulus and habits of independent thought, study and investigation so acquired are as valuable to them as the grist of their daily task. Moreover, the moral influence which their meetings and public actions exert has a salutatory effect on the pupils still at school—a fact entirely overlooked by others than the deaf themselves.

Knowing so well the praiseworthy purposes of these Associ-

ations and the actual good they accomplish, it is superfluous to ask ourselves whether they should be encouraged. As might be expected, to all inquiries which were made with reference to this point, not a dissentient vote was received from among the acknowledged representative deaf of our country. In whatever else they may differ in opinion, they are a unit on the value of associations of the deaf.

Nevertheless there is a class of hearing teachers and others with a quasi knowledge of the deaf, who claim superior qualifications in deciding what is best for the deaf than we ourselves, and who are emphatic, occasionally in public, more frequently among groups of their personal admirers—who drink in every word as from a well of perfect wisdom—in their opposition to such societies. To be sure their opposition is not entirely disinterested. My information advises me of at least half a dozen prominent educators who opposed the Associations in their respective States through fear of the influence these organizations wielded in opposition to the pet schemes of the interested parties. It is only right that we should be kept fully warned as to such people who play a double part with the deaf—before them they are their friends; behind them they are their meanest enemies. But there is one fact that such people fully comprehend, and that is the adult deaf are sharp to discover sham and hypocrisy, however cleverly veiled, and are in consequence dangerous antagonists, through their impartial sense of justice and their readiness to give publicity to wrong doing, and their ability to supply evidence when necessary.

A much more honest and open opposition was recently manifested by the head of a prominent New England school, who publicly expressed gratification that the brightest graduates of the school were "lost to the so-called deaf-mute world, and have gone out into the hearing and reading world and are a part of it." Forsooth the gifted beings alluded to had nothing in common with the woes of their unfortunate fellows, and if so, verily they can well be spared from the "so-called" deaf-mute world; but it is a very serious question whether a training which makes them ashamed of the impediment which an all-wise Providence has imposed on them, is the best for a useful, active life in the great

world. We, inferior mortals, graduates alike of oral and Combined schools, are to be commisserated for considering less fortunate brethern of sufficient importance among God's creatures to combine in associations for their improvement, even though some of our time is taken from the hearing and reading world. A candid consideration of the views advanced by the advocates of a single system forces the conclusion that they regard only those pupils under their own exclusive training of any consequence whatever; this may be consistent, it is certainly not humane. It would indicate that they are too deeply engrossed in themselves and their own perfection to be deeply skilled in the *character* of the deaf. So that, while through their pupils, they are familiar with the deaf in general, they hear almost nothing of them in detail. They make reflections on the deaf which strike the uninitiated as true; but let an expert on the subject have them analyze their aphorisms, they argue, reason and attempt to prove, but are easily shown to be false alike in their deductions and conclusions. With such people argument is useless; "le plus fou souvent est le plus satisfait."

It requires no special effort to point out numbers of deaf people well known in the "deaf mute world," who are prominent members of Associations of hearing people. Indeed in the replies to inquiries, the answers, in many cases, favored Associations of the deaf and hearing *when practicable.* This modification is rather suggestive, and those would-be friends of the deaf, who generally bother themselves very little about the deaf outside of the class-room, might study to advantage the real cause of this unpracticableness. They would deny to the deaf all the enjoyments that follow from the occasional social intercourse with their kind and bid them be contented with the chilling formality of a slight notice in the special set of their friends. When we consider that such people profess to be honest, sincere Christians, it becomes all the more difficult to reconcile their unchristianlike boasts and self-complacency with their great love for the deaf, more specially since their own graduates do intermarry and are found in Associations of the deaf—one of many proofs that schools and systems do not enter into the question at all.

The most charitable explanation that can be for the actions of

bigots of this type is, that they fail to fully comprehend the scope of Associations for the deaf. They apparently are not aware that all the associations include hearing honorary members, who have full freedom of discussion at all meetings; but they do not control the associations, and it is but proper that such should be the rule. The special work marked out by these bodies requires that the deaf alone should control them. This will be more fully comprehended upon considering some of the undertakings of the associations of the deaf. We find that gratitude, charity, benevolence and progress are the key-notes of all their efforts. Monuments have been erected to Gallaudet, through the efforts of the Gallaudet, New England and National Associations; one has been erected to Clerc, and lasting memorials testify the reverence of the deaf for the memory of Burnett, Garfield, Waite and Greene. Homes for the Aged and Infirm Deaf are now either in existence or projected in the State of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Through the efforts of Associations of the Deaf, we see the misnomer "Asylum" gradually expurged from the corporate titles of our schools, and there are not wanting numerous evidences of the useful influences they exert. We need no more emphatic proof of this than the confessions of those who have previously been opposed to such associations, and have seen that their prejudices were unjust and unwarranted.

Coming more clearly to the consideration of some of the particular accomplishments of individual associations, we have cause to rejoice that the outcome of well-directed efforts has been so singularly fruitful in good results. The New England Gallaudet Association, as we have seen, assisted in erecting the first monument to Gallaudet and has done much to perpetuate the name and works of Gallaudet. The Ohio Association has a project for a Home for the Aged and Infirm in good shape; it has waged persistent warfare upon imposters who have injured the cause of the deaf in the community; it has agitated the subject of cumpulsory school laws, and at all of its reunions, it holds expositions of the manual work of its members, thus encouraging a spirit of progressive improvement. In New York, the Empire State Association of Deaf Mutes has for years guarded the interests of the deaf of that great State. Indeed so conspicuous has been this care for

their interests that it has, time and again, called forth the praise and acknowledgement of the authorities of the State Schools for the Deaf. It has, in its time, aided the Burnett Fund, Galluadet Home, and the Peet Memorial, and been firm and consistent in meeting and combatting unfair criticism of the deaf on the part of misguided partisans; it has gathered together valuable statistics, has followed closely the course of legislation affecting the schools for the deaf, and has taken decisive action when necessary. In Pennsylvania, the State Association will soon bring its efforts for a Home for the Aged to a successful culmination; the Minnesota Association has called public attention to the need of a compulsory education law, and has a standing committee to watch over the interests of the deaf, and to act, when occasion so demands; the Virginia Association has given its aid in favor of legislation for the separation of the deaf and blind schools, and supports a special missionary to the deaf. The Chicago Pas-a-pas Club has hastened reforms in the local day school for the deaf, and will probably succeed in its efforts to have another State School for the Deaf in Northern Illinois, and so on throughout the different States. In nearly all large cities are found clubs and societies which gather the deaf together into building and loan associations, savings clubs and the like, thus training the members to habits of thrift and sobriety. Examples of this character can easily bc multiplied, and all tend to indicate that Associations of the Deaf in their proper sphere, and when properly conducted, accomplish untold good.

But when it comes to Alumni Associations claiming a voice in the management of their respective schools, there arises a controversy which indicates too plainly the lack of accord on this subject on the part of the Deaf. Graduates of our schools for the deaf sustain a different relation to their mother institution than hearing youth who are generally represented by Alumnus on the board of trustees of their schools. Measures for the benefit of a school to be executed by the Alumni might be concerted, and are frequently welcomed by those in authority. It has been demonstrated quite frequently within recent years that those in charge of Institutions are sensitive to the criticism of the educated and experienced deaf people, and are desirous, when possible, of

removing cause for complaint in school management. But the trustees of schools for the deaf are never themselves graduates thereof; and often, so far from being likely to heed representations made by former pupils, there are on record bitter complaints that the officers, and even the principals are often not heeded, nor even consulted, concerning the management of some schools. Nevertheless, there is a steadily increasing sentiment spreading among the more highly gifted deaf to the effect that deaf-mute education in America will never attain the highest degree of development until the Alumni of our schools are allowed representation on the board of trustees of their schools, with a direct voice in determining the educational, and even the domestic policy, of the schools.

While past achievements prove the Associations of the Deaf are alive to the interests they represent, there are not wanting evidence that in some instances their usefulness has been curtailed by reason of the personal ambitions of those in authority. When the control of our Associations falls into the hands of officers—a majority of whom are unscrupulous individuals—who, to accomplish their own private ends, resort to questionable means to misrepresent and harm others who may not agree with them—then it is that our Associations are open to criticism. It is unfortunately true that such classes of officials are found in some of our Associations—men who consider self above honor and probity—and who are a menace to the fair fame of Associations of the Deaf. It is the underhand work of such specimens of the deaf that gives rise to the question, " Have the deaf any moral sense?"

The leaders in the bodies should look to it that their individual and collective action in the management of the Associations is of a character to court public inspection at all times, and that all underhand attempts to satiate private ambitions or grudges shall be frowned down without mercy.

To prevent any possible misrepresentation as to the general opinion of the deaf on any special question effecting them, there should be a closer affiliation among the different associations. This would render more easy such united action as emergency might demand. Again, at the Conventions of the Associations, the papers, resolutions and discussions are valuable expressions

of opinion by the deaf on the deaf. Proceedings containing such expressions should be printed and find their way into every large library where they are always welcome as information on special subjects, and as offering opportunities to scholars and critics to find the opinion of the deaf themselves when some wonderful theory concerning them appears. It is especially important that the Associations be incorporated, and forming one person in the eye of the law, possess all the rights and powers conferred by the articles of incorporation.

In seeking exact information for this paper, careful inquiries were made on the following points in regard to "Which class of Societies of the deaf should the deaf be encouraged to join? (1.) Societies of hearing Persons only; (2.) Societies of the deaf only; (3.) Societies composed of hearing and deaf persons?" The replies favored the two latter, and the second especially, found numerous supporters. Some of the arguments presented in support of the Associations of the deaf with the deaf are so logically consistent that I present some specimen replies received from deaf persons whom I shall designate as X, Y, and Z, the first being probably the most distinguished graduate of an oral school that can be found, the others, semi-mute gentlemen whose names require only to be mentioned to be recognized as men of impartial judgement and perfect familiarity with the subject.

X.—"A society composed of the deaf alone would, in my opinion, be most successful provided it is managed carefully by the right sort of officers, and it is the duty of every intelligent deaf person to do all he can for his less fortunate brethren. A club of hearing and deaf may be possible, but as there is a lack of cohesion between them, it is not likely to be successful."

Y.—"From personal experience as a member and officer of such Associations, I am decidedly of the opinion that their influence for good is very great. This is specially true of local societies; and my advice to deaf mutes is to form such associations wherever a few of them can be gathered together for stated meetings.

"The education of deaf mutes is designed to fit them for the active duties of life. This implies constant contact with hearing people, and whenever the deaf can join the various societies of the

the hearing, they should be encouraged. At the same time it is advisable for them to associate with their fellows in infirmity—chiefly for mutul counsel and assistance.

"A deaf mute intelligent enough to be admitted to the intimate associations of the hearing, is thereby all the more qualified to minister to the welfare of those of his class who do not have similar advantages or opportunities; and such should be encouraged to use their abilities for the benefit of their fellows through association with them."

Mr. Z.—"My experience has been that the deaf reap the greatest pleasure and profit from societies composed solely of themselves. I here refer to the deaf in general and even semi-mutes. Even in societies composed partly of the deaf and partly of the hearing, there has been a subtle touch of compalisance and of the 'noli me tangere' inseparable from human nature where one has an advantage, however slight, over another, and the result has been less satisfactory than in bona fide deaf societies. Of course this does not apply to building associations, benevolent organizations, labor unions and kindred bodies."

Such candid expressions of opinion give additional emphasis to the sentiments enunciated by one of the greatest teachers of our day, when he made the prophetic utterance "that the problem in which they are personally so interested is eventually to be solved not by hearing and speaking theorists acting on outside lines and giving directions to the carrying out of predetermined evolutions, but by the concensus of opinion among the educated deaf mutes themselves, acting from the inside, learning from a comparison of views the benefits conferred and the injuries inflicted upon them by wise and unwise training."

ORGANIZATIONS OF THE DEAF IN THE UNITED STATES.

ASSOCIATIONS, CLUBS, MISSIONS AND SOCIETIES.

	NAME.	CITY.	STATE.	NO. OF MEMBERS.
1.	All Soul's Mission and branches		Penn., N. J., Del., Md.	3,500
2.	Alumni Ass'n National College		National.	57
3.	Anderson Society	Cincinnati	Ohio.	9
4.	Apollo Working Men's Club	Philadelphia	Penn.	12
5.	Association of Deaf Mutes	San Francisco	Cal.	
6.	Association of Deaf Mutes	Los Angeles	Cal.	20
7.	Deaf Mute Association	Detroit	Mich.	
8.	Deaf Mute Christian Union	Worcester	Mass.	
9.	Deaf Mute Christian Endeavor Soc.	Kansas City	Mo.	23
10.	Deaf Mute Club	Springfield	Ill.	
11.	Deaf Mute Club	St. Louis	Mo.	
12.	Deaf Mute Club	Kansas City	Mo.	
13.	Deaf Mute Mission		Maine.	
14.	Deaf Mute Society	Wichita	Kansas.	
15.	Deaf Mute Society	Baltimore	Md.	
16.	Deaf Mute Union League	New York City	N. Y.	33
17.	Empire State Association		N. Y.	126
18.	Fanwood Quad Club	New York City	N. Y.	49
19.	Gallaudet Society	Boston	Mass.	
20.	Gallaudet Literary Society	Grand Rapids	Mich.	
21.	German Charity Society	New York	N. Y.	17
22.	Granite State Deaf Mute Mission		New Hampshire.	50
23.	Guild of Christian Workers	Brooklyn	N. Y.	19
24.	Guild of Silent Workers	New York	N. Y.	75
25.	Horace Mann School Al. Assn.	Boston	Mass.	100
26.	Ida Montgomery Circle	New York	N. Y.	15
27.	Illinois Alumni Association	Jacksonville	Ill.	160
28.	Indiana Alumni Association	Indianapolis	Ind.	125
29.	Iowa Alumni Association	Council Bluffs	Iowa.	
30.	Manhattan Literary Association	New York	N. Y.	15
31.	Maryland Alumni Association	Frederick	Md.	86
32.	Methodist Church Mission	Chicago	Ill.	

	MIDWINTER MISSION AND BRANCHES, INCLUDING			3,000
33.	All Angel's Mission	Chicago	Ill.	
34.	All Saint's Mission	Columbus	Ohio.	
35.	Ephphatha Mission	Detroit	Mich.	
36.	St. Agnes Mission	Cleveland	Ohio.	
37.	St. Alban's Mission	Indianapolis	Ind.	
38.	St. Bedes Mission	Grand Rapids	Mich.	
39.	St. Clement's Mission	Dayton	Ohio	
40.	St. Margaret's Mission	Pittsburgh	Pa.	
41.	St. Mark's Mission	Cincinnati	Ohio.	
42.	St. Thomas' Mission	St. Louis	Mo.	
43.	Minnesota Alumni Association	Faribault	Minn.	76
44.	Mutual and Chairtable Relief Soc.	Boston	Mass.	
45.	National Association of the Deaf		U. S. and Can.	267
46.	New England Gallaudet Ass'n		New Eng'd.	400
47.	Ohio Alumni Association	Columbus	Ohio.	398
48.	Pas-a-Pas Club	Chicago	Ill.	62
49.	Pennsylvania Association		Penn.	75
50.	Protean Society	New York	N. Y.	
51.	Rome Alumni Association	Rome	N. Y.	41
52.	Salem Society	Salem	Mass.	
53.	Society of Deaf Mutes	Brooklyn	N. Y.	30
54.	Southern Kansas Association	Wichita	Kan.	
55.	St. Andrew's Mission	Boston	Mass.	
56.	St. Ann Mission and Branches	New York	N. Y.	
		Newark	N. J.	2,000
57.	St. Dand's Mission	Brooklyn	N. Y.	300
58.	Texas Association	Austin	Texas.	
59.	Troy Literary Association	Troy	N. Y.	16
60.	Virginia Alumni Association		Va.	125
61.	Western N. Y. Miss'n and Branches		N. Y.	
62.	Whalen Social Club	Troy	N. Y.	13
63.	Wisconsin Alumni Association	Delavin	Wis.	90
64.	Xavier Club	New York	N. Y.	12

The Chair: Mr. Chazal, of Paris, will now speak for the French section.

ASSOCIATIONS OF DEAF MUTES IN FRANCE

BY JOSEPH CHAZAL, PARIS, FRANCE.
[Translated by Mr. D. W. George.]

(Points to consider: Should they be encouraged? Are they condemned? If so, by whom and for what reasons? The object of the societies in your country, the results accomplished. Should hearing persons direct them wholly, partially or not at all? Give a list of all the kinds of associations in your country, with the object of each, and, if possible the number of members in them. Should they be incorporated? Are sufficient pains taken to acquaint the public with the nature and proceedings of their meetings? Should they have a voice and exert influence in the management of schools for the deaf? Should deaf mutes be encouraged to join the societies of hearing and speaking people? Any other matter you may deem to have bearing on the question.)

In our view, societies of deaf mutes having a really practical and useful aim should be encouraged. They certainly will be one day; when they reach the point it will be time for the members to participate in the benefits promised, when the members should be in the conditions demanded by the particular statutes of the societies.

In fact the French government and the city of Paris, which grant so many subsidies to hearing and speaking societies, can not but come to the aid of regularly constituted deaf mute societies. For, if the societies for mutual aid and pension of hearing and speaking persons, who make an effort to solve the difficult problem of assuring the necessaries to their members whom infirmity and age have reduced to inaction, merit all the solicitude of the public officers, with greater reason should the societies of the deaf mutes, who in spite of all are regarded as disabled persons, be listened to when they ask the government and the city to do for them that which they do for similar associations of hearing persons, and that on pain of high treason against humanity.

We go further—we say to the French government: Every year, at the time of considering the budget you refuse to agree to the transfer of the establishments for the education of the deaf to the Minister of Public Instruction, arguing that deaf mutes are an infirm class, and the establishments in which they are instructed should remain under the supervision of the Minister of the Interior, upon whom all the hospital services depend. Then be logical throughout, assure to these infirm people the means of gaining a living, and if they are incapable, which is quite natural with infirm people, make it your business to provide for their subsistence. But, not being able to do this, you have the duty, the obligation to subsidize largely the societies of the deaf, and this in preference to hearing and speaking associations.

For reasons which we have indicated, the deaf mute societies can not be

condemned to disappear; but the contrary is the case. Nevertheless they will condemn themselves to disappear by their own act in the more or less remote future, if their managers, instead of being actuated by the general good of all, have nothing in view but the gratification of their personal ambitions. This is what might very well have happened to the *Societe d'Appui fraternal des Sourds Muets de France.* Its president and founder has never been able to brook the slightest opposition; so when a deaf mute of intelligence is not in accord with him, he crushes him with a servile but short-sighted majority, and if need be he does not hesitate to oust with his private right him or those who make the great mistake of displeasing him. This style of proceeding has already brought the *Societe d'Appui fraternal* within an ace of its ruin. Moreover, that which makes me forebode and regret the disappearance of this society is that its president has invariably been re-elected since its foundation. Now if this president should die, it is almost certain that the members of the *Societe d'Appui fraternal,* accustomed always to see the same men at their head, will be vociferously clamoring for dissolution, the more so since this society has no one after its president who has the ability to manage it, all the deaf mutes of intelligence having withdrawn or having been brutally expelled. We conclude therefore that the society will disappear with its president and founder, unless the latter, by changing his tactics, succeeds in getting back to him those whom his brutality has repelled. Such a thing, the character of the man being given, is unfortunately not to be expected.

With the *Association Amicale des Sourds Muets,* formerly *Societe Universelle,* nothing of the sort is to be feared; it is past speaking for its future. All the men who have been and are today at the helm are reckoned among the foremost deaf mutes of France. We can not judge the conduct of those who are no more, but we are well warranted in declaring that those who manage the Association at present are well worthy of their predecessors. Never stopping at any self-sacrifice that appears necessary for the good of the society, they voluntarily give place to younger members. What did I say? they called them forward themselves, they even encouraged them. If this manner of conducting the *Association Amicale,* so different from that of the *Societe de Appui fraternel,* does not change, we are convinced that the first of these societies, that is, the *Association Amicale,* will have an indefinite existence, and, do not suppose that what we have just said against the *Societe d' Appui fraternel* and in favor of the *Association Amicale* is inspired by our antipathy towards the former or sympathy in favor of the latter; no, we have frankly stated what we believe to be the truth. We will not be suspected of partiality when we shall have added that our personal preference are rather for the *Societe d' Appui fraternal des Sourds-Muets de France.*

In general, these French Societies have for their object: the education and assistance of their members, the propaganda of works of interest to the deaf, and, particularly, the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of the Abbe de l' Epee.

Thus the *Association Amicale des Sourds-Muets* (formerly Societe Universalle) the first in date since it was founded in 1838 by Ferdinand Berthier, has

for its object: 1st. the amelioration of the condition of the deaf in general; 2nd, the purchase of books and documents concerning their history and their education, in order to enable the deaf mutes to pursue their studies; 3rd, to enlighten and guide the deaf in the difficult affairs of life, and also to come to their assistance with loans of money when reverses of fortune and lack of employment put them in straightened circumstances; 4th, to make known and reward the deaf of both sexes for works and meritorious deeds. Lastly, to celebrate, as has been done since 1834, the anniversary of the first teacher of the deaf: the Abbe de l' Epee.

In resume, the *Association Amicale des Sourds-Muets* is a society for propaganda, for instruction, and, upon occasion, for mutual aid. But, as the realization of these different aims does not go on without heavy expenses, the association, in spite of its long existence, has not been able to accumulate but the very limited capital of about 4,000 or 5,000 francs.

The interest on this sum, the assessments of the active members and the donations of honory members, who number about eighty, does not permit the Association to do as much good as it would like to, and the results attained by this society are very difficult to estimate. Nevertheless, the Association owns a library consisting of about 5,000 volumes, which furnish deaf mutes desirous of informing themselves all the necessary material; it grants a liberal subsidy to the *Gazette des Sourds-Muets*, whose aim is to defend our interests. In order to reach that aim this paper is open to all of whatever action.

Shall we also speak of the numerous deaf mutes whom this society has aided in all sorts of difficulties? It would be too long and consequently too tiresome to enumerate them. We will, therefore, limit ourselves, to have done with this society, to saying a few words about the fetes given by the Association. The one held last year took place in the month of July; it is a summer fete without any special significance; the other one, which occurs during the month of November, is designed to celebrate the birthday of the Abbe de l' Epee. This one deserves special mention, for it is the most brilliant fete in Paris, and consequently in France, not only for the number but also for the quality of the participants. In conclusion we shall add that the Association is the only French society that has agreed to take part in your International Congress in Chicago.

Briefly stated, the *Association Amicale des Sourds-Muets*, to become the foremost society in France, only needs to organize under its auspices a section having in view the assurance of a retreat, a pension for its members. We are well assured that just at present it is actively in contemplation to modify the statutes of this Society; but, while these modifications are being made, let us pass on to the *Society d' Appui fraternel des Sourds-Muets de France.*

Founded in 1880, by Mr. Joseph Cochefer, the *Society d' Appui fraternel des Sourds-Muets de France* has for its aims: the amelioration of the condition of the deaf (of its members only) and especially to provide a life income for such of its members as are deprived by age or infirmity of the means of earning a livelihood. The active members pay in one franc every month. By means of this moderate sum they become entitled at the end of five years of

assessment payments to a proportionate pension if an incurable disease or an accident entirely disables them for work. The honorary members pay in what they like, but they are entitled to none of the benefits which the society confers upon its participating members.

The really useful and practical object of the *Societe d' Appui fraternel* a few years after its organization caused its honorary and participating membership to reach the number of 200, a figure which it has not touched again up to the present. Branches were established in the principal cities of France, at Bordeaux, Marseille, Lyon, Tours, Luzon, etc. The society then reached its zenith; but, starting from this point, there commenced for it an irretrievable period of decadence. Its founder, by his incessant and unjustifiable attacks in the newspaper the *Echo de la Society d' Appui fraternal*, upon the elite of the deaf, who were not members of his Society, estranged even his own friends from him. To these acts of violence which brought on the disappearance of the *Echo de la Society d' Appui fraternel* in consequence of a condemnation for defamation, might be added the autocratic proceedings to which it is useless to revert. All this produced a wide-spread prejudice against this society; little by little the branches disappeared, one by one the society members, tired of all the quarrels which continually burst forth at the general meetings, resigned *en masse* in such numbers that today the *Society d' Appui fraternel* numbers only 100 members or more, active and honorary members included.

As the status of the society do not in any case permit the refunding of the assessments paid in, the *Societe d' Appeui fraternel*, in spite of the decline to which it has fallen, possesses a capital of 16,000 francs. Since its foundation it has paid out 700 francs in pensions, apportioned among thirteen pensioners; it has found employment for ninety deaf mutes out of work, and procured admission into houses of retirement for six aged persons. In reality, the results obtained by this society cannot be ascertained until 1900; at that date it will have numbered twenty years of existence; it will then become necessary to give every one of its members and founders a pension. The manager of the society expects to obtain at that time a subsidy from the government or the city. We hope that it will be granted him. Without this Mr. Cochefer will have considerable difficulty in keeping his engagements. In fact, the society possessing actually 16,000 francs, putting things at their best, it will have in 1900, that is in seven years, 25,000 to 30,000 francs. At 3 per cent. this will yield a revenue of 1,000 to 1,200 francs. It is this which he will have to divide among all the society members who have paid their assessments for twenty years; so if the government fails to grant the subsidy hoped for, the pensions given to each of the original members of the *Societe d' Appeui fraternel* will be quite meagre.

Let us now examine the *Societe des Sourds Muets de la Bourgogne*, founded in 1880 by Mr. Borguin-Demangeot; the aim of this society is to uphold the method of the Abbe de l'Epee, that is, the sign method; to look after the safe investment of the savings of its members, and to aid those who are temporarily embarrassed, and then, of course, to celebrate the birthday of the Abbe de l'Epee. The social headquarters of this society is the town-house of Dijon

(Cote d' Or). The results attained by this society are mediocre, because its regular constitution only dates from a few months back, and the number of its members is necessarily limited, since it is a local society. It has not, so far, been able to defend the method of the Abbe de l'Epee, for the reason that its founders are but little in condition to carry out this part of the programme; as for assisting its members, if it does so at all, it must be in a manner of little efficacy. To tell the truth, the chief occupation of this society is to gather together the deaf mutes of Burgundy in reunion once a year, on the anniversary day of the birth of the first teacher of the deaf. In this field it meets with the most brilliant success. Thanks to the measures of the directors of the railroad companies, the deaf mutes who repair to Dijon, armed with an invitation of the society, travel at half fare. So they gather together in great numbers on the day of the fete of their intellectual father. They assemble in the afternoon to hear the report of the board of officers upon what had been done during the year just past, and then they retain this board or elect a new one, according as they are satisfied or not. Then they repair to the banquet of the society, and then disperse until the next year.

Under such circumstances one would readily perceive that it would be wholly impracticable for the *Societe des Sourds Mutes de la Bourgogne* to put forth an effort to check the advance of the oral method. Other men and another kind of organization are needed. It is difficult to form the requisite kind of organization in the provinces.

The *Association Fraternelle des Sourds Muets de l'Est*, whose social headquarters are at Nancy has the same object as the *Association Amicale des Sourds Muets de France.* Its members number thirty. This number is fair considering the sparseness of the silent population at Nancy. It is with the patronage of this society that Mr. Henri Remy was enabled to issue the *Gazette des Sourds Muets.* and afterwards, his activity and fidelity enabled him, with the continued assistance of the *Association Fraternelle*, to put the *Gazette* in the shape in which it appears to-day. This result is nothing short of wonderful, for it is the first time that a newspaper of such scope has maintained itself in our country. In fact, until to-day the deaf mute papers were about twice the size of the hand, and, notwithstanding they made their exit with clock-like regularity at the end of two or three years. But let us leave this subject to him who is assigned to discuss it, and return to the *Association des Sourds Muets des l' Est.* This society also engages in seeking employment for those who are out of work. In this respect it secures better results than the societies of Paris. It is no more than fair to state that the procuring situations for those without work is chiefly the work of Mr. Henri Remy. This deaf mute, ever faithful to his brothers, never lets an opportunity to do good for them escape him. He is assisted in this by the prominent citizens of the place. In conclusion the Association *Fraternelle des Sourds Muets de l'Est*, which was founded in 1890, celebrates every year the anniversary of the birth of the Abbe de l'Epee.

In 1891, Mr. Henri Gaillard, at the instigation of Mr. Auguste Varenne, gathered around him a score of deaf mute amateurs, with whom he organized

the *Comite des Sourds Nuets Mimes*. The real founder of the company is, then, Mr. Varennes, but Mr. Gaillard is the soul of the enterprise. In spite of its limited membership, which never exceeds twenty, and its quite recent organization, it is the one among the different associations of deaf mutes that has brought forth the most encouraging results. Its object is: 1st, to seek means to give pantomimic exhibitions in France by deaf mute artists; 2d, to render easy the means of giving exhibitions in the great theatres to the deaf mutes who are endowed with theatrical talent. For this it is engaged in collecting funds for the realization of its plans. It has already succeeded in part. After the first pantomimic representation given at the banquet of the *Association*, November 29, 1891, a representation which created quite a stir in the Parisian press at the time, Mr. A. Varenne, who is one of the best pantomimists of the company, in company with Mr. H. Gaillard, had an interview with the manager of the Moulin-Rouge chorographical establishment, well known in the capital. As the outcome of this interview, an experiment was tried. The piece *Rose entamee a vendre* (Cut Rose for Sale) obtained a great success before the audience especially invited to witness the trial, but the piece was too lengthily detailed to suit such an establishment as the Moulin-Rouge. So nothing came of this affair. Only, the comment occasioned by this daring undertaking caused Mr. Bernard, the organizer of *Blanc et Noir* (exposition of design which was in Champ de Mars in the buildings of the old exposition) to propose to Mr. Gaillard to give some pantomimic representations in the exposition hall itself. These representations, which took place every Sunday for three consecutive months, was without question *the great attraction* (*le clou*) of the exposition of *Blanc et Noir*. They had no other effect, however, than to make the public acquainted with the matchless talent which certain deaf mutes have for pantomime. This result was not to be despised by any means, but the manager not having derived any profit from the enterprise, the artists of the company did not obtain any remuneration. This almost discouraged them. Fortunately the representation which took place on November 27 of the same year, at the banquet of the *association amicale* opened new horizons for its colossal success. For nine days the Parisian press did not exhaust its encomiums upon the silent pantomimists; it is amazing that the comment made on them at the time did not suggest to the director of a single theatre the idea of employing these incomparable artists; they would have thereby done an excellent stroke of business. But if the great theatres have so far remained closed to our artists, their reputation is made to such an extent that those who discredited with the greatest obstinacy the ability of the deaf as pantomimists are now the loudest in heralding the talent of these artists. In this way society people not having the same reasons, the same obstacles as the theatre managers, clamor with greedy rivalry for our deaf mute pantominists. Mr. Varenne in particular had the greatest difficulty in responding to demands made on him from all sides during the season of balls and soirees. Add to this that he does not give any charity entertainment without the co-operation of the company of deaf mute pantomimists, and you will have an idea of the results obtained by this committee, in the success of which we have, for our part, long

refused to believe; but what! here are the facts; it is quite in order now for us to yield to the evidence.

The creation of the *Association Fraternelle des Sourds Muets de la Normandie* dates back to 1891 in fact, but in law it has hardly had an existence of three months. However, thanks to the fidelity and ability of its founder, Mr. Louis Capon, it already possesses a capital of 2,000 francs, which is a magnificent augury for the future of this society. It is true that Mr. Louis Capon is one of the foremost deaf mutes of France, successful by his sole merits; he has by his works obtained rewards from the French Academy, and his conduct has earned him the Monthyon prize. No one more than he ever merited such handsome recognition and encouragement, for his devotion to the cause of the deaf is boundless and the services he renders them are of daily occurrance.

Mr. Louis Capon began by founding a school for the deaf which may rival the *Institution Nationale* of Paris in excellence if not in size. But to devote himself simply to the education of the deaf seemed to be duty half done with him, so he sought means to patronize them or place them in situations when they left his establishment; to aid them in case of sickness or loss of employment; to aid them with his advice in the serious difficulties such as court trials, etc., etc., and finally to assure them with means of living when age has condemned them to inactivity, and even to assure them a decent burial when their eyes are closed in death. With this aim, with these aims, we should rather say, for one may see that his aims are legion, he founded the *Association Fraternelle des Sourds Muets de la Normandie*, which is a model of its kind.

To accomplish the task which he undertook, which he imposed upon himself, Mr. Louis Capon perceived that he and the deaf mutes alone were not sufficient, so he asked and obtained the adhesion of all the notabilities of his region, who not only assured him of their moral support but also of material and financial assistance.

The establishment of a society for instruction, for moral improvement, for mutual aid, and retirement as thus proposed is the warrant of certain success, the more so for Mr. L. Capon is not the man to get discouraged by a check. He will triumph over all obstacles and carry his enterprise to a successful issue. We hope so for the good of the deaf, at the same time regretting deeply that no man of such exceptional ability and disinterested fidelity can be found to establish an analogous society in Paris, the capital of the civilized world!

The results attained by the *Association Fraternelle des Sourds Muets*, its recent foundation being considered, are difficult to enumerate; all that we know is that Mr. Louis Capon keeps right on helping the deaf mute, whom the industrial crisis bearing rigorously at present upon the cotton industry, puts into a precarious situation. Nevertheless, as we have already said, this society possessing a capital of two thousand francs after one year's existence; has made a beginning that presages a most brilliant future, so much so that the *Association des Sourds Muets de la Normandie* may well become the first society of France, and this would be right.

All these societies which reckon hearing persons as honorary members are managed exclusively by the deaf. To us it seems quite natural, in fact

the societies founded by and for the benefit of the deaf should, it is not necessary to say, be managed by themselves. Without doubt, the deaf are not always possessed of the necessary ability and experience—We speak for the provinces—but, with abundance of good sense, one is almost always certain to avoid the rocks in the way. The deaf have no need, therefore, of hearing persons to manage their affairs, except in dfficult cases, the administrators can have recourse to the Honorary President for light, the latter always being a man occupying a high position, and in case of need to engage a competent man to attend to special difficulties. Besides, where are hearing men to be found self-sacrificing enough, honest enough, to devote himself to a task so thankless as the management of a deaf mute society? Then, where are the hearing men possessing enough knowledge of the sign language to catch on the wing, in an animated discussion, the gestures of the deaf and to make himself understood? There are some of them—we know some of them personally,—some who are very capable of directing a deaf mute society. Nevertheless, we think that it is not necessary to allow hearing persons to have a hand in the administration of deaf mute societies under any circumstances. A society of deaf mutes administered by hearing persons may have been all right some fifty or sixty years ago, but to-day, with the degree of education attained by the elite of the deaf, they are eminently qualified, and, we do not fear to add, more expert than any others in managing the affairs of their likes, for, coming in the same condition, they have the same wants.

In most cases the duties of the administrators is confined to superintending the movement and investment of the common funds, to superintending the apportionment of the revenues, which are not very complicated when one has a little knowledge of arithmetic. They recommend and secure employment, if they can, for the deaf mutes out of work, and then they preside over the general meetings, and send, if they deem it worth while, an account of the proceedings to the newspapers, which most often they do not publish, the matter in hand being interesting only to the deaf. It is hardly more than during the months November and July, the time for holding the commemorative banquets, that the Parisian press seriously concerns itself about us. During the rest of the year the public manifests a supreme indifference for all that relates to the deaf Then, the societies, having each a different obj ect, are often rivals; so that their bickerings lead to their mutual weakness. It would be desirable, therefore, to have the societies incorporated and federated among themselves, under the direction of a single committee, in such a manner as to enable them to direct their whole energy to the same end while preserving for each its own autonomy. This is what was attempted by the *ligue pour l'union amicale des sourds muets*, (league for the friendly union of deaf mutes). This miscarried for many reasons. Where, then, is the man wise enough and influential enough to silence all these rivalries and resentments, and succeed in incorporating all these societies into a single one? For the moment we do not see him.

In regard to the influence which these associations of the deaf should have upon the direction of education in the schools, we think that compe-

tent authority should institute the most careful inquiry before making any change in the existing order of things. For this purpose the government should name a consulting commission composed exclusively of the most intelligent deaf mutes. It will submit all the reforms and innovations to this commission, which will give an unfavorable opinion or not. No doubt, the opinion of such a commission, were one created, would not always receive attention; but it could in some cases have the correctness of their conclusions recognized when they are in the right, We would avoid the blind gropings, the mistakes which we so frequently see occurring in the education of the deaf under the system now in vogue, in which they listen only to the recommendations of hearing and speaking consulting commissions. The individuals who compose these commissions are always highly educated and of great breadth of informatian in everything save that which relates to the deaf, with which they have only a superficial acquaintance. Now we do not think it will be generally denied that the deaf mutes have the competency and, by consequence, the right to render an opinion concerning matters which relate to their younger brothers. This is why we think that the associations of the deaf should have a voice in the matter.

L' Union fait la force (In union is strength) and every association, whatever may be its aim, in grouping together a large number of individuals, its object is to give more weight to and, by consequence, to carry into effect the social or political demands of the majority of its members. This principle being admitted, deaf mutes desiring to enter a hearing and speaking society ought to be encouraged in such a design, for in having themselves enrolled in a society, the deaf mutes would thereby enlarge their circle of intercourse and they would be better assisted in the difficulties of life. Besides hearing and speaking societies always having a greater number of members than the deaf mute societies, by this single fact are able to offer the deaf mutes who join them much greater advantages than their own societies. Here the question occurs whether the deaf mute societies should be incorporated into the other societies of analogous nature. This question seems to us to be very difficult of solution. In favor of it, may be said that the deaf mute societies which should coalesce with the hearing and speaking societies would, no doubt, derive much more benefit from the alliance with their more powerful sisters, but they would soon lose all individuality, would be utterly assimilated and have no further reason for existence. And, moreover, is it not to be feared that in these conglomerated societies, the hearing element being preponderant, they may not make the law for their deaf mute colleagues, and even may exclude them from participation in the benefits after having lured in as many members as possible? In such an apprehension, we are of opinion that deaf mutes in individual capacity may become members of hearing and speaking societies, but they should retain most jealously their own societies, constantly trying to enhance their usefulness and, especially, they should try to unite them under the direction of a central committee, which, by concentrating their efforts, will necessarily produce tangible results.

In our enumeration of the Societies of the deaf we have purposely omitted the *Society Central d' Education et d' Assistance pour les Sourds-Muets en France*. The object of this society, as its name inditates, is to occupy itself in the education of the deaf. With this end in view it assists private schools with money, it occupies itself in rendering aid to indigent deaf-mutes. This silence which we have maintained in regard to this society arises from the fact that it is enterely or nearly entirely managed by hearing persons; we think therefore this is not a matter for discussion that has place on the programme of the International Congress of Deaf-Mutes in Chicago.

We have deemed it to the purpose to no more than mention the existence of the *Sigue pour l' Union Amicale des Sourds-Muets*. This league whose object is to rally all the societies around a common idea, through the intolerance of its leaders who are the same men as those of the *Societie d' Appus fraternel* reached a result diametrically opposed to the high purpose which it set out to accomplish—to such a degree that the number of participants at its last general meeting was fourteen all told. One may see, then, that it was quite useless to occupy ourselves any more with it.

The *Comite francais de participation* (French Committee of Participation) in your Congress will no longer have the honors of your deliberations, for the reason that this committee organized on the 15th of March will have ceased to operate of the 30th of next June. However, during its brief existence the *Comite francais de participation* will have done more work and made more clatter than quite a number of deaf-mute societies have done in several years of effort.

Our task here comes to an end. We trust we have performed it as impartially as it is possible for a man who knows how on occasion to rise above the petty agitations of this world. However, not having any pretention of being infalible, we leave to the Congress the part of drawing from this improvised and very frequently interrupted study, the conclusion most conformable to the good of our brothers. May your resolutions be heard in high place and open an era of prosperity for Silent Humanity!

The Chair: As the English section is not prepared to present the paper scheduled in the programmme, the next paper in order will be read by its author, Mr. Watzulik, representing Germany.

ASSOCIATIONS OF THE DEAF IN GERMANY.

A. M. WATZULIK, ALTENBERG, ALTENBURG, SAXONY.

[Translated by Mr. G. W. Veditz.]

Should they be encouraged?

Yes, when it is considered that in comparison with other similar organizations, deaf-mute associations are still in a rather primitive condition.

Are they condemned? If so, by whom has this been done?

Though they are not strictly condemned, they are regarded with an unfavorable eye by the radical element among our teachers, inasmuch as the self-assumed guardianship of certain instructors is more or less resented in the Associations, and occasionally not even tolerated.

The objects of these societies?

The intellectual and material welfare of members and deaf-mute non-members.

Results accomplished?

The results are almost uniformly gratifying. The intelligence of the members is quickened; their morals elevated; many are saved from want; many solecisms of good manners are corrected; the horizon of practical life is widened; the love of man for man is fostered, whereas it would have been smothered in the unfeeling outside world.

Should hearing persons be allowed to control them in whole, in part, or not at all?

The control of such Associations should be entrusted to hearing persons only when they have a thorough and intimate acquaintance with the peculiarities of the deaf. Such trustees are in a position to avoid mistakes. It is self evident that the first qualifications of such a trustee must be a mastery of the sign language. Unfortunately, however, there are some to whom the deaf mute and his necessities are a sealed book, and such persons must be designated as mischevious incumbents of high positions—the Association under their control make but poor progress, and the results achieved are meagre and unsatisfactory.

Give a classified list of all such organizations in your own country with objects of each, and, if possible, number of members.

First.—Altona: "Deaf Mute Association of Altona and Vicinity."—Object, Benevolent purposes; Enrollment: 202 deaf and 28,315 hearing members; Capital, 85,795 marks ($19,732.85). Period in existence, 10 years.

Second.—Altwasser in Selesia: "The Bee Deaf Mute Association."—Object, Benevolent purposes; Enrollment, 46 members; Period in existence, 8 years.

Third.—Berlin: 1. Saving and Loan Association, "Brotherly Love,"—Period in existence, 1 year.
2. Deaf Mute Society, "Harmony." Period in existance, 20 years.
3. Deaf Mute Society, "Recreation." Period in existence, 18 years; 16 members.
4. Deaf Mute Club for establishing a hospital for deaf mutes.
5. Deaf Mute Society, "Fortuna." Period in existence, 1 year; 6 members.
6. Deaf Mute Society, "Marienburgia." Period in existence, 2 years.
7. "Central Association for the Welfare of the Deaf." Founded 1848, 240 members; a club house of its own valued at 200,000 marks ($46,000); monthly income form rent of building, 192¼ marks.
8. Deaf Mute Association, "Good Fellowship."
9. Deaf Mute Association, "Nameless."
10. Deaf Mute Ladies' Association, 94 members.
11. Deaf Mute Local Association, 100 members.
12. Deaf Mute Bowling Club, "Pleasure," 15 members.
13. Deaf Mute Dramatic Association, "Cheerfulness."
14. Deaf Mute Society, "Frederick," 4 years.
15. Deaf Mute Society, "Ephphatha."

Fourth.—Brunswick: Deaf Mute Association, "Brunonia."

Fifth.—Bochum: 1 Deaf Mute Association of Bochum and Vicinity, "Palm," 60 members
2 Deaf Mute Benevolent Associations, 40 members.

Sixth.—Breslau: Deaf Mute Association.

Seventh.—Dusseldorf: Deaf Mute Club, "Germania," 30 members.

Eighth.—Dortmund: Deaf Mute Association.

Ninth.—Dresden: Deaf Mute Association, "Oak Chaplet," Deaf Mute Society, "Ephphatha," Deaf Mute Club, "Uphrosina (Bowling Club).

Tenth.—Erfurt: Deaf Mute Association, 4 years.

Eleventh.—Essen-on-the-Ruhr: Society, "The Westphalian Deaf."

Twelfth.—Elberfeld: Provincial Deaf Mute Association of the Province of the Rhine.

Thirteenth.—Friedberg, in Hesse: "General Deaf Mute Association."

Fourteenth.—Frankfort-on-the-Main: Deaf Mute Association, "Unity." 6 years.

Fifteenth.—Furth. Deaf Mute Club, "Unity," 3 years, 10 members.

Sixteenth:—Gorlitz: Deaf Mute Club.

Seventeenth.—Gleiwitz: Deaf Mute Association, "Cheerfulness."

Eighteenth.—Hildesheim: Deaf Mute Association.

Nineteenth.—Hannover: 1. Deaf Mute Association, 20 years, 40 members.
2. Deaf Mute Club, "Ephphatha."
3. Hannover Provincal Deaf Mute Association, 1 year.

Twentieth.—Hamburg: 1. Deaf Mute Association, "Ephphatha," 2 years, 69 members.
2. Fencing Club, ½ year, 80 members.
3. Savings Association, "The Bee."

4. Hamburg Deaf Mute Association, 14 years, 104 members.
5. Pleasure Club, "Friendship."

Twenty-first.—Heide: Deaf Mute Association.

Twenty-second.—Gera: Deaf Mute Club, 1 year.

Twenty-third.—Itzelo: Deaf Mute Association.

Twenty-fourth.—Gologne-on-the-Rhine: Deaf Mute Association, 2 years, 34 members.

Twenty-fifth.—Kiel: Deaf Mute Club, "Pleasure."

Twethy-sixth.—Kassel: Deaf Mute Association, 64 members.

Twenty-seventh.—Konigsberg in Prussia: East Prussian Association, 10 years.

Twenty-eighth.—Leipsic: Deaf Mute Association, "The Palm."

Twenty-nineth.—Lubeck: Deaf Mute Club, "Humme of Luba," 2 years.

Thirtieth.—Liegnitz in Silesia: Deaf Mute Association.

Thirty-first.—Magdeburg: Deaf Mute Club, "Nameless," 40 members.

Thirty-second.—Munich: 1. Deaf Mute Club, "Monachia Gruss," 10 years, 29 members,

2. Deaf Mute Association, "Bavaria," 5 years.

Thirty-third.—Mannheim: Deaf Mute Club, "Friendship," 1 year, 9 members.

Thirty-fourth.—Nuremberg: Deaf Mute Association, 10 years.

Thirty-fifth.—Osnabruck: Deaf Mute Association.

Thirty-sixth.—Schmolle, near Altenburg: Deaf Mute Association, 1 year, 10 members.

Thirty-seventh.—Stuttgart: Wurtemberg Deaf Mute Association, 11 years, 46 members.

Thirty-eighth.—Sleswick: 1. Provincial Deaf Mute Association.

2. Local Association, 17 members.

Thirty-nineth.—Stettin: 1. Deaf Mute Association, "Harmony," 34 members.

2. Stettin Deaf Mute Association, "Aid Society," 14 members.

Forty.—Ulsar, near Hannover: Deaf Mute Club, "Harmony."

Forty-first.—Wiesbaden: 1. Rhenish Deaf Mute Union (Dramstadt, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Mentz, Manneheim, Wiesbaden, Worms,) 79 members.

2. Deaf Mute Association, "Wiesbaden."

3. Pleasure Club, "The Sign Language," 7 years, 19 members.

The object of the Associations enumerated above is chiefly to foster the spirit of mutual benevolence and social fellowship, and to promote the intellectual culture of the members in every possible manner. Several of the larger organizations are endeavoring to establish homes for the aged and infirm deaf mutes.

Special Remark. A large number of deaf mute clubs and associations failed to supply me with statistics. But I judge that about one hundred clubs and associations, with about two thousand members, are in existence in the German Empire.

The Chair: A paper will now be read by Mr. Titze, representing the Swedish section.

ASSOCIATIONS OF THE DEAF IN SWEDEN.

BY GERHARD TITZE, KARLSKRON, SWEDEN.

Mr. President and Gentlemen :—I will try to be as short and concise as possible. It is unnecessary to tell you that it is our duty , and to our own advantage, in the first place to help one another as deaf mutes; you, of course, know that before hand. As you know we are able to help one another in different ways and by different means, and we are highly glad that there are so many associations founded for this purpose, as the fact is, working for the mutual assistance of the Deaf Mute. Only one party in our country has looked upon these associations with an unfavorable eye and made them the object of an unfriendly opinion, viz.: the "talking fanatics." According to the opinion of these fanatics the Associations of the Deaf Mute must be looked upon as great and dangerous haunts for the cultivation, preservation, vindication and propagation of the "sign-language method," as well among the deaf as among their hearing friends and relations.

The associations are, as it were, "Academies of the sign-language method for the deaf." In Sweden there exists at present three associations of deaf mutes. The greatest and oldest of them is the association of Stockholm. This association was founded in the year 1868 with 94 members, but now the number of members is above 600, of which some 100 are hearing, passive members. The members are spread over the whole country. The association having existed twenty-five years, has now a fund of 43,000 kronor, or, in American money, about 12,000 dollars. According to the statutes it has to pursue the following purpose, viz.:

1. To induce deaf persons to do their duties toward the commonwealth and each other by example of diligence, order, economy and good conduct.
2. To assist members by advancing them money loans, when required.
3. To procure work for such members who are in want thereof.
4. To support by sick relief, or gifts, such members, who are in want of help on account of sickness, old age, or for other reasons.
5. To establish a good library from which the members can have the loan of books, and also to spread knowledge and good morals by lectures on useful objects and by civilizating association. The second association, including the two provinces of the South of Sweden, was founded in 1890, on my initiative, and has gained such a large field by the deaf that during its short existence, the number of members at present amounts to 150. Hearing persons cannot be admitted to this association for several reasons. The purpose of this assoctiation is as follows: as soon as sufficient money has been collected by voluntary contribution or gifts from the members

the Society will tender sick relief, contribution for burial and superannuated allowance at a certain age to its poor and needy members, also to found a higher school, where members of great capacity or energy should have an opportunity of improving their knowledge or raise their education above the low level of the ordinary school. The Association has a meeting every three months, when the directors must give their report. The third Association that was founded in 1892 by eight Deaf Mute persons at a great railway station in the middle of Sweden, has its own saving fund and makes business with its deaf members and hearing friends. The profit of the business during the last year was no less than 33 per cent., although the per cent. of loans had been lowered. The purpose of this Association is also to promote the intellectual development of its members, by arranging meetings of discussion on public questions, by lectures upon different subjects, and by furnishing them with good and instructive books, and also to give them amusement and recreation by arranging for festive gatherings or meetings. No help is given in sickness nor in any other way. As for two or three other associations that may exist, or may have existed, in our country, I can give no information concerning them, having not heard of them for a long time and have accordingly not been able to give an account of them in this paper.

The Chair: Mr. Werner, of Norway, has sent a general paper covering all the subjects in the programme. The Secretary has arranged them so that each subject is treated in its place.

ASSOCIATIONS FOR THE DEAF IN NORWAY.

BY CARL WERNER, CHRISTIANA, NORWAY.

In Norway there are three societies of the Deaf; one at Christiana, one at Bergen and one at Trondhjem. The two last named are of very recent date, while that Christiana, by far the largest, dates from 1878. The Deaf Society of Christiana numbers about sixty members, and they admit, besides as passive members, some twenty hearing ladies and gentlemen. The purpose of the society is the double one of giving the members social opportunities and of assisting poor deaf whether members or not. The society possesses a fund amounting to $8,000, entirely invested in a building with grounds, in the city of Christiana. They also manage a legacy of $1,600 for aged and infirm deaf.

The Chair: A gentleman with whom you all are more or less acquainted desires to address you. I have pleasure in introducing to you our friend the enemy, Dr. A. G. Bell, of Washington. Prof. Clarke will kindly interpret his remarks.

Dr. Bell: I have been delegated by the American Association to promote the teaching of speech to the deaf to invite you to a

reception to be given on Saturday afternoon. A mistaken impression appears to prevail among the deaf that the Association is only for the hearing. I assure you that this is not the case; it confines its operations to no class or school or system, but simply desires to advance the teaching of speech to the deaf without regard to system. I have much pleasure in presenting you this invitation, and sincerely hope to see you among us on Saturday.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, July 18, 1893.

The American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf extends a cordial invitation to the Congresses of the Deaf, and instructors of the Deaf, to attend a reception to be given at the University of Chicago, on Saturday afternoon, July 22, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

F. W. BOOTH, Secretary, *pro tem.*

The Chair: We shall now proceed to consider Mission work among the Adult Deaf. Rev. A. W. Mann, of Cleveland, Ohio, will open the discussion for the American Section.

MISSION WORK AMONG THE DEAF OF AMERICA.

REV. A. W. MANN, OHIO.

It seems proper to preface this paper with a brief reference to education, which is so intimately related to the religious advancement of our class. It is, in fact, indispensible, for without it the Church can expect no response to her "Ephphatha." The hand of the educator, like that of the pioneer, must first open the way by fitting the mind for a grasp of the truths of the Gospel. For reasons well understood a course at school means more to us than to our hearing friends. A hearing person can be taught these truths without any previous training at school.

We are well aware that for many centuries the minds of the deaf languished in mental and spiritual darkness, owing to their isolation from the ordinary means of training, and the unwillingness of educators to devise special methods to meet their case. It is by no means strange, considering the mental condition of the deaf of ancient times, that the passage of Scripture, "Faith cometh by hearing," should have been given a literal interpretation by the early fathers of the Church. In their silent fellow beings, they saw no evidence of understanding, which is the true meaing of hearing. One may hear, or see, and yet not understand. It seems safe to say that the interpretation would have been quite different if the deaf were educated in the early days of the Church. The deaf, so long neglected in the matter of education, were at last to receive attention. The middle of the last century witnessed the foundation of schools in France, Germany and England. Since then their number in Europe has rapidly grown.

Over seventy years ago the school at Hartford, Conn., was founded by Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, LL. D., of revered memory. So rapid has been the growth of educational facilities, that over eighty schools, with an annual attendance of nearly ten thousand pupils, may be counted from ocean to ocean. This does not include the two or three institutions established in Canada.

Each year has marked an increase of educated deaf mutes fitted for lives of useful citizenship, but isolated from the ordinary modes of worship and religious instruction. Something had to be done to meet their spiritual needs. The initial movement towards meeting this long-felt need was undertaken in New York ctiy, in the year 1850, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., son of the founder of the Hartford school, formed a Bible class of adult deaf mutes, which grew into St. Ann's Church, so well and widely known. It was founded in 1851. Twenty years afterward, in 1872, the society known as the Church Mission to Deaf Mutes, was incorporated with the above-named gentleman as general manager.

Its labors are confined to the Dioceses of New York and New England. The clergy laboring under its auspices are, besides the above named, the Rev. John Chamberlain, and Rev. Anson T. Colt. They are assisted by three or four lay readers. The Rev. Mr. Colt has recently founded St. David's Mission for the Deaf in Brooklyn. The Rev. Mr. Chamberlain has charge of a Mission in Newark, N. J., but his chief duties are that of assistant minister at St. Ann's Church, New York. Of this church Dr. Gallaudet is now Rector Emritus, after forty years active and useful service.

In Boston, the Rev. S. Stanley Searing has charge of St. Andrews Deaf Mute Mission. Itinerary work throughout New England is done by Mr. S. W. Frisbee, a deaf mute lay reader.

The Rev. C. Orvis Dantzer, a deaf mute, performs itinerary work in the Diocese of Central and Western New York.

Initial services in Boston, Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other eastern cities were held by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, not long after the inauguration of the work in New York city. The above-named society also sustains the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf Mutes, located on a beautiful farm overlooking the Hudson River near Poughkeepsie, New York. It hopes soon to have a Mission House in New York City, to be the centre of active work reaching over the city and suburbs.

The Rev. Francis J. Clerc, D. D., whose father was associated with the elder Galluadet in establishing the Hartford School, held services in Philadelphia for several years until his removal to another parish. The work was taken up by Mr. Henry Winter Syle, M. A., as a lay reader. He was the first deaf person to be ordained to the Christian Ministry.

He was ordained Deacon by Bishop Stevens, October 8th, 1876, in St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia. He and the Rev. Austin W. Mann were ordained to the priesthood together at the Church of the Covenent, of the same city, on Sunday, October 13th, 1883. Rev. Mr. Syle founded All Souls Church for the deaf. He was its faithful pastor until his death. His successor, the Rev. Mitchell Koehler, also a deaf mute, carries on energetically the work in Pennsylvania, Central Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. He has over 400 communicants to look after.

During the imcumbency of Rev. Mr. Syle, Commissions on Church work among deaf mutes were formed for Pennsylvania and Central Pennsylvania, with the object of extending the Services of the Prayer Book in Sign Language. The Rev. Mr. Koehler is assisted by lay readers in Philidelphia and Baltimore.

The work finally reached the Mid-West in 1873, when the Rev. Austin W. Mann began services at Flint, Detroit and Jackson, Michigan. Two years later the work was carried into other Dioceses. The following Missions have been established: St. Thomas, St. Louis; All Angels, Chicago; Ephphatha, Detroit; St. Bede, Grand Rapids; St. Agnes, Cleveland; All Saints, Columbus; St. Marks, Cincinnati; St. Clements, Dayton; St. Albans, Indianapolis, and St. Margaret, Pittsburgh. Smaller cities to the number of over 200 have been served on week days, Sunday being given to the large ones. Mr. Mann has occasionally gone beyond the limits of his Missionery district. In 1886, he held

the first Prayer Book Service in sign language on the Pacific Coast, at Trinity Church, San Francisco. He has also visited the South.

The Rev. James H. Cloud, M. A., principal of the St. Louis Day School for Deaf Children, has charge of St. Thomas Mission, St. Louis, as assistant of Mr. Mann.

He has held services in Chicago, Kansas City and other places. Rev. Mr. Mann is assisted by the following lay readers: Prof. Brewster R. Allabough and Frank A. Litner, at Pittsburgh; Prof. Nathaniel F. Morrow, at Indianapolis, and Prof. Robert P. McGregor at Columbus.

The dozen, or more, Southern Dioceses have been traveled over for several years by a Deaf Mute Missionary canonically connected with Virginia. Eight years ago the first convention of Church workers among the deaf mutes was held at St. Ann's Church, New York. Since then these gatherings have been repeated annually, the last one being held last week at All Angels' Church, Chicago.

The Roman Catholic Church supports schools for the deaf children at Fordham and Buffalo, New York; St. Francis, near Milwaukee; Monroe, Michigan; Montreal, Canada, and a few other places. Services in the Sign Language are provided for the graduates living in larger cities, notably, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Montreal.

During the past eight or nine years, the Congregationalists and Baptists have held services at a few places in New England. Mr. Samuel Rowe, of the former, has worked under a license renewed annually. Mr. P. W. Packard, authorized similarly by the latter, has ministered principally at Salem, Mass.

About the year 1890, a movement was begun by the Methodists. Prof. Philip G. Gillet, Superintendent of the Illinois Institution, commenced to preach in Chicago, and soon afterward to send his teachers there by turns for the same purpose.

In a few places, the Young Men's Christian Association have sustained services in the Sign Language.

The effect of several different religious bodies working among a handful of deaf mutes is to reduce them to very small congregations. Think of a dozen or more of a locality being looked after by as many denominations. Should this ever be the case the effect would be mortifying and ridiculous. In view of the movements towards Christian unity, of which we hear through the religious press, it must appear unwise to begin now to draw sectarian lines among the deaf. Christians have grown weary of division; besides they begin to perceive by Holy Writ that it is contrary to our Lord's will, as expressed in His prayer in the seventeenth chapter of St. John. Division is certain to trouble the deaf more than it does the hearing, who, being many, feel the evils less. It ought to be acknowledged that one church is sufficient for them. It is certainly very generally admitted that a Liturgy is best adapted to their spiritual needs.

It is most interesting to note the perfect adaptability of the sign language to the religious culture of our class. Its equal will never be found. It is a Divine provision to meet the loss of a sense. The oral system, which claims

so much, has thus far failed to offer the same advantages. We have not yet heard of worship and religious instruction being conducted in an edifying manner by lip signs among graduates of oral schools in either America or Europe. The inspiration of sound is wanting. The intellect and emotions can not be aroused. Even the very best lip-readers admit their inability to catch every word falling from the lips of the oral preacher moving with the usual rapidity—only a word here and there, consequently only a fragmentary sense of the discourse. How must it be with the less accomplished?

The Chair: The paper that follows will be presented by the French section and will be read by M. Desperriers for M. Jeanvoine.

WORK OF MISSIONS AMONG ADULT DEAF MUTES.

BY M. HENRI JEANVOINE, FRANCE.

[Translated by Mr. T. F. Fox.]

Gentlemen:—At the time of the distribution of the programme of this Congress, my friends saw fit to allot to me the task of presenting a study on "The Work of Missions Among Adult Deaf Mutes."

I should have been willing to decline this honor because of the gravity of the subject and the difficulty which it presents to my very limited experience; but then this would have me appear indifferent with respect to a leading question, and permit my inner-most feelings to continue unspoken. I therefore offer you, gentlemen, with my best wishes for the happy success of your meetings, a work as concientious as it is modest, for which I ask in advance your entire indulgence. It is the faithful echo of the thoughts and plans of the majority of my fellow deaf mutes and of hearing friends who have our welfare at heart. I have no doubt that you will give as much attention, as you will show kindness, to the representatives of France, manifesting in this way, once more, gentlemen, your ardent desire to be conjointly responsible in all the special questions tending to complete our social emancipation.

NATURE AND CONDITION OF MISSIONS IN FRANCE.

By mission or retreat, is meant a uniformity of religious exercises made in common, and following an established order, under the direction of a minister of God. These exercises, which continue a certain number of days, are for the purpose of recalling to minds the truths of religion, to awaken the energy of the will, which, alas, allows itself too easily to be absorbed in the numerous affairs and cares of life, and to determine upon firm resolutions and practices in order to return again to every proper duty.

The Missions for adult deaf mutes have received in latter years an active and generous impetus. This religious work, moral and civilizing, has for them the strongest sympathies, for Christian solicitude and charity are ingenious for the purpose of relieving the inexperience and weakness of deaf mutes.

Up to this time, however, they are scarcely necessary in three or four parts of our country, notably at Hantes, at la Grande Chartreuse and at Vigille, (Isere.) Private benevolence here has met the expense of supporting them, and in each of those places it should be remarked that the greater part of the contributions is received from R. R. P. P. Chartreux, who in addition publish "*La Conseiller Meessager des Sourds Muets,*" an excellent monthly review which does much to keep deaf mutes in the right path.

Elsewhere, at Paris, Sunday services by the brilliant M. l' Abbe Lambert, that famous benefactor of deaf mutes, to whose worth I am here happy to render public tribute, continue to be given reglularly to the deaf mutes of

this city; in addition in the churches of St. Roch and St. Marguerite, a retreat is held each year during Easter week.

NECESSITY, ADVANTAGES AND CONDITIONS OF THE RETREATS.

One of the chief causes that operate in favor of the institution of retreats for adult deaf mutes, is the meeting with hearing and speaking people from whom religious instruction continues to be developed every Sunday, at least, at the divine office; since the deaf cannot profit from the sermon of his pastor, he consequently loses the salutatory influence of hearing the Holy word. Apart from the very rare exceptions, deaf mutes in life too quickly forget the knowledge acquired during their stay at the Institution, even in reference to religious truths. And think of the dangers surrounding them! Experience is not wanting to show that the deaf mute who does not understand enough, or almost enough, to talk of duty and of religion, who is surrounded by evil influences, cannot very long resist the attractions of sin; once in the wrong road he goes quickly and a great way.

Nevertheless, we can affirm that in general, deaf mutes are not carried to atheism; with them it is rather indifference or apathy for religious things, and this need not surprise any one, if he stops to consider well the dualism that exists in every man; that is, the opposition between his aspiration for the beautiful and good, and his grosser and sensual instincts. Virtue, properly, is only realized by the price of efforts and sacrifices, always possible and efficious with the grace of God.

Since then, we understand, that at his departure from school, where in the meantime he has received religious instruction in as large a measure as possible, the deaf mute still has neither sufficient firmness nor experience to guide himself and to preserve in virtue; he is not full grown at the time he enters the world, he sees it close by and yet he is not accustomed to fly with his own wings. If, by wise counsels, by pious exhortations, he is not recalled to duty from time to time, then he is beyond hope! His inclination no longer meeting the curb which has checked them up to that time, he considers himself free from every yoke; he gradually looses the small stock of religious notions amassed with great effort; and his faith, becoming obscured in consequence of that forgetfulness, he goes on the unconscious victim of the events passing under his eyes; the object pleasure, has no pain to warn him, and ignorance favors his understanding! How shall we renew the light that has been extinguished?

In whatever misery, however profound it may be, that befalls the deaf mute, religious faith is not entirely extinguished in his soul, it only awaits an occasion to be rekindled. Such an opportunity is the retreat or mission which will affect it. And, indeed it is by the spiritual exercises of the retreat, in whatever place, one regains the remembrance of Christian truths, value of an immortal soul, the shortness of time, the importance of eternity, the importance of pardon, the hideousness of sin, the love of God for man, the vanity of earthly pleasures, and the folly of those who, in order to enjoy them, risk eternal happiness.

If we question those who have followed the exercises of mission, we shall be convinced that they are generally bettter on coming out. What

evil is repaired by the results of a good retreat! What unlawful injuries it has set right, the injustices which it has stopped, the happiness and peace it has restored to wretched despondents! Therefore, in order that the deaf mute should remain true to the faith, and, as a consequence, to religion, he must have exhortations and encouragement.

HOW SHALL THEY BE GIVEN TO HIM?

This seems to me possible only by the mimic language, or signs. For, in order to preach to a numerous assembly of deaf mutes, speech alone will not suffice, the lecture on the lips is very difficult, not to say impossible, in the distance and often in the obscurity, without mentioning the weakness of the eyes with which deaf mutes are very much troubled.

It has been said by the majority of the magazines that the mimic language is the only language really universal, and notably this was mentioned in the "*Patriote Illustre de Bruxelles*," in its sketches giving reproductions of the signs employed by the Indians of your continent.

"This is yet," says the deaf mute Guibert, "the language that the first man spoke, and which our descendants will still speak in the most remote future, the language of signs understood alike by the inhabitants of cities as well as those of countries."

We would add that it is the language which nature has bequeathed us. Without overlooking speech, the utility of which is incontestable, since, once in the possession of that speech will we not make use of it; shall we not likewise with the language of signs, so expressive, which will be a greater medium for supplying our defects of the ear? In any case, for a numerous assembly, I am convinced that the mimic language should be preferred.

From this one sees the necessity of giving the key of the sign language to most of the priests or missionaries, who require no more effort to initiate themselves in that study to render themselves familiar with it than they make in order to master the Chinese language and other dialects of savages to whom their apostatic zeal carries them to preach the Gospel. Then they would be able to periodically assemble the deaf mutes of such city or province, to recall to them religious truths, to sustain in them the faith, and to encourage them to remain faithful to the teachings which they had previously received while at school—duties toward God, toward their fellow men, toward the family and toward themselves.

These, gentlemen, are my humble views on the needs of the deaf mute, and on the work of retreats or missions in France, considered from the moral point of view

What follows is a rapid outline of what is practiced in our French institutions, from a religious point of view.

Only the Catholic religion is professed in the generality of our schools for deaf mutes; the only exception being the institution St. Hippolyte-du-Tort, Department du Gard, which is only attended by Protestant deaf mutes, and the two institutions at Lyons and at Ruiel (near Paris), where Messiers Hugentobler and Magnat receive pupils of different sects, and moreover, they

arrange that speaking clergymen of their respective creeds give the religious instruction which the pupils require.

In this way not one of our schools is without God.

To those who would advance the folly and impiety, so to speak, that religion should be banished from the instruction of the deaf mute, or else that religion should be neutrally observed in our institutions, I would answer with the words of one of the greatest thinkers of our age:

"There is no neutral school, for there is no teacher that has not a religious or philosophic opinion."

"If he has none he is outside of humanity, that is, an idiot or a monster."

"If he he has one, and conceals it to save his salary, he is the meanest of cowards. But I defy him to conceal it entirely."

"The final goal of neutrality is doubt, chaos, imbecility."

"There is no neutrality possible, either in theory or practice."—*Jules Simon.*

Religiod is necessary for man individually, for the family, for society, but, among the different religions which exist one only is true—that is the Christian. Its faithful practice makes a man happy here below, and assures him the joy prepared without doubt for the other life. Its dogmas are sublime; sweet and light are its requirements. A good Christian never complains of his religion and never finds its obligations very onerous. Those who reject it have no taste for pure delights, and with the arguments which they oppose it they cannot hold their position in the presence of the demonstrations of Christian doctors and apologists.

Is it because their ideal is so very sublime that so many soi-disant wits blaspheme and misrepresent the Catholic religion? Do they not see that it is the grandest school of honor perhaps on earth, and that in her shine with incomparable brilliancy all the virtues which distinguish men of genius, heroes, saints!

I affirm, then, boldly, that religious instruction should retain its place in the schools of our brothers in misfortune, even more than in all other schools; for it is religion alone that can soften the bitterness of the deaf mute, and give to his soul the strength that it has need of in order to live in righteousness, in moral integrity, in peace with his conscience, and to attain his destiny in this life and that to come.

We have a very impressive example presented to us in the impious Diderot, that ardent champion of the philosophic doctrines of the eighteenth century, which shows that without religion there is no education possible.

Diderot taught the catechism to his young child. One of his friends expressed his surprise. Diderot replied: "If I knew something better to make Marie a dutiful daughter, a devoted woman, a tender and worthy mother, I would teach it to her, but as I do not know anything in the world which contains all this except the catechism, I teach it to her."

We hear such fine expressions as: "Self-interest is the religion of the future; that after death all is over; that the legendary belief in a problematic heaven, where the unfortunate find supreme consolation for the suffer-

ing which they endure in this world, has lost its influence and no longer considered as serious, except by some weak and ignorant spirits, or by certain badly-balanced minds; that the mass of the disinherited finally cease reckoning the nullity of all the religious fables, and, lowering their eyes to the things of earth, they show more and more strongly fixed a desire to experience a day that produces them; that man has the power, and that he will use all the means at his disposal to improve his situation and to conquer his rights. *E. Alberge.*

To such errors we do not reply, for a spirit which dares to support them is too much materialized to return to the arguments of logic.

Doubtless he would likewise treat as a weak and cowardly spirit badly balanced, the author of "The Spirit of the Laws," who spoke these delightful words; "Not only does religion prepare our eternal happiness, but what is more, it assures our peace, our dignity, and our happiness here below."

In conclusion, gentlemen, is not the glory of the Abbe de l'Epee precisely in his quality as a priest of Jesus Chirst, and in the admirable works which religion has had him accomplish for the good of souls in general and ourselves in particular?

Honor and glory, then, to the Catholic religion, and eternal acknowledgement to our liberator and dear Father, the Abbe de l'Epee.

The Chair: Another paper also presented by the French section, will be read by M. Galliard, in the absence of the author, M. Lagier.

PROTESTANT DEAF MUTES IN FRANCE.

Our annex to the Memoir of M. Jeanvoine upon the work of the Religious Missions.

BY VICTOR LAGIÊR, HEAD BOOKBINDER IN THE INSTITUTION FOR PROTESTANT DEAF MUTES OF ST. HYPOLITE-DU-TORT (GARD).

[Translated by Mr. D. W. George.]

According to the statistics of the deaf in France, there are, at least, 150 Protestant children in a condition to attend school.

The great majority of them are Calvanists, and they are scattered in small numbers over all parts of the country, principally in Gard, Ardeiche and Drome.

Lutherans abound in the region of the east, especially in the circumscription of Montbeliard. A large number of them, not to say all, receive the benefits of training and education either in the institution of St. Hypolite-du-Tort (Gard), in laical schools or in their families.

The celebrated Mr. Magnat of Paris, and Mr. Hugentobler, both Protestants, have furnished a magnificent phalanx of famous pupils, and have contributed more than any one to popularize the education of the deaf, but their pupils are not initiated into the Christian life. There are also Protestant children in the institutions of the government, unfortunately, as in the other private institutions; they are very much neglected from a religious point of view. While the Catholics receive religious instruction, the Protestants, as well as the Jews, are left in ignorance so far as concerns their respective creeds. It is sad for these children never to hear one speak the sweet name of God their Father and Creator.

If laical work is not bad for those who hear and speak, it must be so for the deaf. Wherever there are schools there is at least a priest or a Protestant pastor, to whom the hearing can easily resort for lessons in religious instruction. Although the laical schools for the deaf may not be far from a minister of the faith, this minister is not always acquainted with the alphabet of the deaf, and there you have a poor child in the absolute impossibility of participating in the advantages of his religion. A special chaplain would be needed for every faith in all the laical schools.

It is only in the Institution of St. Hyppolite-du-Tort that the deaf children of the reformed faith can find every guaranty desirable from a Protestant point of view.

This school, the only one in France belonging exclusively to the Reformed Church, and the first to put the pure oral method into practice, was founded in 1854 by Mr. Kilian, a gentleman as distinguished as modest,

who confided it to a committee consisting of twelve members (17 actually). It was recognized by the government shortly afterwards as an establishment of public utility, and the government granted it a small subsidy, which was cut off a few years ago.

It supports itself by means of small payments, by departmental allowances, but principally by collections made in nearly all the Protestant centres. It is in a flourishing financial condition; its receipts exceed the expenditures by 20,000 francs, and its annual budget is about 35,000 francs. It keeps fifty children of both sexes in actual attendance, nearly all of poor parentage. The more fortunate are instructed at home and their teachers are generally taken from the institutions, that of St. Hyppolite among others.

The indigent pupils are received gratuitously in this school, and they furnish clothing free of charge to those who are unable to pay for them. The poorest Protestant families have no excuse, then, for not sending their deaf children to school under the pretext that they have not the means. They are without excuse when they wilfully or from indifference leave them in ignorance. The government would confer a real benefit upon the little silent world if it would at length decide to make primary instruction obligatory upon all young deaf children.

Like all the other schools, that of St. Hyppolite gives its children primary instruction and an apprenticeship at a trade. Much attention is given to the moral and religious education of the children of this school and they are generally well trained. Many have secured advantageous and honorable positions in life, and have commanded the admiration and respect of all they came in contact with. Some of them are distinguished painters and artists. One of them, although a Protestant, is much sought after to paint the vaults of cathedrals, and his brush shines with brilliant lustre. Another achieved great success at the School of Fine Arts at Montpelier; some of his pictures, more magnificent than the others, have gained him rewards, medals and honorable mention. One of his paintings is on exhibition in the *Musee des Sourds Muets* in Paris, and it reveals the remarkable talent of this young deaf mute, the fruit of his labors. Some other pupils have been presented for examination for the certificate of primary studies, or the simple brevet, and they have passed successfully under the same conditions as the hearing.

Some of the girls have become expert dressmakers, and are in great demand with ladies of quality. Some making excellent housekeepers or domestics, are eagerly sought after by first-class families who have no use for gossipers and tell-tales. Some of them are married and these marriages are generally mixed. All of the men earn their living, and, as far as I know, no one of them has ever been sent to prison or has resorted to beggary.

This beautiful school is one of the first which have shown an interest in the welfare of their pupils after they have left school. It knows to whom to send them, to whom to recommend them. It has intermediaries everywhere in the Protestant centres. Nearly all of our children have been sent to us by pastors, and it is to these pastors that we confide them after we have educated them.

When any of our former pupils have difficulty in obtaining employment,

the Institution has rendered them assistance in quite a number of cases, but not always, because many of the pupils, instead of writing to it, prefer to let it remain unaware of their situation. The pastors, on their part, always voluntarily assumes the task of seeing that the deaf mutes of their church get employment. They are very kind to them and do what they can to aid them in gaining a living. They make themselves understood by spoken words or by writing, and I do not know any of them who understand signs; hence the necessity for them to learn the oral method. At any rate, the combined method would not be without benefit to them.

When the pupils can neither go home nor find employment, the Institution keeps them a little longer, but these are almost always boys, and the Institution employs them as laborers or make them foremen of workshops. The girls have more chances to obtain employment, and, since the foundation of the Institution, hardly one of the girls has remained in it longer than ten years (the legal length of stay is eight years.)

It cannot be denied that the Institution of St. Hyppolite has accomplished much good for the deaf. Assuredly it is a great work, eminently worthy of French Protestantism.

But alas! Every medal has its reverse side! For the fifty pupils there are only two male and two lady teachers. This is insufficient; for experience has demonstrated that one teacher is needed for every six pupils, at least in the oral system. There is something to be done, a gap to fill up, or we shall have to choose between obtaining unsatisfactory results for the pupils as a whole or change the system of instruction.

The shops, however good workmen they have turned out, stand practically in need of a good stock of tools. Since the mass of pupils are not capable of receiving either proficiency in speech nor an advanced education with such limited, means the efforts of the educator should be chiefly directed towards giving them an apprenticeship at a trade. It is of the utmost importance that one should seek with jealous care to develop in these pupils the taste for a trade, and so to do that all may be in condition to honorably earn a living when they leave the school.

The higher education of the deaf, already sufficiently neglected, has great need to be abundantly encouraged with these intelligent young deaf mutes who are eager to master the highest uuiversity course.

Ignorant or ill-founded prejudices concerning us are entertained in all ranks of society. But that which is the most humiliating among others is to hear the higher classes scout the possibility of our reaching the summit of the University or profesional ladder. This is a cronwing insult which we, in our dignity of manhood and of citizenship, repel with all the force at our command. No, sir; in neither an intellectual and professional nor a moral and religious point of view are we a whit inferior to the privileged classes. If we are without representatives among the higher classes, it is because the ruling classes have systematically closed the doors against us. It is grand time now to batter down these doors to give free access to our intelligent and aspiring youth! The same *coup* will dissipate those prejudices into thin air!

For a long time I have cherished the idea of asking for the establishment of a national lyceum, or a higher normal school for the deaf. At the close of my school life, I had a burning desire to pursue these higher studies; I felt myself irresistably attracted now to the bar, now to a pastoral career. I have been turned from my true calling by a train of fortuitous circumstances. If there had been a higher school for us I would have entered it, and I would now have the joy to plead, with a good competency, the cause of my brothers. It is greatly to be regretted that we have neither an advocate nor a minister of the gospel among our numbers. I have a firm conviction that there are many among us who are able to become such, and also that the time to found this grand school seems to be at hand, so imperative has become the necessity for it!

I call the attention of competent men and of the government to this matter. In the meanwhile, I take the liberty to hail with joy the inauguration of a new era for the Silent world, an era of liberty, of complete emancipation.

The Chair: According to the programme, a paper from the British Section is in order. In the absence of Mr. Muir, the paper which he has forwarded will filed and take its place in the proceedings.

MISSION WORK AMONG THE ADULT DEAF AND DUMB IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

BY JAMES MUIR, MISSIONARY, NORTH AND EAST LANCASHIRE DEAF AND DUMB SOCIETY, BLACKBURN, ENGLAND.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Having been asked to write on the above subject, I have the greatest pleasure in doing so, as the interest I take in it is great, and I sincerely hope that results of great benefit may arise therefrom.

Faithful and loving pastoral care is what the deaf and dumb most need after leaving school. Mission work among them, though of the greatest importance, has made but very slow progress in England and Wales, for there are thousands of them not yet reached and there are some counties where there is no organized Missionary Society. In some parts of the Country the mutes are in a deplorably neglected condition as regards their spiritual, intellectual, and temporal welfare. The church which has done so much to send the Gospel to heathen lands has not, so far as I am aware, done anything for the deaf and dumb, though they are in its very midst and as much in need of the Gospel as the heathens. I must, however, greatfully acknowledge the great interest individual Clergymen have taken in such missions, as have been organized, or are in course of organization, but what I most desire is that the Church, as a powerful agency, should acknowledge its duty to the deaf and dumb, and let me, one of the many whom the Almighty has seen fit to deprive of hearing, implore it to do what it can for its silent members who will ever be greatful for such help and support. Though the present missionaries have done much good in their own districts, they have been unable to do anything for the mutes in places where there is no existing mission, and I do not know of anyone of them during the nine years I have held my present post ever bringing the cause of deaf mutes before the Church. The Church surely wants awakening in this matter, and who are the persons to awaken it? Undoubtedly, the workers among the deaf and dumb. We are in want of more men like the late Rev. Samuel Smith, of London, and the late Rev. G. A. W. Downing, of Manchester, both of whom posessed considerable energy and earnestness, and the result was that they did much good for the deaf mutes by their preaching, speaking, and writing, and had they lived today we might be on far better lines than we are at present, perhaps better than our brethern and sisters across the waters. Surely it is time all the deaf and dumb in England and Wales and everywhere were reached and their cause more powerfully brought before the Church. During the nine years I have been working among the deaf aud dumb of North and East Lancashire, we have extended the benefits of our society to

the mutes in Preston, Chorley, Lancaster, and Leyland, and at present we are making further extensions. Through our efforts the Bishop of Carlisle is about to form a Mission for his Diocese where there has never been one, though there are between 250 and 300 deaf mutes. Last year my committee, who are always ready to do all in their power for us, appointed me an assistant in the person of Mr. Joseph B. Foster, a deaf gentlemen, who is now a resident of Preston, and has charge of the Northern portion of the district. Out of the work of our Society has sprung the Cross Deaf and Dumb School in course of erection between Preston and Blackburn. This School when complete is to give the best possible education and somewhat on the lines laid down in the ideal of Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, of the National Deaf Mute College, Washington. I feel certain that if my brother missionaries pushed on the work fearlessly their efforts would be crowned with success. A good cause is always sure to bring in pecuniary assistance, and they need not fear, as so many do, for want of funds. Let them bear in mind that God who loves everything that is good is sure to move his people to do what He thinks they ought to do to assist us. By such efforts we may be the means of guiding many souls to the eternal Home, and this our Heavenly Father would value highly.

The missions and societies are unfortunately entirely dependent on voluntary contributions, only a few of them receive small sums from endowments derived from small legacies left by deceased friends, and the result is that their funds are always in an uncertain state. Most of the legacies go to the schools, the reason being that the benefactors think that the schools, are connected with the missions, which is really not the case. This confusion can easily be removed if the missions could be amalgamated with the schools, and I can see no objection to this if only the officials will work in harmony with each other for the good of all concerned. In amalgamation I believe the government would be more willing to grant us state aid. The church should fully recognize the missions, as the church in America so worthily does, where the offertory on the twelfth Sunday after Trinity, "Ephphatha Sunday," is devoted to the church mission to the deaf and dumb. Let us make this "Ephphatha Sunday" better known, as I believe it is at present known to a very little extent. Further the deaf and dumb should be encourrged as much as possible to give what they can afford, and to collect, and I am sure the results would be eminently satisfactory. My congregation, all of the working class, with the exception of one deaf gentleman who gives an annual subscription of five guineas, collected and subscribed last year £59.16½, and this year I expect even a larger sum. I find that when encouraged the mutes are most willing to do anything they can to help themselves, especially if the missionary is in harmony with them.

The deaf and dumb are of all denominations, and it is undesirable to inculculate denominationalism during school life, but the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments, and some portions of Scripture History should be taught in all schools, and I believe this course of religious instruction is generally adopted. I find that such instruction cannot be properly conveyed to the pupils taught on the pure oral system owing to the absence of the signs. The pupils may commit each course to memory but the meaning is often as

unintelligible to them as it is to the almost uneducated. This is generally the case with those who remain at school only a short period, say, from four to five years; double that time would be required before they can have the proper understanding of these religious truths. I think that in conveying religious instruction to oral pupils, whose parents are only able to keep them at school for a short time, the sign language ought to be more practically used. It is of course different with those taught by the finger and sign language; they learn with more ease and more quickly. This difference I find to a large extent when preparing candidates for the rite of Confirmation. I have not found any of the pupils, after leaving school, inclined to atheism or infidelity, but the more inclined to religion. However, owing to want of missions and proper pastoral care, a good many become indifferent and it is sometimes very difficult to reclaim them. We must, I urge, watch over the young with more than usual care, and if we do they will be most useful in after life. As soon as children leave school they should at once be taken under pastoral care. By this means the already long list of indifferent mutes who go about the country giving us so much trouble would be greatly reduced.

My experience demonstrates that the finger and sign language to the educated, and the sign language to the uneducated, is the only satisfactory and proper medium for carrying on the work of the adult missions. The sign language is especially suited to the sick and dying, when the eyes are weak and heavy. How are the orally taught to be reached? My emphatic answer is that they cannot be reached by any other means than the finger and sign language. The oralists cannot deny this; if they do their arguments only fall to the ground. All those under my charge who have been taught by the oral system, attend our services and lectures, and, in course of time, they become accustomed to the signs as the others, and become as proficient as the others, and this is generally so with the others throughout England and Wales. I cordially agree with what the late Rev. Henry Winter Syle, M. A. has said, viz: That the sign language is unequalled as a means of conducting public worship for deaf mutes. It is far more distinct to the eye than the motions of the lips which is really another form of sign language. In lip reading it is impossible to catch every word of a discourse, so that the words must be framed slowly on the lips, and sometimes repeated. A discourse in this fashion is tedious, lifeless, unprofitable. The minds of the silent congregation are not stirred. In very decided contrast is the presentation of the same Gospel truths by the distinct and graceful gestures of a master. They are to deaf mutes what pleasing speech and sounds are to their hearing children. By means of this language the charge is saying "Ephphatha" to the minds and the hearts of thousands of the scattered children of silence, who respond in the silent expression of prayer and praise, as well understood and as acceptable on High as the words coming from the tongue. But in conversation we should encourage the mutes to use the finger language as much as possible.

There are different forms of religious services, but I know of no services whether printed or extempore, so well adapted for the united prayer and worship of the deaf and dumb as the Liturgy in the Prayer Book.

The deaf and dumb of America have made a step in advance that reflects honor on the Nation; I refer to the several recent ordinations of deaf mutes as clergymen, and I take the opportunity of offering them my hearty congratulations, and wish them Godspeed in their work. In England we are in an unfortunate position, having only one ordained deaf clergyman, the Rev. R. A. Pearce, of the Winchester Diocese and Mission to the Deaf and Dumb, and this gentleman has been in Deacons order since 1885, and there seems to be no knowing when he is to be in Priests orders. There is no substantial reason why deaf missionaries should not be admitted to Holy Orders; God's word does not forbid it, nor do the Conons of the Church. There are of course disqualifications for the priestly office stated in the Holy Scriptures, but deafness and dumbness are no where mentioned. The Venerable Archdeacon Ranstorne M. A., Balderstone Grange, Blackburn, our esteemed President, has given me his views on the subject, which are as follows: "I fully realize that many advantages would follow to the deaf and dumb from the ordination of some of their more experienced and more able missionaries. Of course, before ordination they must be very carefully prepared by competent clergymen, and must receive definite instructions in the doctrines and sacraments and other ordinances of the Church. The difficulty—a difficulty which presses somewhat hardly perhaps on the deaf and dumb members of the Church of England, lies in the fact that under present circumstances no permanent stipend can be assured to any deaf and dumb clergyman, for the North and East Lancashire Deaf and Dumb Society, like most others, has no permanent fund or endowment from which a fixed stipend can be guaranteed. The Society is dependent upon annual subscriptions and these are precarious and liable to fall short from various causes; in fact we can only promise to our Missionaries, however deserving they may be of higher remuneration, such salaries as our funds enable us to give. We hope that before long the Government will adopt some effectual measures for assisting the deaf and dumb, and the blind, and that by such support charitable efforts may be encouraged and a more general and thorough system of teaching and instruction be instituted and carried out."

Committees of missions should exercise the greatest care when appointing candidates to missionaryship, as some have got into the field who are most unsuitable. Candidates ought to be self-denying, willing to devote their heart and soul to the Holy Work entrusted to them, and the enlargement of the Saviour's Kingdom. They should be experts in the finger and sign language, especially in the signs, as there is often uneducated or partially educated mutes in the congregation, and the signs would keep them interested. A good many try to secure such posts for the sake of a living, or because they dislike their professions or trades, or think themselves superior to others in education. They must bear in mind that such desires are wicked and contrary to God's Word. Their work will fail to do good. St. Paul in his epistle to Timothy says that "their character must be blameless, vigilant, sober, of good character, given to hospitality, apt to teach, not given to wine, no striker, nor greedy of filthy lucre, but patient, not a brawler, not covetous: one that ruleth his own

house, having children in subjection with all gravity. For if a man know not how to rule his own house how shall he take care of the house of God? Not a novice, lest being puffed up with pride he fall into the condemnation of the devil. Moreover he must have a good report of them that they are without lest he fall into reproach." Moreover the Missionary needs the power of the Holy Ghost: it shall be like a fire in the bones and the word spoken shall be like a hammer to break in pieces. If all were thus qualified for their work the Kingdom of Satan could not stand; it would fall like lightning from Heaven. I fear that all are not filled with the Holy Spirit, for they do not appear to be of one soul, of one mind, of one accord. There is too often jealousy, suspicion, evil surmising, looking doubtfully upon a brother's work, shrugging of shoulders when his name is mentioned. If we are filled with the Spirit we must be of one soul.

I fervently hope the time will not be distant when the glad tidings of the ever blessed Gospel will be carried to every deaf mute throughout the length and breadth of the land. It must be known that this class is the worst to get access to the Gospel; the heathens may get to hear of it, but how can the deaf mute get to know of it unless it is conveyed to him in special language, and language suited to his circumstances and understanding?

Let us, brethren, unite in doing what good we can among those committed to our care, and when the Chief Shepherd shall appear we shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away.

The Chair: (Mr. A. G. Draper.) In the order of the programme the paper that follows is by the delegate from Ireland, Mr. Harris, whom I now introduce to you.

MISSION WORK AMONG THE ADULT DEAF IN IRELAND.

BY WM. ECCLES HARRIS, BELFAST.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The first attempt at Mission work among the Adult Deaf of Ireland, was, I believe, made in Dublin in the year 1826, when Mr. Wm. Overend, a deaf gentleman, brother of the then principal of Clarement School for the deaf, commenced a class on Sunday evenings in St. Thomas Church schoolroom.

Mr. Overend continued to conduct the class until his decease in 1867, when the work was continued by Mr. John T. Morris and Mr. Maurice F. G. Hewson (both deaf), who organized the Dublin Protestant Deaf and Dumb Association. Mr. Morris, whose services were given gratutiously, was killed by accident on the railway at Cardiff, Wales, in 1876, and since then Mr. Hewson has had entire charge of the Mission.

He was licensed in 1877 as a lay reader by the late Archbishop Trench.

The Society is managed by a committee of six gentlemen. Funds were first collected in 1871. The amount then raised was £30. Last year the total income amounted to £300. Of this sum Mr. Hewson himself collected £125. £80 was realized early in the present year by a bazaar.

The society rents three rooms in the Y. M. C. A. Building, Lower Abbey street, Dublin, at the yearly rent of £35, which includes gas. Services are held, according to the liturgy of the Church of Ireland, at 11:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. every Sunday. A prayer meeting is held on Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock.

The Society makes every effort to find employment for the deaf. There are, I understand, fifty deaf mutes connected with the congregation.

In May, 1857, a service for the deaf was commenced in Belfast, by the Rev. John Kinghan, principal of the Ulster Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind. From the report of the Society for that year I extract the following paragraph.

"It may be mentioned, and your committee do so with this testimony of their approbation, that your principal has opened and conducted for some time past a Sunday school in Belfast for the deaf and dumb residing in town and neighborhood. Eleven adults have joined the class, some of them having been formerly inmates of your Institution and some having hardly had any instruc tion whatever, and he is of opinion that there is some prospect of increasing this number."

In the following year I observed that the attendance was 15. In 1859, 16; in 1860, 20; in 1861, 23.

As years rolled by it was found desirable that, instead of holding the service in borrowed schoolhouses, a suitable building should be erected, and this,

mainly through the exertions of Mr. Kinghan, was accomplished in 1878, when the "Bethel" was built in Sandy Row. In conducting the services Mr. Kinghan was frequently assisted by the teachers.

There is now only one service held at the Bethel on Sundays and the attendance averages 35. The congregation is composed of Presbyterians, Churchmen, Methodists, and one or two other denominations. No sectarian disputes ever disturb the noiseless tenor of our ways. Indeed I may have expressed my decided conviction that denominationalism with all its attendant evils is a thing unknown to the deaf. It is not their nature to go about searching out causes of sectarian strife, like terrier dogs sniffing for rats.

We are, I rejoice to believe, saved from such petty quarrels by the bond of common infirmity, and I for one, glory in that infirmity when I find it protecting the deaf from un-Christless christianity which can see no good in a brother's work should he happen to belong to a different church.

The congregation which attends the Bethel Service in the morning, attends the evenings service in the Mission Hall for the Adult Deaf and Dumb, at which the forms of the Church of Ireland are used. No deaf mute in Belfast dreams of staying away because the Missionary is not of his denomination.

In the year 1873 there was started in Ireland a society called "The Deaf and Dumb Christian Association" which owed its foundation to the devoted labors of the late Miss W. Tredennick, a brave and gentle soldier of the Cross, who died on outpost duty the pioneer of ladies' work among the deaf and dumb. Her interest in the children of silence arose from the circumstances that a friend of her own had a deaf son, and also from the presence of one or two deaf mutes in the neighborhood of her home.

About the year 1860, she became Local Secretary of the Derry and Raphoe Diocesan School for the Deaf and Dumb, of which the present illustrious Bishop of Derry (Dr. Alexander) was then General Secretary.

Associated in this way with poet-workers, her own poetic instinct was awakened, and, needless to say, employed on behalf of those whose interests already lay nearest her heart; but this interest she afterwards seems to have checked rather than cultivated, and the last poem she wrote partakes less of the character of an elaborated measure than of the spontaneous outporing of a reverent suppliant presenting her cause before the Highest Throne.

The school building at Strabane was destroyed by fire, and it may be mentioned, in passing, that the efforts made to rebuild it occasioned the writing, by Dr. Alexander, of the poem in which occur the oft-quoted lines commencing:

> "The cunning finger finely twin'd
> The subtle thread that knitteth mind to mind."

Later Miss Tredennick became the Local Secretary of the Ulster Institution, a post which she did not relinquish until the year 1888, when she went to reside at Belfast.

The circumstances which led to the rise of Special Litertaure for the Deaf in this country are worth relating. Two deaf boys—one of them the possessor of an intellect much below the average—were apprenticed in a place situated about two miles from Miss Tredennick's home. She invited the lads to visit

her on Sundays, and, finding they had let slip from their minds many things they had learnt from school, she commenced to teach them, and continued to do so on Sunday afternoons as long as they remained apprentices. Similar cases elsewhere came under her notice. She entered into correspondence with many of the deaf and dumb, distributed books among them, and kept a register of their names and addresses and other particulars. Of personal contact there could be but little between a class of persons thinly scattered over the Christian world, on the one hand, and a delicate lady residing in a remote corner of the Northwest of Ireland, on the other. But never was the Post-office made the instrument of nobler work. It almost conveyed the living agent. Ever a charming correspondent, Miss Tredennick addressed the deaf and their friends as no one else did. Her letters pulsated with life, rang with sincerity, and brought with them the airs of Heaven.

But grateful to all as were the productions of her own pen, the printed matter at her disposal was, she knew, less acceptable to the generality of the deaf, consisting as it did of language too difficult for their understanding. Could not simpler paper be issued for those who required such introductions to ordinary literature? Upon this subject she addressed the late Rev. Samuel Smith, who proposed starting a magazine for the deaf and dumb, a venture which, with Miss Tredennick's assistance, he commenced in 1873. The magazine proved to be the pioneer of several class publications in Great Britian; and edited by Miss Tredennick, herself in 1882, appeared our *Little Messenger*, a periodical which is welcomed by average deaf-mute readers who are "out of the way."

Quitely and unostentatiously she worked on with the assistance of her sterling friend, the late Rev. Geo. A. Downing, who in 1873, and each succeeding year until his death, conducted a Deputation and a Mission Tour, holding Special Services for the Deaf and Dumb in various towns in Ireland. Mr. Downing's assistance was rendered gratutiously, and during his summer vacations. Other gentlemen, including the late Rev. Samuel Smith, of London, and Mr. B. H. Payne, who is still principal of the Cambrian Institute for the Deaf, at Swansea, Wales, lent adventitious aid until the Association was reorganized in 1885 under the title of "Missions to the Adult Deaf and Dumb of Ireland," and Mr. R. S. Lyon, a deaf mute, who had qualified himself for the post by a course of study at the National Deaf Mute College, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., was appointed missionary; but almost as soon as he had grasped the plough he lay down to die, leaving behind him the memory of a character of singular beauty. He was succeeded by his fellow student, Mr. Francis Maginn, who has travelled over nearly the whole of Ireland, and is at present stationed at Belfast.

The deaf mute girls of Belfast had for a long time seemed to claim Miss Tredennick's special attention. She visited them in 1886 and 1887, and in the following year finally left her comfortable ancestral home and took up her abode near them. Upon the opening of the present Mission Hall for the Deaf at Belfast, she accepted the office of Lady Superintendent, with special charge of the females, and in the first year it was opened, the deaf signalized their

appreciation of its usefulness by collecting the sum of £115, being quite one-third of the total receipts. Her anxeity for her charge and closeness of her labors brought on a severe illness at the commencement of 1891. Unable to bear the journey home, she was removed by her friend Mr. Lavens Ewart, to his seat in Ballysillan, about two miles from Belfast, where she lingered for a fortnight, receiving all the kind attention that love and friendship could bestow, and on the third of March she entered, after great suffering, into her joy and rest. Over her grave in Belfast Cemetery are carved the words "Wilhelmina Tredennick, Friend of the Deaf and Dumb."

Our friend she was, "faithful unto death."

Day by day, no day without a deed to crown it, she went about doing good.

We shall see her again when

> " * * The night is gone!
> And in the morn those angel faces smile
> Which we have loved long since and lost awhile."

In all her efforts on behalf of the deaf, Miss Tredennick was ably seconded by her sister, Mrs. Kingstone, who still continues to act as General Secretary, as well as editor of *Our Little Messenger*, and it is under God chiefly owing to the disinterestedness, zeal and unwearied self-denying labors of these two ladies that the Misson owes its present position of enlarged and increasing success.

The following are the objects of the Society:

1. To send authorized and properly qualified Missionaries among the Deaf and Dumb of Ireland, to conduct Special Services, and hold Bible Classes for them.

2. To hold out to the Deaf and Dumb, especially to those residing in country districts, some inducement to keep up the knowledge acquired at school.

3. To assist in providing employment for those out of work.

To these may be added an effort to raise their moral and social status, by introducing them to such organizations in their respective neighborhoods as may be found already working for their advantage, or that of hearing and speaking people.

The Society is supported by card collections, subscriptions, donations and offeratories.

The income of the Northern District amounted last year to £100, while that of the Southern District was £96.

An effort is being made to establish an Ephphatha Sunday in Ireland, but up to the present time only about eight churches have responded to the appeal. It should be noted that the management of the society is entirely in the hands of members of the Church of Ireland.

The Lord Bishop of Cork, Dr. Gregg, is President, an office he has held since 1885, and he has on many occasions shown warm interest in the cause of the deaf and a knowledge of their condition, which proves him to have given the subject his careful consideration. He has, I am glad to say, expressed himself favorably with regard to co-operation with other churches in the good work.

Mention has been already made of the Mission Hall, and I have now to

give an account of a new departure which was made in March, 1892, when the management of the Hall was placed in the hands of a Board consisting of eighteen Belfast gentlemen, eight of whom are Presbyterians, eight Churchmen and two Methodists. The everyday management is left in the hands of a Committee of the Deaf, who report quarterly to the Board. This sub-committee is elected anually at a public meeting of the deaf who are subscribers to the funds of the Hall, and the names of those elected are submitted at next quarterly meeting of the Board for approval. There is also a ladies' Committee numbering 34, which meets quarterly and reports to the Board of Management regarding the work done among the girls, the state of the Hall, etc., and appoints two members whose duty it is to visit the house monthly and advise with the Lady Superintendent. In the collection of funds for the Hall the Ladies of the Committee render valuable assistance, having arranged districts in Belfast which are visited annually, and the details of the work explained to every householder, and an appeal made for assistance. A very great amount of support has been gained in this way during the past twelve months, and as our organization becomes more perfect, we look forward to receiving a handsome sum every year from Belfast. The Mission Hall is mainly supported by card collection. In the years immediately following the opening of the Hall in November, 1885, the chief burden of collecting fell to the lot of Mr. Hugh Young, a Belfast deaf mute, who voluntarily undertook the task and carried it out with remarkable zeal and success, having raised an average of £70 per annum down to the present year. In collecting this sum Mr. Young did not confine his efforts to Belfast, but visited from time to time nearly every large town in Ulster. His traveling expenses were of course defrayed by the Committee.

Others of the deaf also assisted in collecting, and from their Services we derive an average income of £25, while to hearing and speaking friends we are indebted for collections amounting to £35 per annum.

Our Annual Reunion is also a source of profit to us, realizing an average of £10 a year, not to speak of the widespread interest which it arouses and the increased support we derive therefrom through channels which it would be impossible to trace.

Last year we started a subscription list among the deaf themselves and from this source we received over £8. We have no wealthy deaf mutes in Belfast, nor so far as I know, in Ireland, and the sum thus contributed, though it may appear small, really represents a generous response to our appeal.

From donations and annual subscriptions, not included in our card collection, we derive little assistance, but we are not without hope that the future has something better in store for us. Time, Good Old Time! is on our side, and as our work becomes more widely known we look forward to receiving aid from many of our wealthy citizens who have not yet contributed, solely because the clains of our Mission have not been brought home to them.

Twice since 1888, we have been favored with the presence of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, of New York, in Belfast. On both occasions he "opened his mouth for the dumb" and pleaded the cause of the Mission to the Adult Deaf of Ireland.

I have reason to know that much interest was aroused by the addresses which he gave in several of our churches, and that through his efforts we gained many warm friends who still continue to help us. Among other visitors from America whose presence has aided us in our work I should mention Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, Washington; Rev. J. M. Koehler, Philadelphia; Rev. Job Turner, Virginia.

During the past five years we have circulated large numbers of manual alphabet cards throughout Ulster, and everywhere they have been eagerly sought after, and have proved of great service to us. We use both the one hand and two hand alphabet, and if I may here make a suggestion, I would say that it would be well for the deaf of England and America to be able to use both alphabets as we do. We find it a very great advantage to be able to do so.

In 1889, and again in 1890, we have held sales of work in aid of our Mission which brought us in some £60 on each occasion. It is in contemplation to hold a larger sale in November of this year by which we hope to realize about £300.

From the teachers in the Belfast Institution, the Mission Hall has always received the warmest support. They have on many occasions most kindly come forward to deliver or interpret lectures before our Literary Societies, and in various other ways have interested themselves in the success of the Mission.

It is no small matter that in our work we should be thus closely in touch with the school, and that the adult deaf should always be able to count upon the ready sympathy and wise counsel of those whose position gives them the best opportunity of gaining their respect and confidence.

In 1883 a Bible class was started in Cork by Mr. Maginn, and has been maintained ever since. In 1890 it was found desirable to appoint a missionary who could devote his entire time to the Southern District, and Mr. F. S. Bence, a deaf gentleman from England, was selected to fill the post, which he has since done with marked zeal and ability. His chief duty is house to house visiting. This is carried out systematically, and as there is no Hall or Institute in Cork where the deaf can meet during the week for social intercourse and recreation, the missionary's visits are the more necessary. Indeed the value of the individual attention and personal interest thus shown can scarcely be overrated.

The number attending the Sunday service has risen from 5 or 6 in 1890 to 12 or 15 the present year.

Every alternate month Mr. Bence goes on a tour through the country districts, paying visits to the deaf, whose addresses are known and inquiring for any others who may not be on the register of the Society.

Once a year a special service is held in Cork, when some 30 to 35 deaf mutes come in from the country round about. The service is usually interpreted by Mr. Maginn. The income of the Southern Branch is mainly derived from card collections and donations and collections at public meetings held in behalf of the Society. There is at present a small balance on the wrong side, which I hope will soon be wiped out.

There are in Cork a number of Roman Catholic deaf mutes with whom

the Protestant Missionary has never had much intercourse. Any attempt to gather them together in secular meetings might have been misunderstood and proselytism suspected, where nothing of the kind was meant. The condition of these deaf mutes has at length appealed to the hearts of the Clergy and laity of their own Church, and I rejoice to be able to record that early in the present year a new departure was made in the formation of a Roman Catholic Deaf Mute Club in Cork. Two large rooms have been rented and fitted up as recreation and reading rooms. The experiment, for such it was, has proved successful, and has contributed greatly to the class in whose interest it was started.

From the outset the Bishop of the diocese (Dr. O'Callaghan) has given the undertaking his warmest support and has liberally subscribed towards the expenses of the club.

I have not been able to hear of any other organized efforts in behalf of the Roman Catholic Church to care for the adult deaf mute members of their communion. I understand that the authorities at the Cabra Institution, Dublin, do make every effort to procure employment for the pupils when they leave school, but that is all.

According to the census of 1891, there were in Ireland 4,464 deaf mutes, of whom 2,462 were uneducated. This is little short of a national disgrace when it is remembered that our government spent over six million pounds sterling in grants to the hearing and speaking schools last year.

To reach the deaf who are scattered here and there throughout the country districts is an object on which we, in Belfast, have set our hearts. A few months ago we started a "Deaf and Dumb Missionary Society" and by the help of the pennies we receive from our members we have already been able to send our Missionary to visit the deaf in Ballymena, Londonderry and Portadown. This is but a beginning. Our friends who hear the music of the Sabbath bell will not be backward in coming to our assistance when once they understand the position of the Country deaf mutes. They have no classes, no services, no meetings. The clergymen of the parish can seldom speak to them. It is absolutely necessary that a special mission be maintained if they are to be reached at all. God in His providence has sealed their ears and they pass from a silent cradle to a silent grave. It must not be said that in a Christian land with the glorious light of the Gospel shining all around them, they were left to die in darkness "without a hope to cheer the tomb."

The Chair: I am requested by Mr. Dougherty, representing the deaf of Chicago, to present for your consideration the following resolutions, which will be put to a vote:

Whereas, There has been a steadily growing recognition of the value of women in educational work, and in accordance with this recognition many of our most conservative Eastern cities have appointed women to serve on their

school boards, and many of the States have given them power to vote on school questions; and,

Whereas, It is fitting that Chicago, which has shown itself so progressive in other matters, should in this also put itself on record as influenced by advanced thought; and,

Whereas, The opposition to the appointment of Mrs. Caroline K. Sherman to the board of Education seems to be based solely on the fact of her being a woman and not on any doubt of her ability; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this World's Congress do hereby tender their support to those members of the City Council of Chicago who are endeavoring in this matter to bring the school policy of their city into line with its progression in other departments.

The Chair: The vote just taken indicates that the resolution is approved. We shall now have a paper by Mr. Watzulik.

MISSION WORK AMONG THE ADULT DEAF IN GERMANY.

A. M. WATZULIK, ALTENBURG, GERMANY.

[Translated by Mr. G. W. Veditz.]

Is it necessary? If so, Why?

The question of mission work among the adult deaf should be considered only so far as it seems desirable that the deaf mute, as well as the hearing, should be constantly exhorted and enlightened in regard to his omissions and commissions. This condition is best observed by reminding him again and again of the tenets of his religious denomination, thus pointing out the path of duty, morality and virtue. That deaf mute who has to fight the battle of life under so many adverse conditions may lay special claim to hours of devotion, of consolation and of spiritual edification does not require any special demonstration.

What progress has it made in your country?

Unfortunately hardly any progress is to be chronicled in the field of "spiritual mission work," and this retrogression is moreover intimately connected with the prevalence of the "pure oral method." With the exception of one clergyman in Berlin, there is in all Germany not a single pastor conversant with the sign language, and, as the teachers of the deaf purposely avoid the use of this language (the younger teachers not even knowing it), and confine themselves exclusively to speech, the interest of the deaf in religious services has become more and more a negative quantity.

Is it supported?

Until about twelve years ago there were general church festivals in Berlin, to attend which Prussian deaf mutes in the first place, were granted free passage over the railroads. These festivals in which Pastor Schonberner, of Berlin, conducted the religious services, were very largely attended (in certain years by over two thousand deaf mutes) and received the unqualified approval of the deaf. But representatives of the "pure oral method" among our teachers pretended to see a danger to morals in these mass conventions, and at their request the festivals were discontinued.

What results have been achieved?

As a substitute for the arrangement described above, we may regard the church festivals that take place anually in the different provinces, and which are most co-incident with the confirmation of deaf mute pupils who are about to graduate. Besides this, adult deaf mutes are allowed to attend the Sunday services in the various institutions. But as in these services the oral method is employed exclusively, and the adult deaf are unable to follow the sermon of the preacher, they hold thenselves more and more aloof.

Have the deaf any special religious inclinations?

The intuitive knowledge of a Supreme Being that rules the universe and in whose hands lies our fate, slumbers in the breast of the deaf mute as well as in that of the hearing. Though the deaf mute is decidedly open to religious instruction, still it is only in rare cases that he exhibits a tendency to ponder over religious questions, as most deaf mutes lack the necessary power of abstract reasoning.

What is the result of this school life religiously considered?

With a part of the pupils, especially the semi-mutes, the semi-deaf, and very bright deaf mutes, the results of religious instruction are good. They are on a par with those achieved in the public schools. With the bona-fide and dull deaf mute, the present oral method produces results in religious instruction altogether unsatisfactory—a mere imitative babbling without any comprehension of the subject.

Are all of one or different denominations?

As the German population is partly Protestants, partly Catholics, (not counting the Jews,) we naturally find both denominations among the deaf, and generally mingled, in the schools. Still there are also exclusively Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew Institutions.

Is it desirable to inculcate denominationalism during school life or not?

This question must be answered emphatically in the negative. The deaf form a family among themselves, and are so much dependent upon one another and linked together by reason of their misfortune, that everything should be avoided which would tend to produce discord and antagonism. True religion consists in charity to all and malice toward none, and therefore tolerance should be the uppermost principle to be inculcated. Whoever, from individual conviction, subsequently follows different religious tenets, does what is right. Such a person *thinks*, and is therefore not dangerous.

Are any particular religious tenets taught in your country?

No. Germany is a Christian country, or rather consists of Christian states, and therefore the Christian religion upon whose banner flames the motto "Christian Charity," predominates. Religious intolerance should be avoided, and it would be a cause of lamentation if the present epidemic of anti-semitism should also infect the deaf.

How do you find the deaf with regard to religion after leaving school—inclined to atheism, infidelity, religion or indifference?

Deaf mutes who incline to atheism are seldom found in Germany. Deaf mute atheists, in fact, are found only among the better educated class. Most of the deaf mutes cling to the doctrines that they have learned at school, and must be classed religious and devout. Dull deaf mutes, however, who because of an unsuitable method of instruction, have hardly attained to any conception of religion, almost completely forget the little they have learned at school. They are not only indifferent, but may even be regarded as possessed of no religion at all.

Deaf Mute Church Festivals in Germany.

The most favorable opportunity to rouse the deaf from their legarthy and

to stimulate them to more useful and benevolent efforts, is offered by the church festivals that take place annually in the different provinces, and generally occur in combination with the confirmation or first communion of graduating pupils. It is only within the last few years that the more intelligent elements among the participants have recognized the value of these gatherings and have taken advantage of them so far as was possible under the circumstances. There is no doubt that an intelligent agitation for the cause of mental and social improvement is to be expected. Attendance upon these church festivals, therefore, cannot be too strongly urged upon all those who wish to aid in this movement and take advantage of whatever favorable opportunity may present themselves.

The Chair: The closing remarks on this topic will be read from a paper by Mr. Weiner.

MISSION WORK AMONG THE ADULTS DEAF IN NORWAY.

BY CARL WEINER, CHRISTIANA, NORWAY.

In the rooms of the Deaf Society of Christiana, lay preachers have for many years read the Gospel on Sundays. Some years ago a young student (hearing) was appointed missionary, and the Society received a State grant of $150. This year (1893) the missionary was by royal permission, admitted to the Holy Orders and the State grant was raised to $250. Thus the Deaf of Christiana have now a missionary of their own. Next year he will begin visiting other parts of the country a few weeks of the year. In this and other ways the Deaf Society of Christiana will extend its operations all over the country.

The Chair: We now take up another topic for discussion, "Newspapers for the Deaf." Mr. Van Allen, who was to represent the American section, is not present and has sent no substitute. Mr. Beals, of England, also happens to be absent, but his paper has been presented to the Secretary, and will be placed on the records.

NEWSPAPERS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

BY HENRY B. BEALE, STRAND, ENGLAND.

My personal experience of Deaf Mute Newspapers has been derived from writing frequent editorials for papers on both sides of the Atlantic, and from an intimate acquaintance with many publications of a similar nature with which I was thus brought into contact.

With regard to America, I must notice the large number of papers published as compared with that of England. Most of these papers are published at Colleges or Institutions of the Deaf and Dumb, and are written and often printed by the teachers and pupils. These papers serve a valuable purpose, not only to keep up the standard of composition among the pupils and teachers by encouraging emulation among themselves in the expression of their thoughts and ideas, but also in keeping up the friendship formed there in after life.

Separated as the mutes generally are on leaving school by wide distances, and with relatives, who, for the most part, cannot be as near and dear to them as those who suffer under a common affliction, the papers form a means of keeping up their knowledge and memory of each other. People of *superior* abilities and education may be inclined to smile at what they regard as the trivial matters often recorded, but we must remember that life is made up of many things. Life is not *only* education but social pleasure also, and that education which neglects the heart and only looks to the brain is a very one-sided and partial education. And, therefore, speaking for myself, though I am not separated from my Canadian friends and fellow mutes, I must confess that it is to those personal items I turn first of all, neglecting for the time leading articles by the able scholars, Mr. "What'shisname" and Professor "Thingumabob," which grace the first page. Jack Horner has bought a cow and built a new cow-house—how exceedingly trivial you may think it—but to me, who knew poor Jack and how bravely he had worked to keep a roof over his head, and his struggles to support a small but increasing family, that item tells of increasing happiness and prosperity with plenty of plums in Jack's Christmas pudding. So these small bits of news travel round, and we know in a general way where our old schoolfellows are and how they are prospering. We are thus partakers, through the newspapers, of their cares, joys and sorrows; and that, I think, is a very important item in the newspapers of schools.

The discussion of educational matters in these papers, is, of course, of great value also; it answers the purpose of argument among educated hearing men.

"Where, ground in yonder social mill,
We rub each other's angles down."

Oral teaching versus Signs and Mannualism is discussed, and, no doubt, the subject will in time be threshed out, and each subject will get the proper place assigned to it in the work of education. This is the burning question of the day at present, and occupies the place among the deaf mutes that Home Rule does among the English and Irish people- No doubt other subjects will arise from time to time to distract and divide the deaf mute communities, and here, I think, comes in the chief use of independent papers.

I do not know how it may be in America, but in England and Canada I know it is very difficult to keep up an Independent newspaper. We have, at the present time in England, only one such paper, as far as I am aware, and this a new venture; and unless that paper be cordially supported by the English deaf mutes, it will have to go the way of many past efforts in the same line. Of course it is not possible to carry on a really first-class publication, unless it be widely supported. The editor and manager ought to be able to spend his entire time in the management and editing of the paper, looking after the proof-reading and correcting, etc.; yet, as a rule he is obliged to toil all day in some manual occupation, and then bring a tired and jaded brain to the work of editing. Is it wonderful, under the circumstances, that mistakes are frequent, especially considering that a large part of his correspondents are illiterate men, and their letters, however useful in their ideas, are ungrammatically expressed. But even if the weary editor has contrived at last to make the crooked places straight, there is still the printer's devil to be dealt with. For my part, though I have seen the most ghastly and horrible mutiliation of my prose and—agony beyond all—of my verse, I am yet, on the whole, filled with admiration at the success with which our manager copes with the difficulties of the situation.

But this is not as it ought to be—the deaf mute population of Great Britain is sufficiently numerous to support one good man as an editor for a paper, and it is far better to have one really good paper than fifty poor or bad ones. The trouble is that the deaf mutes are not as a rule awake to the necessity of the case. When, some years ago, the Bill of Compulsory Education was before Parliament it was rightly said, "If we only compulsorily educate one generation the task will be over for ever, because that generation will be too firmly convinced of the value of such a system not to support it for their own children." This is where the trouble lies among English mutes—they do not feel the need of keeping up their knowledge of matters pertaining to their own welfare and interests. A few of them who are very well educated look down and despise the deaf mute paper saying to themselves. "This is not mental pabulum for *me*, I will read the Contemporary, Nineteenth Century, Harper, etc." Very good, let them do so, but let them not "despise the day of small things" and overlook the Mute paper. If properly supported, the bantling will grow—I see no reason for thinking that the training, derived from writing in deaf mute papers and magazines may not in time enable many of

the best writers for them to form a paper or magazine among themselves worthy to take its place among the publications for hearing people, and in so doing open a new branch of industry among the deaf. The hearing world is too apt to lump the deaf and deaf mutes with lunatics and idiots, and the reason is that our minds are an unknown land to them. If they knew an important magazine was carried on entirely by deaf mutes, how much it would do to break down the barriers between the hearing and the deaf mutes.

There is no innate reason for there being any inferiority in the writings of the deaf as compared with the hearing, except in their not being able to draw their characters from actual life, but imignation will bridge the gulf, and though I do not expect we shall ever turn out a Shakespeare, I hope we may expect such writers as Ryder Haggard and many more who will write amusing and popular tales.

This is one reason why I advocate the support of a central Independent newspaper as apart from papers in all countries, so that the ablest members of each school may meet there on common ground.

Apart from this, however, an Independent newspaper is needed to push the claims of deaf mutes on the State. Were the deaf mutes to pull all together, they might have a considerable power and influence in forcing their wants and needs on the attention of their Governments, for such schemes as providing Homes for aged and infirm Mutes; Government workshops where they could be employed for large manufacture of government stores, etc. I look forward in the future to many such things, but before we can do this, we must have, in a far larger degree than at present, the "Power of the Press" within our *own* hands, and that power can only come by exercise and practice.

The Chair: The paper presented by M. Remy, for the French Section, will be delivered in signs by M. Gaillard.

NEWSPAPERS FOR THE DEAF IN FRANCE.

BY HENRI REMY, MANAGER OF THE "GAZETTE DES SOURDS MUETS," NANCY.

In France there is only one newspaper published by the deaf and for the deaf. This is the *Gazette des Sourds Muets*, which I had the honor to establish with my own money in 1890, and of which the editor-in-chief is Monsieur Henri Gaillard. Its aim is to make the public acquainted with the mental and physical condition of the deaf. To destroy the prejudice which a great number of persons entertain against them, To enable them to become useful members of society. To occupy itself in proving the superiority of the celebrated Abbe de l'Epee's method of instruction over the artificial speech which certain blind innovators have invented; and to appeal to the government for good will and protection in their behalf. Its service is: to seek means to better the condition of the deaf; to develop and make clear by means of a good education their intelligence, teaching them to fulfill their duty to God, to their parents, to their neighbors, and respect the law of the land; to supply them with instructive and entertaining and moral reading; to inform them of news curious or agreeable, and of various facts which concern the deaf; to encourage societies of the deaf, especially societies of mutual aid; to recommend to those having command, or who have superintendence, or who manufacture, to interest themselves in the condition of deaf laborers and to treat them with kindness:

This newspaper is managed by deaf persons in particular, well educated and gifted with special qualifications

There are other newspapers published by hearing persons and which I shall name.

It is probable that the discussion of political and religious topics is wholly excluded from these periodical publications.

Here is the list of French newspapers for the deaf published by hearing persons.

1st. *Revue Francaise de l'Education des Sourdes-Muets*, published under the direction of Mr. Ad Belanger, teacher in the National Institution of Deaf Mutes in Paris.

2nd. *Revue Internationale de l'enseignement des Sourdes Muets*, published by the teachers of the National Institution for Deaf Mutes.

3rd. *Conseiller Menager des Sourds Parlants*, under the patronage of R. R. I. I. Chartreux, directed by the Abbe Hiboux.

There were five newspapers published by the deaf, which have ceased to appear for lack of subscribers.

1st. *Bulletin de la Society Universelle des Sourds Muets* edited by Mr. Benjamin Dubois in 1870.

2nd. *La Defense des Sourds Muets* (1885-1888), managed by Mr. Joseph Turcan.

3rd. *La Sincerite*, managed by Mr. Louis Remond (in 1857).

4th. *L'Abbe de l'Eppee*, published by Benjamin Dubois (1888-1889),

5th. *L'Echo de la Societe d' Appui Fraternal des Sourds Muets*, published by Mr. Joseph Cochefer (1889-1891).

"No longer pipe no longer dance." Everyone knows what this proverb means. So we say, no pecuniary resources, no independence. Now a deaf journalist who should be devoted to his brothers can easily dispose of his revenues or income in order that his newspaper may continue to appear as long as he likes even though he have but few subscribers. Here his independence is assured. Moreover, he will be free to examine all the articles concerning the deaf published by hearing editors, to criticise some and to approve of others.

But if the journalist has not sufficient means, he will need to have one or more associates in sufficiently easy circumstances to aid him in the enterprise, otherwise his newspaper will disappear sooner or later as have those I have mentioned above, whose founders were not rich enough.

We doubt if a newspaper published by a school for the deaf can be independent in all things, and can give utterance to the real sentiments of the deaf, because its hearing editor or director does not think as we do, because he depends only upon his own opinion, because he takes care not to call attention to what the deaf editors write and not to insert in his paper any articles the latter may have published. Such a paper would be too partisan.

There is only one paper which does not depend upon anybody but its editors. This is the *Gazette des Sourds Muets.*

We give here our conception of a newspaper suited to the needs of the deaf.

If its manager, aided by good editors, should suceeed in realizing the ideal of a good newspaper, he would render a good service to the deaf, he would deserve their gratitude, the respect and sympathy of all who can appreciate unselfish devotion. It would be desirable to have the government encourage him by some recompense or subsidy. The paper that is striving more and more to reach this goal is the *Gazette des Sourds Muets.* This is the objective aim of all the efforts of its manager and its editor-in-chief.

Besides this most important newspaper, it will be necessary to publish a small paper to appear more frequently (say every Saturday) for the benefit of the not so well educated deaf, which shall contain instructive, moral and entertaining reading, not omitting little stories.

Its aim will be to develop the education of the deaf, to keep up the moral and religious life and to give him agreeable reading matter for Sunday.

We have been considering the matter of issuing the *Gazette des Sourds-Muets* every fifteen days.

The Chair: The paper to follow will be presented and read by Mr. Watzulik, for the German section,

NEWSPAPERS FOR THE DEAF IN GERMANY.

A. M. WATZULIK, ALTENBURG, S. A.

[Translated by Mr. G. W. Veditz.]

Their necessity ?

Newspapers for the deaf are altogether necessary. The interests of the deaf are best promoted in newspapers of their own, and the deaf themselves generally miss the comprehension of their necessities, that they find so necessary, in other papers which are, moreover, conducted on very different principles.

Their usefulness?

The usefulness of papers for the deaf, in the first place, lies in the mental stimulus they furnish, and of which the deaf stand so much in need, but which they fail to find in daily and other literature, as the latter are written mostly in too complex a style and are not adapted to their mental capacities.

How should they be conducted ?

Religious and political questions should be avoided. They should be edifying, instructive and entertaining, and above all written in such simple language that even a poorly educated deaf mute can find in them a source of pleasure and further education.

Give a list of newspapers for the deaf in your country.

1. "Taubstummenfreund," (Editor, Mr. Furstenberg, teacher, Berlin.)
2. "Hephata," (Editors, Messrs. Kruse and Franke, teachers, Sleswick.)
3. "Blatter fur Taubstumme," (Editor, Superintendent Hirzel, Gmund, Wurtemberg.
4. "Blatter fur Taubstummenbildung," (Editor. Principal Walther, Berlin.
5. "Organ der Taubstummenanstalten;" (Editor, Mr. Vatler, teacher, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

How can their independence be best secured ?

The first three papers named above are edited and published by teachers. As a matter of course, they accept only such communications as suit their tastes, and which are written in such a manner as not to give umbrage to the powers that be. As teachers of the deaf are generally in a dependent position, the editors, from motives of self-interest, give their leaflets only such coloring as would win the approval of their superiors, and the real opinions on the deaf can therefore be ventilated only with difficulty. It is worthy of note that there is not a single paper in all Germany which, like the "Taubstummen Courier," of Vienna, is edited independent of teachers and school authorities. It is very much to be regretted that the deaf mute associations of Germany have not yet had the energy and independence to found such a paper of their own and intrust its management to some prominent and intelligent deaf mute. It is only under such conditions that the real sentiments of the deaf regarding important questions and controversies of the day can be given publicity. Austria is so fortunate as to possess such an independent publication in the "Taubstummen Courier," but this paper, being an Austrian publication, does not wield the influence over the school anthorities in Germany that a German paper would be

sure to exercise. To establish an independent paper is one of the most urgent duties confronting the German deaf. The time, however, is not yet ripe, as the indifference among the silent fraternity is still too great, and a very active agitation would be necessary.

The Chair: The next paper is by Mr Titze, of Sweden.

NEWSPAPERS FOR THE DEAF IN SWEDEN.

BY GERHARD TITZE, KARLSKRONA, SWEDEN.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

It is an acknowledged fact that a journal business, founded on small means and with little circulation can only continue for a short time, it soon being obliged to stop, on account of too great expense both in printing and translation. Such has been the case also in Sweden. The first newspaper in Sweden for the deaf, "Dofstumvannen," (in English, "The Friend of the Deaf Mute") edited by Director O. E. Berg, soon was obliged to discontinue for want of encouragement. Ten years later, a young typographer (deaf mute) in a little town began to publish another journal, but on account of economical difficulties he also was soon obliged to sell the journal to the Association of the Deaf Mutes in Stockholm.

At last, in the year 1891, it was decided, at a meeting of the deaf mutes of Sweden in Stockholm, to publish a new journal, intended to appear once a month. On the same occasion a committee of three members was appointed, two of whom were deaf and the other hearing. The society of the deaf mutes in Stockholm is the editor of this journal till the business is able to pay its own account. The paper, whose editor is a deaf person, bears the name "Tidning for Iofstumma." (Journal for the Deaf Mute). Its purpose is to take care of the interests of the deaf mute and of their advantage in general, and besides to work for the promulgation of knowledge and to gather information concerning the state of the deaf mute question, their schools, etc., in all civilized countries (whole world.) The journal is absolutely independent in every respect, and gives a true account of the real opinions of deaf mutes; it being carried on by a clever deaf person, and subject to no other control than that of the deaf editor.

The deaf mutes in Sweden also have expressed their joy in the great work of enlightenment which it has undertaken to execute, a work that perhaps can be of more use to their cause than that which is performed in a certain number of the schools for deaf mutes.

The Chair: The final paper on this topic is from Mr. Weiner.

NEWSPAPERS IN NORWAY.

BY CARL WEINER, CHRISTIANA.

In 1891 was started a paper for the deaf, named "Journal for Dove." It appears at Christiana once a month, alternately in four and eight pages, and it is frequently illustrated. The office is 8 Prinsens gade, Christiana (at Mr. Carl Weiner's) and the subscription price is kr. 1.80 annually; in foreign parts, kr. 2.50 (70 cents.)

The Chair: We now proceed to consider the concluding topic of the day session, "The Social Status of the Deaf."

THE SOCIAL STATUS OF THE DEAF IN AMERICA.

BY F. L. SELINEY, ROME, N. Y.

As a matter of course, the deaf in their earliest years are dependent upon their parents and friends for proper guidance. It is held by some that this dependence never ceases, except in degree; by others, that the character of the education shapes the social status; while a few maintain that the position of the deaf, in any given surrounding, depends entirely upon themselves. He who picks up the threads of truth running through these theories will probably be able to weave a mantle to cover all.

The deaf are very much like other people. If some of them are peculiar, it is because they evince that common trait of humanity under the disadvantage of few and scattered numbers, while the oddities of hearing folk escape prominence in the dilution of vast populations.

The deaf marry, settle down, and some rear families. Many marriages are not fruitful. In some cases the infirmity is perpetuated. But there can always be, through judicious selection, perfect immunity from deaf offspring, and the deaf still marry the deaf. As statistics go, we think, taking marriages of all kinds among the deaf, that there are many times more chances that the marriage will be unfruitful than, if fruitful, that the offspring will be deaf.

The deaf family (the parents are referred to) generally has the respect, the attention, the assistance, the natural sympathy of the neighborhood. The ideal oral taught deaf should be familiar with the local lip reading facilities; but the general fact is that the manual alphabet is soon known and used as a means of communication from neighbor to neighbor, and in all the essentials of information, as well as in some of the luxuries of gossip, it is not apparent that these deaf sustain any loss.

Society is relative, and very comparative. In some places there is no society, not even for the hearing, unless as members of the small fashionable cliques that spring up as followers of the latest fads, to the despair of their pastors and elderly friends. Here, indeed, it is not uncommon to find a deaf person, whose family affiliations or local prominence may carry him into the whirl of this sort of society whether he likes it or not. As one ascends from the valley of exclusiveness, the deaf, in common with the hearing, reach the atmosphere of the real society which charms and invigorates. The private tea party, the afternoon or evening reception, the literary meet, the church fair or sociable, the private theatricals, are all gatherings in which the deaf may, and frequently do, take part, increasing their own and adding to the common enjoyment.

On such and kindred occasions some arrangement as to communication is essential. The lip reader is accompanied by a friend who supplies the vocal

necessities, and he who has dependence upon dactylology probably has the choice of several willing hands. Where the deaf recognize their deprivation and make provision accordingly, there is no reason why, whatever the system of their instruction, they should not mingle in most forms of society, and partake in nearly all the advantages society exists to confer. It must be confessed, however, that there are conditions that require remedies. While there is a tendency to shyness in many persons about appearing in company, it is true that this diffidence is more pronounced in the deaf. This is easily intensified by neglect, unintentional though it may be, and by lack of association and training during school life. Our schools have nothing to do with the votaries of fashion, but they should accustom the pupils to association with the hearing, socially, and teach them how to derive the most profit by conduct in such company. Hearing people should be glad to use a little extra pressure and coaxing to secure attendance, whenever coyness is manifested.

It is asserted that the deaf are clannish, but experience and observation refute the charge. Who that has to do with conventions, picnics, clubs, balls, associations and the like, does not know that the number of those deaf who actually attend is very far short of what it easily could be were there any marked tendency to huddling? It is claimed that there are a thousand adult deaf in New York City. Yet the largest club of that locality has less than fifty members, and the Pas-a-Pas Club, of Chicago, claims to be the largest club in the country, with its less than seventy members. One would suppose that from the fifty thousand deaf the census gives the United States, there would be found enough to assure the weekly papers for the deaf adequate support. But it is a sorry truth that were all the actual support concentrated upon one of these papers, and outside assistance eliminated, it would be insufficient to keep the publication alive for six months.

The laws of this country are good to the deaf. They are educated at public expense; they are exempted from all civil duties where their deafness would be a disability, but they are accountable the same in other respects as are the hearing. Their friends follow them in adult life, and largely assist in providing "homes" for the infirmities of indigent old age. While poverty and dependence are the lot of a portion of mankind, and it is the privilege of the other portion to relieve, there is less call for charity to the aid of the deaf than to almost any other of what may be described as the handicapped classes. Barring accidents, the deaf of America leave the schools fitted to make their own way in the world, and they do make it. They are found in nearly all the occupations of man where deafness has not been proven an insuperable barrier; some of them are leaders in their particular callings; not a few occupy positions of wealth and influence.

The effect of the loss of hearing upon the individual is often very marked. As certain curtailments in animal and vegetable life work to bodily advantage, so the loss of a sense augments energy and strengthens faculties; and, without any perceptible strain, more accurate work is the result. This will account for the uniform successes of many of the deaf in positions to which they are not admitted without misgivings. This condition also overcomes undesirable ten-

dencies that show themselves in other members of the family. It has been demonstrated time and again that a person deaf from childhood can, under proper cultivation, reach a development superior to that of his hearing brothers and sisters, and, in fact, become practically the mainstay of the family to which he belongs.

The Chair: The second paper on this subject has been prepared for the British section by Mr. Gorham.

THE SOCIAL STATUS OF THE DEAF IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BY C GORHAM, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Though highly appreciating the honor of being invited to read a paper on the Social Status of the Deaf of Great Britain and Ireland, I cannot help feeling that this subject might more fittingly have been taken up by some other deaf gentleman, with higher attainments than mine in literature and eloquence.

However, at Mr. Maggins' urgent request, as he pointed out that no other gentleman, who could claim to have a thorough knowledge of the ins and outs of our society, seemed disposed to go to the trouble from want of time or other causes, I have with the greatest possible pleasure consented to oblige him, though much pressed for time.

Much as I wished, it was with deep regret that I have found it quite impossible to get away from business, and to join with you in the happy celebration of the Second International Congress of the Deaf World.

It is indeed refreshing to observe deaf individuals or associations showing originality and breaking out from the commonplace monotony of their ordinary life by holding conventions among themselves. Assemblies of this nature, and especially the International Congresses, cannot—whatever a few prejudiced oralists may say to the contrary—do any harm to the cause of the deaf. If no harm is done by our hearing friends in holding their teachers' conventions; the clergy their congresses; and scientific and archæological bodies their periodical meetings, why should not the deaf follow their example?

This Congress is really, in the truest sense, a great social meeting of all classes of the deaf of different nationalities throughout the world, and without in any way wishing to digress, I may mention that in England there are certain persons who view the organization of the British Deaf and Dumb Association and its Congresses, with eyes askance; maintaining that such unions are little likely to effect the real object they have in view, of undeavoring to diminish the so-called clannishness which exists amongst the deaf, by the the adoption

of their pet scheme—pure oralism—and further that they tend to obviate the chances of establishing orally conducted services for the deaf.

If these well-meaning gentlemen object to the deaf uniting in social meetings of this kind, they are showing their shortsightedness by suggesting the establishment of orally conducted service, which is truly a step in the direction of clanishment!

Now to the point. The subject upon which I am about to address you, might perhaps have been, with advantage, more fully treated, but this would have rendered this paper too voluminous, and I am not forgetting my foreign co-workers who have similar papers to read.

The first question I am asked is:

How the British deaf are received in society?

As far as the aristocracy and middle classes are concerned, my reply is "Very fairly;" but not so as regards the working classes, among whom, rather the reverse is the case.

In the higher classes, the deaf are now far more highly educated and trained to the duties of the functions of our society, than was the case formerly, providing, of course, that they are fitted for the purpose mentally and physically. Much, however, depends on the deaf individual himself, as to the extent to which he may be sought after by society in the higher classes, which is so exacting in its requirements and etiquette.

The three great points which I consider to be most essestial for a deaf lady or gentleman to hope to maintain a footing of equality with their more fortunate brethren are:

(1) Education; (2) Conversational capacity, and (3) Proper knowledge of the tone and manners of good society.

Formerly, before the means of educating the deaf were discovered, the deaf were considered veritable idiots, and terrible social burdens and nuisances. We can well imagine the anguish of families in knowing that they had amongst themselves, members utterly devoid of one of the greatest blessings Providence has bestowed upon men, the faculty of hearing, and there being no means of educating them, these unhappy wretches were shut up in rooms apart, so that they might not be seen. There are even recorded cases of the deaf being chained up like dogs. How to put them away or to get rid of them was then a terrible puzzle to society.

Even in the early part of this century, long after the discovery of the means of educating the deaf, thanks to Abbe de l' Eppe, Thomas Gallaudet, Thomas Braidwood and others, the prejudice against the deaf was very marked.

I may give you an instance of a case, which, though authenticated, is very little known.

In the South of Ireland there was a Squire who had a lovely girl born to him, and her mother died soon after. Naturally, the father was devoted to the baby girl. As she grew into childhood, however, she was discovered to be deaf. Though passionately fond of her, the father, from sheer and cruel prejudice, recoiled from the sight of her, and as the girl grew up into a fine young

woman, the more repugnance the father felt to her presence, until he could bear it no longer, and had her kept closely confined to the kitchen and would not allow her to join her brothers and sisters in his private rooms, nor, if he could help it, rest his eyes on her.

By and by she was suddenly taken ill, and with a natural instinct, she broke away to regain, if possible, her father's love and sympathy, only to be roughly repulsed. One day when she showed signs of dying, her father deliberately turned out the servants, locked the door and took away the key, despite the tears and entreaties of his servants and others. Meanwhile, moans of the dying girl could be distinctly heard, but the hardened father remained obdurate.

At last the door was unlocked, and when her father made himself sure that the girl was beyond help, he allowed the rest to enter.

The agonizing scene of the poor girl in her fast ebbing life, when she, with her outstretched arms, made feeble signs to her father (Should he thus be called?) to embrace her for the last time * * * * * Well, let the curtain fall.

There are still a good many people in our country who shun the deaf altogether. I have had one or two experiences of this kind. When applying for apartments in a certain city, the landlady declined to entertain me on the ground that "it would be a source of great trouble to her and her maids to correspond on paper regarding my wants!" Needless to say, I took care that none of my friends went near her. Another was a Midland rector on whom I first called, on an introduction from a friend, some twelve years ago. He seemed at a loss how to entertain me, and could never understand how I could feel contented in spite of my affliction, and ended by giving me such unnecessary advice that I got up in disgust and left the house, never to repeat my visit or to his attend his church.

So much for modern ignorance and prejudice, which is, happily for us, now exceedingly rare.

Much depends, as I have said before, on the conduct and behavior of the deaf mutes themselves, whereby they can endear themselves to families and their friends according to their temperament. The most difficult thing for a deaf caller is to avoid remaining too long in the drawing room, and another, to find topics for conversation suitable to the pecularities of his hostess.

The popular deaf persons are those who when calling only remain a few minutes, where the persons called upon are comparative strangers; all that is done is merely to pay compliments, remark on the chief topics of the day, and then retire as gracefully as possible, unless requested to stay. People are often needlessly nervous at first receiving any one whom they must treat in the least degree differently from the conventional run of visitors, and by speedily relieving them from their imaginary dilemma, misgivings may be allayed as to how they are to entertain such "awkward callers." For let it be remembered that a large proportion of ladies, especially the elder ones, have a great objection to writing on paper. Advocates of pure oral system need not

jump at this declaration and say, "That is just why I have so constantly urged the advantages of the pure oral system."

On the contrary, I find that all my born deaf friends who can speak orally well, will not speak before so many people, and especially at dinner parties, preferring to use the simple pencil and paper, for the very reason that they are conscious that they are apt to speak far too loudly to be agreeable, or make slips in their pronunciation which would at once attract attention. Still, I wish it to be understood that I am entirely in favor of the deaf being educated on pure oral lines, whenever it is possible, as it comes in exceedingly useful at garden parties, picnics, and when too dark to read and write.

With semi-mutes this is very different, for having acquired their speech before they lost hearing they can manage to converse fluently without any fear of making themselves ridiculous before the company.

When one can dance well, hunt and shoot, and, above all, possesses the gift of conversational talk, he gets on very well indeed with society in general.

Deaf ladies are often exceedingly popular and much sought after at such gatherings as these, and especially by the elderly gentlemen, who find, as they have personally told me, a really delightful contrast in conversing with the deaf ladies after the slow conversation with hearing visitors.

Where a deaf lady or a deaf couple happens to be "at home," some hearing people are apt to err on the etiquette side, and sometimes give rise to unpleasant comments. As I have pointed out before, several ladies object to go to the trouble of conversing in writing with their deaf callers or hostesses, and it is on this score that these people feel so reluctant to make calls, though forced to do so by the stern conditions of the code of good manners in society.

Still, on the whole, I think that as for the impressions that deaf people receive scant courtesy at the hands of the majority of hostesses and their families, it is more imaginary than real. Such a state of things may exist, where the deaf individual is too stupid to see "the hint" that he or she is not wanted just at present, for, like ourselves, people are sure to be tired and wish to be left alone every now and then; a well trained deaf visitor is careful enough to study these facts and amuse himself or herself in other ways, meantime.

"THE DEAF AMONG THE WORKING CLASSES.

Having purposely lived for a year or two with a most respectable working family, with a view of making myself more intimate with their social routine, I find a very marked difference between the high and working classes, and do not now wonder why the working deaf people complain of their being, as a rule, shunned by their hearing neighbors.

The real secret lies in the fact that if the working men and women canno read or write properly, they are too much occupied with their daily routine of work to afford time to entertain their deaf friends, except during meal times and on Sundays, if they are so disposed to do a little to amuse their guests.

What struck me very much was that the pure oral is much more favored by the working classes than the higher classes. Whenever I went to see the deaf people at their houses I found that when they could speak orally they

were spoken to, i. e. lip reading, more than on the manual system by their hearing friends and neighbors. The contrast is very curious.

Do the deaf superiors as a rule shun their deaf inferiors?

This is unfortunately too true, but the blame lies in great measure on the deaf of the lower classes themselves, and more so on their teachers and missionaries for not training them to treat their superiors with due respect, in accordance with the custom of the land.

The aristocratic deaf are obliged to be very careful how they encourage their deaf inferiors to speak with them or call at their houses, should they be so disposed to show their sympathetic help.

From want of proper training at their schools, the deaf in the lower classes acquire very bad and almost unbreakable habit of "cheek" and insolence to people who are above them socially.

Thus when one sees you walking with a lady on the other side of the road or talking amongst a party of ladies and gentleman. he will frequently cross the street and slap you on the back or arm, and greet you with the words or in the rough sign language, so objectionable in its aspect: "Are you deaf?" "I am." "What school were you at?" and so on.

And instead of taking a gentle hint that he is not wanted, he will either remain and talk familiarly to you, or walk alongside you, while you, in disgust, are forced to tell him plainly that he is not wanted, and a volley of abuse follows you, and if he does find out who you are he is sure to spread reports of slanderous character among the deaf of his own class.

The only possible remedy for this unfortunate state of things, is that all deaf children of the lower classes should be carefully trained at their school to cultivate good manners and behavior in public, and above all show their respect to their social superiors. They also should be taught the proper form of introduction, and that they cannot expect to introduce themselves to those above themselves.

No child born of good family should be allowed to become a private pupil at an institution where children of lower castes are taught, any more than a hearing child is sent to a school where he will associate with those beneath him.

If these suggestions were adopted, I am certain that in the near future the so-called "snobbishness" would entirely, disappear. For we must not indulge anything in a deaf child or adult, simply because he is deaf; he *must* be taught and trained on the same lines as hearing people.

Many missionaries of Adult Deaf Missions make unpardonable mistakes by dictating too much to the "deaf swells," as they are called in England, should these swells feel inclined to frequent such missions—such as hints that they need not look too much above their similiarly afflicted brethren and so on.

Consequently the "swells" look on the missionaries with contempt and pity at their ignorance, or presumption that they are on an equality with themselves. The natural consequence is that the Adult Societies not only lose their immense influence, but the chances of getting their well-to-do friends to become subscribers or take an interest in the mission work.

"ARE THE DEAF INCLINED TO SHUN SOCIETY? IF SO, WHAT IS THE REMEDY?"

On this matter there appears to be a divided opinion. Some say, "Yes, as a rule;" others say "No."

I am inclined, after fifteen years' experience amongst all classes of the deaf, to say "No, in the case of the deaf in the middle and higher classes," but, "Certainly, yes, as regards those of the working class."

In the higher classes, the deaf being of somewhat a sensitive temperament, are most particular as to what families they shall visit or receive. As I have already explained, the deaf are most averse to keeping up acquaintanceship with people who do not appear to care for them, or show a disposition to avoid conversing with them; while they take good care to cultivate friendship with the other section who are disposed to receive them with cordiality, especially when making calls. Still, on the whole, these deaf do not as a rule shun society, as is the general impression.

The deaf of laboring or artisan classes are more or less clannish, and really shun the society of their own hearing people, unless they happen to be courting a hearing person, in which case they are much better off than the rest, but this is very rare.

Wherever you go, you will notice, in our own country, that the deaf of the working classes congregate together at one of their own houses, or in a public house, night after night, after their day's work is over.

This need not be wondered at when we remember that the men of the working classes, as a rule, prefer to spend their spare time at their clubs or public houses, and to leave their wives or elder daughters to do their housework or gossip among themselves as may be the case, while their children may be seen playing together in the streets.

As I have pointed out before, orally taught deaf will get on well with their hearing neighbors, simply because their parents, brothers, sisters and friends *will* talk to them *a la* lip reading, and the deaf themselves are not so sensitive as those in higher life. This is most noticeable in Nottingham. I have observed young deaf youths and girls who have been taught in the Board School Deaf Department there, converse remarkably well with their hearing companions not only when out walking but with work hands also.

I am asked if there is any possibility of a remedy. I should say "Encourage the oral system in every possible way *whenever possible*—where there is a chance of a deaf pupil remaining at school for say six or seven years, and they show an aptitude for picking it up;" but I cannot but strongly urge the general adoption of the combined system in all cases where children are backward or, rather, not more than usually intelligent.

Libraries should be established in every institution and school, and this without any stint whatever as regards the unlimited supply of suitable books of all kinds, with plenty of geographical maps, as well as astronomical and scientific researches added.

Suitable prizes of good value should be offered periodically for essays on what the children have previously been reading.

Cricket and football should be encouraged in every way as they are in all our universities and public schools, as I notice that deaf pupils after once acquiring the art of wielding the bat at cricket, or the art of attacking or defending at football, invariably when they leave school join hearing cricket and football clubs much to their advantage and benefit, as there they are constantly brought into contact with their hearing comrades. I have many pleasant reminiscenses of the days when playing with crack teams of the deaf, as well as having formed many charming friendships through introductions arising out of my connection with them.

During winter time each and all institutions ought to hold special reception or party days, by inviting hearing young people and children to mix with the deaf pupils, and to promote more unrestricted social intercourse.

Alas! our institutions are so very backward and conservative in character that I very much fear it will be generations before we can ever hope to see the deaf of our working class on a better social footing.

"How do the laws treat them? Do they enjoy the same civil rights as hearing citizens?"

Our deaf are on equal footing with others as regards their civil rights; there is nothing to prevent their transacting business, forming legal contracts or persuing each his own trade or business. Many deaf persons own property and houses, and even mansions and estates.

A deaf man may inherit by lineal descent a peerage, baronetcy, even be created a knight, or take clerical degrees as in the case of the Rev. R. A. Pearce, of the Winchester division.

"Any exemption on account of deafness?"

There is an old act still in existence which treats the uneducated deaf as imbeciles and not responsible for their actions.

This, by a piece of legislative wisdom, means that none of our deaf can be created king or queen, even by rightful descent, a barrister, a solicitor or even a doctor. Nor can he become a member of parliament, or sit in the jury box.

The deaf as tax payers and voters.

Our deaf as soon as they become owners or tenants of lands or premises, become ratepayers or taxpayers and have all the privileges and duties arising therefrom as if they were not deaf. Needless to say, it is very seldom we hear of a deaf person abusing those rights.

A deaf householder or landowner may, if he so desires, vote at all political, municipal and council elections. He may even speak or discuss the questions appertaining to such elections. At the last general election in England, a Nottingham deaf voter, through a hearing friend, put a few questions to one of the candidates for that borough, with the result that almost the whole of the deaf voters of that town voted for him and had the satisfaction of seeing him duly elected.

"What effect has marriage with the hearing on their relations with society in general?"

A greater proportion of the deaf in higher life marry hearing partners with the result that their social position is considerably advanced. For by do-

ing so the deaf are enabled, with the aid of the hearing partner, to get on more quickly with others, when visiting or attending balls or dinner parties, than would be the case were the couples both deaf.

Of course there are several couples who are both deaf, and they really get on very well, indeed, all things considered.

It has been said that a marriage between a deaf person and a hearing person generally results in an unhappy afterlife. This is true in one or two cases that have come under my own observation; but these were entirely due to marriage being too hastily undertaken, and the fact of one party being deaf was not in any way responsible for the unfortunate aspect of affairs.

In the working classes the deaf intermarry to a very large extent, and, I must say, with the happiest results in nearly every case where marriages were solemized at a proper time, when all the parties could afford to keep themselves comfortably. As for the offspring, I have only come across *three instances* where deaf children were born as a result of intermarriage.

Whether the deaf in the working classes marry hearing persons or intermarry amongst themselves, makes no difference whatever as to their social status; such is the result of my own personal observations.

The indigent deaf.

This is, I believe, fully described by S. Bright Lucas in his paper on another subject, which is, however, purely local (London), so I will leave that to him.

I may, however, make a remark that the British Deaf and Dumb Association has devised a scheme which will come up before their confreres at Swansea, in August next, whereby a "Pension Fund" will in all probability become an established reality, and should, so I confidently anticipate, be a great boon to the indigent deaf out of London.

Deaf criminals.

In comparison with the criminal classes of Great Britian and Ireland, the proportion of deaf criminals is very small indeed, a fact that must be regarded as most gratifying.

Of course we cannot expect any country, home or foreign, to be totally devoid of deaf criminals.

The principal offences committed by our deaf appear to be vagrancy, stealing from shops, being in enclosed premises with felonious intention, poaching and drunkeness.

Only two cases of forgery by deaf persons in recent times have come under my notice. Obtaining money for charity purposes by false pretenses, is a very favorite method adopted by our deaf who have no notion of an honest life, and so cunningly is it practiced that it is very difficult indeed to detect them.

A deaf man was arraigned on his trial at the Leicester assizes held early this month for the attempted murder of his wife, which ended in his being sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

A somewhat similar case occured in Armagh, Ireland, a year or two since. After a long trial the jury acquitted the deaf mute, partly on the ground of his want of education.

A head master and missionary of a Midland town, remarked to me only the other day, that "After trials in which I have been engaged and put the deaf off, I have called lawyers' attention to the existing act regarding the deaf being classed as imbeciles, and they said yes, if we had got a conviction you could have got it quashed, eh?"

This of course only refers to the uneducated deaf and it is satisfactory to note that our laws treat such deaf criminals exactly in the same light as if they were hearing. And let us hope that with better education and better management of our institutions and schools, we may look forward to a time when we shall be able to chronicle the fact that the deaf are far better off from a social point of view, and where there will be a smaller proportion of indigent persons and criminals among their numbers than at the present time.

The Chair: The paper that follows is presented by the French section and will be delivered in signs by its author, M. Genis, President of l'Association Amicale des Sourds-Muets, de France.

THE DUTIES OF SOCIETY WITH REGARD TO DEAF MUTES AND RECIPROCALLY OF DEAF MUTES WITH REGARD TO SOCIETY.

BY M. HENRI GENIS, NANTERRE-SEINE, FRANCE.

[Translated by Mr. Thomas Francis Fox.]

Gentlemen: The majority of deaf mutes seek the society of their companions in misfortune, who have the same medium of communication and almost the same tendencies.

The rest, but few in number, often frequent the society of hearing and speaking people; but they are not the only intelligent and well-informed deaf mutes who can get along in this way.

Deaf mutes educated by the method of the Abbe de l'Epee, are very much superior to those instructed by the new method, consisting in their learning to speak, as is proved by Berthier, Clerc, Massieu, Lenoir, Pelissier, and others.

In general deaf mutes are disposed to frequent the society of their associates; for the reason that they understand each other more easily and more quickly. It is Nature; there is not and never will be a remedy for this habit.

Deaf mutes are controlled by the same laws as other people; there is no exception for them.

They enjoy the same rights as citizens as those who hear and speak. They can vote, make contracts, equally pay taxes, and can own real estate.

Marriage between deaf mutes produces much happier results than those between deaf mutes and hearing persons; yet there are a few rare exceptions.

Unfortunately there are more indigent deaf mutes than there are those in easy circumstances; this is the result of so little communication with people who hear. I believe it will become necessary for deaf mutes to frequent the society of the hearing in order to be able to obtain a comfortable position.

In France there are but few deaf criminals; these are only deaf mutes who do not frequent any society and are isolated; for this reason they have no idea of propriety. As hindrances to the commission of crime I believe it will be constantly necessary to have them associate with good company, where they will learn many things that will put a stop to their evil doings.

That the deaf mute has the right, and the sacred right, to an education and to encouragement, is happily a truth that does not require demonstration.

Who would deny the rights of the deaf mute population? Could any one do so without denying the rights of humanity? The misfortune of his birth, the injury of nature, his moral and intellectual debasement, his sufferings, his weakness, these are his claims. Do you recognize them? Alas! are they not most real and of the most honorable nature?

Member of society and child of the great human family, the deaf mute invokes in the name of the dignity of his nature, the tactic agreement which assures him aid and protection. Yes, I repeat in the name of the dignity of his nature, for the more that this human dignity in him is hurt, unknowingly, the more does the derogation of God from the good laws of our creation seem palpable. Moreover he has a right to whatever in our fraternal benevolence would make him forget this seeming injustice. And if, in accordance with the sacred and eternal law which we carry in our own hearts, assistance is everywhere due to those in danger, aid is due to the weak, refuge to the lost traveler; with all these claims society does not need to be reminded of what is due toward the deaf mute.

M. Chamberlain, at the Congress of Deaf Mutes, in 1889, remarked that "at the close of his studies the young deaf mute seeks everywhere the society of other deaf mutes." This proves that they understand each other, and they get together. Without ceasing to meet his brothers in misfortune he should still, nevertheless, seek the society of people who hear and speak. It would then be more easy for him to seek aid, assistance and counsel. Such contact would not only lead him to assume the manners of speaking people, but would extend the circle of his acquaintances, and, in consequence, be very profitable to him.

He needs, then, instruction because he is ignorant; education, for he must live in society with us; and it is only in this way that his destiny would be put under the safeguard of laws, and his misfortune under the tutelar protection of the noblest and best sentiments of our nature.

These, gentlemen, are the motives which should pledge you not to forsake the deaf mute. For, it has been said many times, it is not merely a question of relieving the physical needs; the object is to create in him intellectual life, to introduce him into the dominion of thought, and everywhere to trace out a road to his heart, and there open that mysterious source so full of all the feelings and affections which appear so strong on the exterior. And when the duties of society with regard to the deaf mute are not founded upon strict right, the mere picture of his misfortune will not suffice, in itself, to serve in bringing us to them.

You see, he is brought into the world presenting only the exterior image of a man. He is a living marble beneath which a material life circulates with blood. But his soul, breathing the divine emanation of the Creator, his intelligence sleeps enveloped in the shroud of a sleep of a living death; meanwhile, he grows, but deprived of hearing and speech and unable to acquire ideas by himself, he vegetates alone in a sphere of abjection and humility, scornfully excluded from the social banquet of life. He is unmoved in the midst of universal motion and to the general nature of things. He rots in stupidity, and still continues in the bosom of the nation reputed to be the most liberal and the most Christian, a sort of public slave and imbecile from whom we flee; and there is not even a tender mother who does not do violence to her caresses and affection in order not to hurt the sight of the multitude by the spectacle of this infirmity!

Meanwhile adolescence reaches him and with it imperious needs; it is then that without education the real nature of the deaf mute develops like vigorous vegetation, and takes its bent according to the measure his passions develop. Do not flatter yourself that you can diminish his pride, bend his resisting will or overcome his habits. If you wish to calm the storms of his heart and prevent disorder, hasten to tear him away from the violence of his instincts and from the control of an imagination totally disordered; hasten to disclose to him human and divine laws with all the energy of moral authority, if you do not wish him to become a new misfortune for his family, a plague for society.

Whether wicked or ignorant, he will excite fear, because we dread anyone who ignores the responsibility of his acts; weak and apathetic, his life will pass away unnoticed, as the fancy passes, under the derisive safeguard of his indifference and inexperience.

And here notice, gentlemen, how in these later times the ill fortunes of the deaf mute is aggravated in the midst of us by the same fact of the conquest of civil and industrial liberty.

Formerly, when he lived like other men under the regime of bondage, it was equality for him. But to-day, under the strong empire of laws, we enjoy the benefits of a liberty elevating anew the dignity of the people, even passing over the rustic roof, and giving to the artisan civil and political rights, whilst the deaf mute ever remains behind. Gentlemen, shall we suffer this? Shall we live in the midst of these numerous benefits without profiting from them? No, gentlemen; on the day when bondage was abolished, society corrected the strict obligation to protect equally all its members, and equity demands that she make every effort to raise all to the enjoyment of that liberty.

The eighteenth century closed in the midst of political convulsions. Two men at that time chanced to meet, endowed by Providence with an immense love for liberty. Both had received from Nature a tender and exalted soul, a rare sagacity, a genius equally active and persevering: one, however, was very affable, the other very serious; the former received in his school room, with modesty, embassadors and kings; the latter, though less honored, was much more proud of his glory. These were L'Abbe de Epee and L'Abbe Sicard. L'Abbe de Epee lived to pass his life as a river whose waters flow peacefully between the shores of happiness. The life of the Abbe Sicard was more stormy; he was violently snatched way by the Revolution from his adopted family; he was thrown into a dungeon, exiled. Such were the two men, the choice of God for the execution of His designs in favor of a class so long orphaned. Without being aware of any of the efforts attempted before them, both took to the work with courage, and filled up in a few years the abyss which 5,000 years had hollowed out; they really created a new language for deaf mutes; moreover, the unfortunate mothers of these wretched beings whom Providence had visited so cruelly, believed that they had obtained everything; and pressing upon their disconsolate bosoms the infants who had not yet heard their dejected sighs, the parents mixed with their caresses a ray of hope, and had faith without temerity, that they would in time be consoled in the misfortune of their fertility.

How powerful are religion and society to preserve them, to support them, to stretch forth to them a generous hand! To educate them is to win them for civilization; we may say more, for heaven. No other victory can be more beautiful, more noble and more durable.

Let us continue, then, to gather these errant intellects, exiles and recluses even in the midst of society. They only notice the surfaces where they cannot be reflected, no heart is able to understand them. It is only in the bosom of an institution as large in numbers and as flourishing as possible, that their spirit awakens and their heart fires itself, and that we succeed in restoring the spark of life, often slumbering under a cinder already cold and inactive. Let us hasten, then, to pour into the hearts of these unfortunates the fertile seeds of virtue.

My personal opinion is that it is necessary to encourage the formation of Associations of Deaf Mutes wherever experience makes it necessary.

The Chair: The discussion of the Social Status will close with a paper by Mr. Watzulik, representing the German section.

THE SOCIAL STATUS OF THE DEAF IN GERMANY.

A. M. WATZULIK, ALTENBERG, GERMANY.

[Translated by Mr. G. W. Veditz.]

"How are the deaf received in society?"

Intelligent deaf mutes are received without hesitation if certain conditions are complied with; but without exception they are given no voice or seat in any governing body. In society at large the intelligent deaf are certainly accorded the same reception as the hearing, but the less intelligent are ignored altogether and treated as inconvenient fellow-creatures. As a consequence they constantly seek solace in the company of the deaf or remain solitary.

"To what extent do they mingle with the hearing?"

Answered above.

"Are the adherents of any particular system (political?) favored, or have they any advantage over the adherents of any other systems?"

If this question relates to politics, I am in a position to say that of the great body of German deaf mutes about ten per cent. have *some* understanding of political questions, but their number is so small that they are incapable of exerting any appreciable influence upon public opinion. Very few of the deaf comprehend the spirit of the times, and conduct themselves liberally in the best sense of the word. No one is favored, not even he who is groping about in political darkness. The great mass of the populace still regard the deaf as an insignificant appendage to society.

"Are the deaf inclined to avoid society in general?"

Yes, provided they feel that they are slighted. But their own defective and incomplete education is the strongest reason why they shun society.

If this is so, to what do you attribute the inclination and what is the remedy?

The only possible remedies are for the state to show greater interest in the deaf than heretofore; for the teachers to be more sympathetic; and for the trustees of all deaf mute associations to take steps to have delivered every Sunday, or every other week, popular lectures. A closer affiliation with society at large is absolutely necessary, if favorable results are to be obtained. In Germany two great movements are specially conspicuous; the movement in the interest of the military, and that in the interest of the church. Both these movements hinder the state doing more for the deaf than has been the case. Most teachers think they have done their duty when they have given their daily two or three hours of instruction. It never occurs to them to give lectures to pupils and graduates, with a view of making their entry into practical life less difficult, and of giving hints as to advantageous conduct in society.

The next German national deaf mute congress will undoubtedly exert

itself in the direction indicated above to secure some amelioration in the lot of the deaf.

THE DEAF AS CITIZENS, AND HOW THEY STAND.

There are very few among the deaf of Germany who, using their natural and acquired gifts to the utmost, are able to employ their talents in the most diverse directions. As citizens, these deaf mutes have won a most respectable position. Some are even known as heads of large industrial concerns.

Others, who are only blessed with moderate capacity, can of course never go beyond the sphere of the ordinary citizen, and must remain subject to guardianship. This applies especially to those deaf mutes who belong to the laboring classes.

But no deaf mute has risen so high as to hold, as citizen, seat and voice in some governing corporation. Therefore the only course left is to discuss publicly some burning question, or to arouse the attention of the public. But this has been very seldom done.

But to secure at least some influence upon public opinion, the German deaf mutes have hit upon the happy plan of enforcing the necessary attention and consideration by means of petitions and articles addressed to high authorities, parliaments and newspapers.

Still, as long as the German deaf mutes have only a meager influence upon public opinion and the authorities, all such efforts are mostly unsuccessful. To open the way in this direction there was called into existence last year a German national deaf mute congress. And in fact the public has given some attention to the efforts; that is, the discussions of the congress. It is self-evident that the intelligent deaf are still active, and use every opportunity that offers to assert their rights as citizens in a manner still more marked. A not unimportant factor in giving proper status to questions of citizenship are, without doubt, the lectures in associations and clubs. These are as yet a question of time. Much, therefore, yet remains to be done.

Among hearing citizens themselves, intelligent deaf mutes are treated with respect and even some consideration; but still they meet very often with prejudice, so that most of them, in spite of their intelligence, have to contend with disheartening difficulties, and make but slow progress in the battle of life.

The Chair: The programme, as scheduled for to-day, is completed, and we shall now adjourn till Thursday morning, when the second session will be opened at 9 o'clock.

THE BANQUET.

By 9 o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, July 20, a large number of guests, who had been invited by the Pas-a-Pas Club of Chicago, had assembled in the observatory on the twenty-first floor of the Masonic Temple, in Chicago. After some short preliminaries, the company formed in procession and marched to the magnificent banquetting hall of the Temple, where covers were laid for four hundred. In addition to the flower of the American deaf world, there were present representatives from England, France, Ireland, Germany, Sweden and Canada—the common language of all on the occasion being that of signs.

At each plate rested an engraved card, bearing the American emblem and a medalion of Columbus, and containing the

MENU.

Little Neck Clams.

Consumme De L'Epee.

Olives. Celery. Salted Almonds.

Baked White Fish. Bechamel Sauce.

Potato Croquettes.

Sweet Breads a la Gallaudet.

Asparagus. Kendall Green Sauce.

Fillet of Beef a la Clerc. Mushrooms.

World's Congress Punch.

Broiled Spring Chicken Toast. French Peas.

Lobster Salad a la British Empire.

Parisienne Ice Cream. Assorted Cakes.

Cheese. Bent's Crackers.

Coffee.

TOASTS.

Master of Ceremonies E. A. Hodgson.

"From feast of tongue
To feast of mind."

The Pas-a-Pas Club, G. T. Dougherty.

"Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed
Here at our elbows stir the lemonade."—*Holmes.*

Pioneers and Benefactors, - - Henri Gaillard.
"I am no orator, as Brutus is, but as you
Know me all, a plain, blunt man."—*Shakespeare.*

Our Foreign Brethren, - - - - Francis Maginn.
"I know no north, no south, no east, no west."—*Clay.*

Silent Brotherhood, . - - - - - - - A. G. Draper.
"In faith and hope the world will disgrace,
But all manhood's concern is charity."

The Volapuk of the Deaf, - - - - G. W. Veditz.
"And Thought leapt out to wed with Thought,
Ere Thought could wed itself with Speech."—*Tennyson.*

Our Schools and Colleges, - - E. M. Gallaudet.
"That which they have done but earnest
of the things that they shall do."—*Scott.*

The Congress and American Association, - D. W. George.
"Measures, not men, have always been my mark."—*Mason,*

The Press, - - - - - - - J. L. Smith.
The Press—The champion of individual rights,
the mouthpiece of public opinion, the conservator of national prosperity.

The Ladies, A. L. Pach.
"Without the smile from partial beauty won,
O! what were man—a world without a sun."—*Campbell.*

Chicago's Pride, the Fair, R. P. McGregor.
"Only the brave deserve the fair."

"Good night! Good night! Parting is such sweet sorrow,
That I shall say good night until it be good morrow."—*Shakespeare.*

After the removal of the covers, Mr. Edwin A. Hodgson, the toastmaster, opened the speech making by reference to the cordial feeling existing between the deaf of all countries, and especially in America. He congratulated the people present upon the fact that the deaf education knows neither North and South nor East and West, and no matter from what section of the country the deaf hails he is nip-and-tuck with those present from the other parts.

The toastmaster introduced George T. Dougherty, President of the Pas-a-Pas Club, who began by quoting:

"Hands that round the empire might have swayed
Here at our elbows stir their lemonade."

Elaborating on the quotation, he maintained that club life promoted unity of purpose, maintenance of social intercourse, advancement of mutual interest, and a conglomeration of all that

tend to produce perfection, and helps to forward the reputation of the deaf as men and citizens, friends and helpers.

Following in regular order, the other toasts were given and responded to in accordance with the programme; the flow of wit and eloquence continuing well into the early morning, when the gathering dispersed with a closing cheer for the Combined system of deaf mute education.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday, July 20, 1893.

At ten minutes past nine o'clock, a. m., the large audience in attendance was called to order by President Dougherty, who invited Rev. Job Turner, of Virginia, to offer prayer. Upon its conclusion the regular programme of the day was opened.

The President: We shall begin to-day's proceedings with the consideration of the question "Should the Deaf Marry the Deaf?" which will be opened with a paper by M. Jean Olivier, of Ajen, France. In his absence M. Genis will interpret it in signs.

SHOULD THE DEAF MARRY THE DEAF?

BY JEAN OLIVIER, AJEN, FRANCE.

[Translated by Mr. T. F. Fox.]

It is with the certainty of not being contradicted, that in replying *yes* to this question, I answer for the great majority of the deaf mute women of France.

Yes, every deaf mute no matter of what country, condition or profession, able to support the happiness of a household and of a family, should, if he wishes to marry, seek in preference for a deaf mute woman agreeable to his affections, his character and his aspirations.

To the present day in our fair France, but few have treated of this question, and it is not thought of, further than in some special statistics of professors of medicine, more or less worthy of notice.

Ever since, for instance, the absurd error, that marriage between deaf mutes perpetuates their kind, has disappeared by degrees from among us, all those who incline to this feeling very often put themselves to trouble in seeking for that which comes to naught, save in the long run.

This matter meets with much greater attention among male deaf mutes than among the female, and for a cause.

It is in the instruction given to this end, instruction absolutely against nature, due the *religeuses*, who, throughout France, are almost their sole teachers.

But how can we expect from these teachers, who, themselves, under a pretext of a vocation, to discuss at any length from without, on the subject unknown to them—the first of the duties that God has imposed upon man

and woman? For them, earthly life is but the space of a night, after which they are to rise to eternal day! With them the world is simply a side scene that leads to the realms of Satan! With them, moreover, beyond the refuge of single life, there is no salvation!

Are they willing to instruct their pupils in other things which are a part of their proper life? No, much less to know their very beginning. Moreover, shall we dare to expect from them that which we desire, when they do not see that our sisters are weak creatures, useless to society? Indeed, far from disposing them to marry deaf mutes, they do all that is possible to give them an aversion for the only companions that God, in his all-powerful goodness, has reserved as our consolation in this world.

It is also the outcome of this thoroughly mystic education, received by female deaf mutes in our establishments, that they are all devotion for the asylum, or to be closed up in the home of their parents, guarded from all deaf mute company, which they are led to dread as a serpent, and where they live and die in musty celibacy (moiseure celibatrice).

Why, are there not here and there rich heiresses, young women with intelligence and pleasing disposition, who would have made the supreme happiness of a household if they had been trained to that end?

The war is already begun among us against these asylums, by the champions of the young generation of silence. Some of them demand their radical suppression, others, less rigorous rules; it seems to me that the whole world will be in accord in obtaining simply a general reform and a rigorous survillance to begin in the first place with the instruction in the institutions, where we alike find the result and the cause.

Many other obstacles present themselves to union between deaf mutes, especially among the poor: such as the lack of a good trade to assure a living; the difficulty of communication where isolation longs for company; the stupid prejudices of some parents, especially among the rich, who by usage are ashamed to marry their daughters or their sons to a poor workingman or workingwoman, no matter how intelligent or honorable they may be!

Among French deaf mutes it is very rare to find cases of the transmission of deafness. I will even venture to affirm there are only two per cent., and still many are only from accidents common to all the world. In general, their children speak and hear, and, at the age when their like who hear and speak, can with difficulty stammer "papa," I have seen one of precocious intelligence express itself in signs to its mother, and I can affirm that all their children are of superior intelligence.

In our country we see often enough, deaf men marrying hearing women, and hearing men marrying deaf women; in the first case the proportion does not exceed three per cent., and in the second two per cent. Still, such cases are nearly always exceptional, due to vicinity or from a common sympathy dating from childhood; but such alliances are by no means sought after on either side.

The domestic life of deaf mute marriages, which are the result of a reciprocal affection, glide along in touching harmony; while separations and

divorces are not unknown among them, these are always only the result of a marriage of convenience; that is especially noticeable in mixed marriages.

In the large cities marriage is easier for deaf mutes than in the rest of France, because there are greater numbers; they can meet oftener and learn each other's character, while those in the rest of the provinces find themselves considerably scattered about, and their meeting often depends on chance.

Without wishing to force my opinions on that difficult and delicate question of the marriage of the deaf to the deaf, I would repeat that when each may be free to follow the sole inspiration of the heart, the opinion dominant in France is that all deaf mutes, whose position in means or whose moral and social situation permits them the happiness of a family, should, in preference, set his eyes on a deaf mute agreeable to his heart's desires; that only, in my opinion, will be real happiness when they give themselves to one another sincerely and without reservation.

I do not wish to close without pointing out the erroneous theories of Prof. Bell, who would have a law passed preventing marriages between deaf mutes in order to prevent the creation of a race of deaf mutes. Nothing exists to sustain the unrivalled fancies of such pretended *savants*, neither experience nor conclusive official statistics, while for us, the examples which we daily show them is the best possible contradiction.

One word more; if it is permitted for me to offer a suggestion that in France, and in countries which find themselves in the same condition, it would be desirable to see the creation of secondary establishments for deaf mutes, where they may perfect their training and become familiar with the exigencies of modern life, towards which people everywhere are becoming inclined to prepare them, since up to this time, those who leave our institutions—leaving between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years—have under the arm a catechism and a first year's history, as though these weapons were sufficient to provide bread for the rest of their lives.

The President: Mr. George, the representative of the American section, will deliver the next paper, and, by request, Mr. Fox will read it orally.

SHOULD THE DEAF MARRY THE DEAF?

BY D. W. GEORGE, JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS.

The great majority of the deaf answer this question in the affirmative. The large number of intermarriages among them speaks their sentiments in no uncertain tone. Latterly philosphers under the lead of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, have questioned the wisdom of this predilection on the ground that there is a strong tendency in the deaf to transmit their deafness to their offspring, which, if unchecked, would result in a deaf variety of the human race.

A small percentage of the children of deaf parents do inherit deafness; the cases are confined chiefly to the children of parents who were born deaf,

and to families in which there is a general run of deafness. The deaf get enough observation of the results of marriages between the deaf to forecast to their own satisfaction the probable results of their own marriage. They observe that the children of deaf parents, with very rare exceptions, are all able to hear and speak. In schools where large numbers of them are congregated they think it worthy of remark for the parents of one of their number to be deaf, while for two, three or four to have the same hearing parents is held to be comparatively common. There is in the Illinois Institution a whole family of three children, and another whole family of four, all of whom were born deaf. Their parents all hear perfectly, and were not related before marriage and they never had a single hearing child. Cases can readily be found in which deaf persons have married hearing persons and still have had deaf children. From this we infer that marrying hearing persons is no absolute safeguard against the inheritance of deafness. Indeed it might be argued that if the tendency of the deaf to transmit deafness is so strong as some would have us believe, it were better for two deaf persons to marry each other and have one deaf child, than for them to marry two hearing persons and have two deaf children.

The deaf have no more desire to see their children deaf than hearing parents, but should any of them happen to have a deaf child, they would know what to do with him. They would know where to find those schools which furnish that training of the head, the hand and the heart which will elevate them to a condition that is even better than that of the uneducated hearing man.

But the question of the greatest importance to young people wishing to marry is whether they can live together happily and contentedly. When we look at the enormous number of divorces, desertions, separations and wife-beatings which occur among hearing people, we are appalled; but how many deaf people figure in these melancholy proceedings? To our credit be it said very, very few. If the deaf prefer to marry the deaf why should anybody interfere and force them to take their chances with the hearing when their deafness is already standing as a wall of separation between them? The happiest pair will find in time that a change will come over love's young dream, and the cooings of courtship will give way to the mutterings of domestic strife. How will the wedded pair which heeds not the scriptural injunction, "Be ye not unequally yoked together," withstand the storm?

Who will deny that, other things being equal, the hearing has a decided advantage over the deaf? Why will not the hearing person who marries the deaf, seek some compensating circumstance in the deaf to even up the inequality? What will the deaf not have to sacrifice? While the advantage of the hearing person can be turned to the benefit of the deaf, it can just as readily be turned to his injury.

Hearing persons are exceedingly hard to find who will not incline more to converse with hearing persons than with the deaf. This is true whether the latter be only hard of hearing or whether he be able to converse by means of speech, lip-reading, signs, finger-spelling or writing. This is true of the parents, broth-

ers, sisters, the most intimate friends and even the hearing children of the deaf. This does not proceed from any lack of affection for the deaf on their part, for they minister to their physical wants in a thousand little ways. It is simply in obedience to an inexorable law of human nature which impels men to prefer that conversation which can be carried on with the least hindrance. This may be the explanation, but it does not fail to wound the feelings of the deaf, it reminds him of his deafness, it makes him long for something better. He knows that he is more than an animal that eats and drinks and sleeps. He longs for that communion of soul with soul so dear to the spiritual nature of man. Nowhere does he find this satisfaction so full and free as among those who are also deaf. As the hearing prefer speech as the easiest mode of communication for them, so the deaf prefer signs as the easiest for them. As the deaf are drawn together by natural laws the next and most natural thing for them is to marry one another. If they cannot get the full sympathy, that full communion from their own parents and children which their spiritual natures crave, why should they expect it from a hearing partner in the joys and sorrows of life?

It is far from easy to find hearing persons willing to marry the deaf who are not their inferiors morally, socially or intellectually, or who do not seek the alliance from other motives than the love that is so dear to the human heart.

It must be said, however, that some of the deaf have succeeded in finding hearing partners worthy of them and with whom they have lived happily and contentedly, but there is no lack of those who have awakened from dreams of wedded bliss to find themselves deserted or left lonely figureheads in the family, sitting in a corner pondering over "what might have been."

"*Es mochte kein Hund so länger leben!*"

If the deaf should happen to grow tired of each other, it would not be so easy for them as for hearing persons to ignore their partners and look for social enjoyment in the company of neighbors. They are not so exposed to the temptation to rush to the divorce court or to resort to desertion as a remedy for the ills of domestic life. Their common affliction draws them closer together. They feel more assured of each other's love.

The conclusion of the whole matter is that no valid reason exists why the deaf should not marry the deaf if they prefer to do so. As between marrying the hearing and the deaf the matter can safely be left to the choice of the individual. Judging from the records the deaf seem to be more circumspect in making their choice than the average hearing couple. Hearing people marry whom they love best and the deaf are entitled to the same privilege. If the deaf love the deaf the best, why let them marry and be happy. The affection which the deaf almost universally have for one another is undoubtedly the work of God. "What therefore God hath joined together let not man put asunder."

The President: Mr. George has favored us with an excellent paper. I shall ask him to further honor us by taking the chair.

Mr. George: I have already occupied your time long enough

and so shall proceed at once to business. The paper now in order is on "The Royal Association of the Deaf and its Work." As its author, Mr. Thomas Davidson, is unavoidably absent, it will be read orally by Mr. Frank Read, Jr., and translated into signs by Mr. Odebrecht.

THE WORK OF THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB IN LONDON.

BY THOMAS DAVIDSON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Gentlemen: It is necessary, in relating the outcome of the Royal Association in the aid of the deaf and dumb in London, to mention the precedent societies from which the association sprung. The first positively known society for the deaf and dumb in London was that which, commencing with regular services, was started under Mr. Geo. Crouch, Aldersgate street, City, in the year 1842. After several changes, and under various nominations, it at length settled under Mr. Matthew Burns in 1844, in Red Lion Square, called "The London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Deaf and Dumb," where the management was entirely vested in a deaf mute committee; Mr. Burns being both honorary secretary and Biblical instructor, with Mr. John Jenning as his assistant. The society, being almost self-dependent and with but little public help or support, had no permanent situation, for in 1855 it had to move to Shaftesbury Hall, and in the end was amalgamated with the Royal Association a few years before the death of Mr. Burns in 1879, to whose affectionate memory a marble tablet has been placed in St. Saviour's church. Although Mr. J. Jenning continued for sometime to have congregation and an identical society of his own on the other side of the river Thames, these came also to an end at his death. Meanwhile, in 1854, the organization, now the present Royal Association, was established quite independently of the above societies, at Fitzroy Hall and then in the Polytechnic Institute, Regent street. This society proceeded by leading deaf gentlemen, namely, Messrs. D. Baker, C. Hazzard, Barry and others, in committee of management, and to which soon was afterwards introduced Mr. Arthur H. Bather, of the Admirality in 1856, and who eventually, in 1865, became its most inestimable honorary secretary, which he remained till his untimely death last year. He, Mr. Bather, proved to be the mainstay and was mainly instrumental in the foundation and maintenance of the Royal Association, which is, in reality, a standing memorial of his work. By his aid the public, including Lord Ebury, was brought to support and develope the work into a Church of England institute, with regular services on the finger and sign manipulations. Fortunately for the Association, a hearing missionary, Mr. Samuel Smith, was appointed in 1855, and proved so fitting for the work that he was sent to attend lectures at King's Gollege, and in the end was ordained by Dr. Tait, the Bishop of London, being thus the first especially ordained minister for the deaf and dumb in England. By his advice subscriptions were appealed for building a church, and through the efforts of Lord Ebury the Duke of Westminster was also brought to take an interest in these affairs, and with great generosity presented a fine site (lasting sixty

years) for the present church, lecture hall and adjoining vicarage in Oxford street. The foundation took place with great eclat in 1870 by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and was opened in 1873 with its senior chaplain, Rev. S. Smith, in residence, who remained till his death in 1883. The Association having now, with her Majesty's permission and patronage, affixed the title of "Royal," grew, prospered and extended its influence all over the metropolis, by planting six mission rooms and another church in various districts; augmented its clergy and missionaries—in person as follows: Firstly, Rev. W. Stainer, who subsequently left for the Board schools, but since returned to act for Sunday services; Rev. W. Sturdee, who was delegated for the South of London, and planted that other church of St. Barnabus at Deptford, but who has lately resigned and left the Association; Rev. C. Rhind, who succeeded Rev. S. Smith, and was himself succeeded at his death in 1888, by Rev. F. W. G. Gilby, who was ordained to become the chaplain with Rev. D. W. Stainer, as senior, in regard to age and previous service, although not fully affiliated in the association's service, which is to be regretted considering how few there are like Rev. W. Stainer's unequalled eloquence in the finger and sign manual, and in which the late Rev. S. Smith, for a hearing man, had come to such an unprecedent perfection and excellence. Mr. Raper is the forthcoming new minister to fill Mr. Sturdee's place. The Association had and has two valuable deaf missionaries in the persons of the late Mr. J. North, so long in its service and highly respected by all who knew him, and who died last year; Mr. J. P. Gloyn, an indefatigable and faithful worker, also long in the service, and having served long in the previous society under Mr. Burns; Mr. H. Broom, a hearing Sunday teacher who occasionally officiates at religious services and lectures. Besides all these officials there are and always have been some deaf assistant readers, such as the clergy and missionaries could recommend, in request, Messrs. Argent, Ayshford, Hersee, J. Gilby and others; and, lastly, it has lady visitors, the Misses Rhind, Cole and Manghan, without whose assistance the staff would not be satisfactorily filled. A proper work-seeker, also, has been recently appointed, and so, in conclusion, the various vocations for the Association's purposes are nearly completed, and are sufficient for its high and noble avocation. The church of St. Saviours is a handsome building and a worthy monument of the first clergyman, Rev. S. Smith; and memorials to both these founders, Mr. Bather and Mr. Smith, are being prepared for placing within its sacred interior.

Now with regard to the work of the Association, this essentially is the providing of religious and secular instruction by the means of services and lectures, but it is also the visiting of the poor and sick deaf and dumb at their own homes, and although not much of a benevolent society, it does in a small way relieve such deaf as are deserving by gifts and loans of money. And lastly, this work consists of the buying of apprenticeships in part, and the encouragement of the early training of deaf and dumb children, preparatory to their admission into educational institutions. Besides the services and lectures, the Association countenances many recreations among the deaf themselves, under its auspices; such as the gymnasium, introduced by Rev. F. W. Gilby; reading

and chess clubs; debating society, and other amusements, including annual tea meetings, occasional soirees and excursions, all of which add so much to their happiness and welfare. I joined the committee in 1877, and although there are unfortunately few deaf members in the committee now in comparison to the large number of hearing members, the management, as regards the knowledge and needs of the community, is fairly brought within their cogitation. But if it were wished, I should prefer to see more of the deaf gentlemen of the educated class brought in, as really only from such a body the real sentiments and the closest aspect of the wants and needs could be best understood in the committee. As it is, the hearing portion have to rely on the reports of the clergymen and missionaries. It is a drawback that there is at present no forthcoming deaf gentlemen who, having successfully passed university examination for ordination, could become clergymen always in readiness, and enabled by this means to come closer and in more intimate communication with the deaf than would be possible for any hearing minister to do.

There have been complaints from the deaf against the Association providing sinecures chiefly for the hearing and for having only two deaf missionaries in its service, and now there is only one, W. Gloyn. This excluding the deaf from positions is, in my opinion, altogether a mistake, and has been the cause of some deaf communities leaving and forming into separate associations, such as the Plymouth Brethren and other identical formations from time to time, thus drawing away a great number and decreasing the attendance at the religious services. If this Association had not the protection and support of the public, and its long list of annual subscriptions, it would have fallen through simply by this shutting out, by which it offended the aspirations of many devout and willing deaf wishing to become its missionaries and serving the association themselves. Although the hearing clergy and officials are of the utmost necessity for speaking, hearing and interpreting, they cannot get hold of their congregation to the extent that a deaf minister would, so there should be something like an equal division. Gentlemen, you might ask me why the other precedent societies, mainly supported and composed of the deaf, came to an end? The answer is that they failed from want of public support which the Royal Association has so auspiciously gained, and which I devoutly hope will retain for years.

The Royal Association has a very able and valuable secretary, too, in the person of W. Thos. Cole, who had tuition under the late Rev. S. Smith, whose assistant he was when W. Smith was also secretary; and I am happy to state that W. S. Bright Lucas was appointed honorary secretary conjointly with Canon Mansfield Owen. It is very difficult to hold together the deaf and dumb who, naturally enough considering their struggles in this hard world, are inclined to be discontented and fault-finding; but on the whole I feel that the Royal Association is bestowing real benefit and consolation over all, and deserves to be acknowledged in your distinguished congress with hearty praise and congratulations on its work, growth and prosperity. It is not equaled by other societies with similar object in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Chair: There is a gentleman among us who, though not deaf, has done much good work among the deaf. I feel sure that you will be pleased to have a few words from the gentleman. I now introduce Father Lebreton.

Rev. Father Lebreton:

OUR DUTY TOWARD THE DEAF.

1. The deaf have been well instructed, and since Father De L'Epee started his work, many institutions have been erected in which good instruction and a good training can be secured for them, thus giving them a chance to earn a decent living.

2. The deaf is no longer an outcast, but a fellow-citizen, just as well as we are ourselves, and it is indeed very sad to hear yet, from time to time, calumnies against the moral chacacter of the deaf. I know by my own experience that they are devoted and true.

3. Society is not only obliged to take care of its deaf, by giving them a good education, but to see that their conscience be well trained and well formed. This is not only the work of the Institution but of the mission. Every parent has a perfect and sacred right to have their children brought up in the belief of their forefathers. Of course, the State Institution is undenominational, but the mission will help the Institution. This was fully realized by Mr. Crouter, of Philadelphia, and both Protestant and Catholic ministers acted in perfect harmony.

Therefore the mission should be helped, and wherever there is an institution, the missionary should also be, as the best help. The fear of God is the beginning of wisdom. This fear alone should therefore be our motto.

The Chair: We shall proceed to a consideration of "Pensions for Aged and Infirm Deaf and Dumb." The author, Mr. S. Bright Lucas, of London, is not present, so I shall rely on Father Lebreton to read it orally. and Mr. Odebrecht to translate it into signs.

PENSIONS FOR AGED AND INFIRM DEAF AND DUMB.

BY S. BRIGHT LUCAS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

At no time was the system of life insurance more popular than it is at present. It has become a recognized maxim that to make no certain provision against the ravages of time and the snares of misfortune is to unduly provoke the worst mood of fate; and since, taking into regard the uncertainty of employment, a considerable portion of the deaf and dumb population will never be able to lay by sufficient to maintain themselves in their old age, it has become essential to devise some means which will keep them from the workhouses when they grow too old and infirm to earn the necessaries of life by their own physical exertions. Statesmen time and again have urged the importance of the establishment of a system of national insurance; little, however, has been done toward effecting this object, and it has been left to one or two societies to attempt to provide some remedy for the semi-starvation which, as civilization is at present based, must always confront great numbers of people. It may be argued that the numerous insurance companies afford the means whereby the wolf may be kept from the door during old age. I readily grant that this may be the case with those in regular and adequately remunerative employment, but of those constituting this class it is not within my province here to speak. In this paper I shall deal only with the deaf and dumb, and I maintain that not only are hundreds of those who have lost the powers of speech and hearing unable to put aside money for use in the autumn of their lives, but I emphatically state that they experience all the world over intolerable difficulty in obtaining employment, even in their young and vigorous days. It was fifty-six years ago that one or two gentlemen, actuated by motives which will ever keep fresh the memory of their names in the minds of the deaf now and hereafter, resolved to use their efforts toward bettering the unfortunate condition in which the deaf and dumb were then placed. The result of this movement was the foundation some fifty-six years ago, by Messrs. Hamilton, Lowe and a few other gentlemen, of the Charitable and Provident Society, for granting pensions to the aged and infirm deaf and dumb. This society is still in existence, the management consisting of seven deaf and dumb and five hearing gentlemen. It will not appear egotistical on my part, I hope, if I say that I believe it is impossible to estimate in a few words the great benefit this society has proved to the poor deaf and dumb. Impartial, honest, unsectarian, the object of the society is to render pecuniary assistance to those members of the deaf and dumb community who are unable to keep body and soul together by their own endeavors. The scope of the society is necessarily limited, for its funds, though steadily increasing, are not great; but the committee, never-

theless, have on their books thirty persons to whom they allow pensions of £6 each per annum. This list is augmented year by year as the exchequer of the society admits. It must not be thought, however, that the society is one which subsists entirely on the generosity of the general public, for this is not the case. An unwritten maxim of the society is that the deaf should strive to help themselves, and with this end in view, together with a desire to promote thrift amongst the deaf, a strong appeal is made to the deaf and dumb, poor as well as rich, to contribute to the funds. The response and manifestations of sympathy are fairly satisfactory, and will become more so when it is clearly understood that the contributor who, through enfeebled health or other cause, is precluded from pursuing his vocation, with the result that he sinks into poverty, will take precedence over a non-contributor in the considerations of the society. But on the other hand, I would state that it is not a *sine qua non* for applicants for pensions to have been at one period of their lives large contributors to the society. We do not expect that, for we well know the monetary difficulties under which, through force of circumstances, many of our deaf and dumb brethren almost chronically suffer. Those who can afford a few shlllings a year are urged to support an association supported solely for their welfare; the cases of those in need of pensions who, through poverty, have been unable to be contributors to the society, are investigated and duly decided on their merits; and it is a rare instance, indeed, when there are sufficient funds at our disposal, that the name of the applicant is not added to the list of pensioners. In discussing the claims of the deaf for assistance, it is necessary in these days to recognize the scarcity of work. No matter how much we may and do look forward to the time when the deaf and dumb will compete with equal facility with men in possession of their powers of hearing and speaking, there is no denying that the deaf at this moment are placed at an appalling disadvantage when battling for existence with hearing men. The physically weak will always go to the wall until some ameliorations in the consciences of large employers of labor is effected. At present a deaf and dumb person, no matter how expert and industrious a workman he may be, no matter how hard he strives, frequently finds himself, even in the m'dst of vacancies waiting to be filled, totally debarred from obtaining any employment, simply through the rooted, stupid and uncharitable objection that exists in some quarters to employing deaf people, and thereby having to be responsible for the safety of their person. We have to fight all this soulless obstinacy, all the fallacies, all the petty jealousies that have descended to us from a past age. And if we cannot provide a remedy, if we have no means of immediately eradicating what is a serious blot on our civilization, we can at least render the burdens—that is to say, the load that well nigh breaks the back of many a deaf and dumb man —a little less crushing. The object, then, of the Charitable and Provident Society for the Deaf and Dumb is to help those who cannot help themselves. It is a kind of life insurance company, with the difference that it demands no premiums.

The Chair: A few lines on this subject have been sent by Mr. Weiner, of Norway, and will be filed.

PROVISIONS FOR AGED AND INFIRM DEAF IN NORWAY.

BY CARL WEINER, CHRISTIANIA.

It is already stated that the Society of Christiania have in their possession a legacy amounting to $1,600 the yieldings of which are to be granted as pensions to old and infirm deaf men and women. Until the fund reaches the amount of $6,000, the greater part of the interest is to be added to the principal. Besides in special cases, the Society grants aid out of their own means, as far as these will allow. The efforts for coming to the aid of helpless deaf are, however, still in their outset, and the Society is busy in collecting means for a general assistance fund.

The Chair: "Trades and Occupations" is now in order. The first paper will be by Mr. Smith, who will deliver it in signs while Prof. Draper reads it orally.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS OF THE DEAF IN AMERICA.

BY J. L. SMITH, FARIBAULT, MINN.

Utility is the test of value. The manufactured article cannot be judged by its appearance in the show window. It must be put to the test of practical use, and thus only can its value and the reputation of the manufacturer be established.

The same principle applies to education. The graduates of schools and colleges are not to be rated according to their oration on commencement day or the diplomas they receive. To correctly gauge their ability we must follow them in their after career, and observe how they act their part in the drama of life.

Therefore when we wish to pass judgment as to the excellence of the American system of teaching the deaf, it is not to the schools themselves that we must look, but the graduates that have gone forth from their doors.

It is but three-quarters of a century since the first school for the deaf was established in America. During those years some 25,000 deaf persons have received instruction, deducting those still at school. What has become of these 25,000? How have they borne themselves as members of the community and citizens of the commonwealth? What return have they made to the

State for its care of them? These are questions that we must answer in order to best demonstrate the utility of educating the deaf at the public expense.

From whatever standpoint we look at the matter, the result cannot but be gratifying to every friend of the deaf. Even a superficial study of the subject will bring out an array of facts that may well fill us with proud satisfaction.

In order to better fit the deaf for their unequal struggle in the busy world, the early educators established industrial education in connection with the intellectual. In the schools of the United States and Canada today, the pupils receive instruction in the following trades and occupations. (See Annals, Jan., 1893.)

Art.	Embroidery.	Plumbing.
Baking.	Engineering.	Pattern-making.
Basket-making.	Farming.	Printing.
Blacksmithing.	Floriculture.	Sewing.
Bookbinding.	Gardening.	Shoemaking.
Broommaking.	Glazing.	Slojd.
Cabinetmaking.	Housework.	Tailoring.
Carpentry.	Knitting.	Tool-making.
Chairmaking.	Mattress-making.	Weaving.
Cooking.	Moulding.	Wood-carving.
Clay modeling.	Machine work.	Wood-engraving.
Coopery.	Painting.	Wood-turning.
China painting.	Plate engraving.	Wood working.
Dressmaking.	Photography.	Use of tools.

The list numbers forty-two. In selecting these trades preference has been given to such as are considered best adapted to the deaf, and as other circumstances permitted. From an educational point of view hearing is the most important of senses. It is natural, therefore, to consider that deafness greatly restricts one in the choice of an occupation. The field is further limited by lack of facilities. State legislatures are not always so generous as we could wish, and boards of directors are not always complaisant.

Thus the deaf, while at school, have offered them those forty-two occupations to choose from. Nature, by depriving them of the sense of hearing, and man, by withholding more liberal advantages, seem to have erected a barrier about the deaf that declares:

"Hitherto shalt thou come; but no further."

And how have they acquiesced in this seeming restriction? Do they accept it as their fate? NO. Rising superior to their misfortunes, with the spirit that animates the soldier fighting against heavy odds, they have cast aside the barrier and have reached out on all sides, invading fields of industry where one would hardly expect to find them.

Complete statistics of the various occupations followed by the educated deaf have not been obtained, but sufficient are given to demonstrate their ability to cope successfully in the world with their hearing brothers. As an offset to the forty-two trades and occupations taught at school, there is here pre-

sented a list of 253 pursued by the deaf in real life. Instead of giving the name of the trade or occupation, one representative of each is selected.

Architect.
Architect's draughtsman.
Artist.
Author.
Agent.
Boiler maker.
Baker.
Brick maker.
Book binder.
Boss engraver.
Baby carriage maker.
Buffer.
Book agent.
Butcher.
Book packer.
Basket maker.
Belt maker.
Blacksmith.
Boatman.
Boat builder.
Brass moulder.
Brass worker.
Bricklayer.
Burnisher.
Brickmaker.
Book stitcher.
Bank clerk.
Contractor and builder.
Cutter (men's clothing).
Cooper.
Cigarmaker.
Coal weigher at mine.
Cowboy.
Cotton planter.
Corset maker.
Collector.
Dressmaker.
Domestic.
Deputy recorder.
Dealer in fancy paper.
Drug clerk.
Draughtsman.
Dyer.
Dairyman.
Apiarist.
Assayer.
Bookkeeper.
Barber.
Box maker.
Carpenter.
Clerk in City Government.
Clerk in manufactory.
County clerk.
Clergyman.
Compositor.
Cabinet maker.
Cook and confetioner.
Cane seater.
Car carpenter.
Carriage maker.
Coal miner.
Contractor's clerk.
Commission house clerk.
Cloth sponger.
Chemist.
Chair maker.
Clock maker.
Clock case maker.
Copyist.
Cutter in shoe shop.
Capitalist.
Carriage painter.
Cartridge maker.
Casket maker.
College professor.
City Treasurer.
Dancing master.
Editor and publisher daily paper.
Editor weekly paper.
Editorial writer.
Engraver.
Engineer.
Electrical instrument maker.
Enameler of jewelry.
Electrotyper.
Expert in finishing lenses.
Fireman.
Farmer.

Farm laborer.
Fruit grower.
Florist.
Foreman in printing office.
Foreman in shoe factory.
Foundryman.
Furniture varnisher.
Furrier.
Fisherman.
Foreman in warehouse.
Flour sacker.
Furniture dealer.
Glass stainer.
Gardner.
Gold Rouger.
Hardwood finisher.
Heater.
Horse dealer.
Insurance agent.
Insurance clerk.
Inventor.
Iron piler.
Ice dealer.
Ivory carver.
Janitor.
Jeweller.
Joiner.
Justice of the Peace.
Kitchen man.
Knitter.
Laundryman.
Laborer.
Longshoreman.
Leather goods worker.
Laster.
Last maker.
Lime deliverer.
Lithographer.
Lithograph press feeder.
Lamp trimmer.
Photographer.
Painter.
Printer.
Poultry raiser.
Proprietor and manager of nurseries.
Proprietor of job printing office.
Fruit seller.
Gold miner.
Grocery clerk.
Gunsmith.
Glass cutter.
Gluemaker.
Gymnasium instructor.
Glovemaker.
Government clerk.
Harnessmaker.
House and sign painter.
Hatter.
Hostler.
Hair braider.
Lockmaker.
Lumberman.
Landlady.
Matron of school.
Merchant (dry goods).
Machinist.
Merchant tailor.
Missionary.
Mill hand.
Manufacturer.
Marble bed rubber.
Moulder.
Mason.
Millwright.
Monument sculptor.
Milliner.
Mail carrier.
Mercantile clerk.
Nut cutter.
Nail sorter.
Nail maker.
Notary public.
Oil pumper.
Organ case maker.
Oysterman.
Orange grower.
Plumber.
Postmaster.
Postal clerk.
Quarryman.
Real estate dealer.
Rattan worker.

Pattern maker.
Pad maker.
Plasterer.
Porter.
Pants maker.
Paper mill packer.
Piano polisher.
Pail maker.
Paper ruler.
Patent lawyer.
Peddler.
Picture frame worker.
Plow maker.
Pocket book maker.
Poet.
Packer.
Piano maker.
Silversmith.
Saw mill owner and operator.
Sash and blind maker.
Shoe dealer.
Shuttle maker.
Spool turner.
Stair builder.
Stone cutter.
Sculptor.
State botanist.
Shipping clerk.
Stock raiser.
Silver polisher.
Sawyer.
Tabacco handler.
Tobacco manufacturer.
Wood sorter.
Wood engraver.
Wheelwright.
Railroad employee.
Restaurateur.
Rubber stamp maker.
Rule maker.
Ranchman.
Rope maker.
Superintendent of schools.
Supervisor of schools.
Saw mill employee.
Shoemaker.
Seamstress.
Salve manufacturer.
Sugar maker.
Shirt cutter.
Silk weaver.
Silver chaser.
Starter on horse car line.
Salesman.
Steamboat clerk.
Teacher.
Tailor.
Trunk maker.
Trimmer.
Tanner.
Tool maker.
Undertaker.
Upholsterer and decorator.
Varnisher.
Vineyardist.
Wood turner.
Wood carver.
Weaver.
Wagonmaker.
Watchmaker.
Wire drawer.

Complete and accurate returns from all parts of the country would no doubt increase this list to 300, or even more. Farming leads all other occupations in the number of its adherents. Following this comes shoemaking (including factory work), carpentering and cabinet making, and printing. The other occupations have fewer followers.

What stronger commentary than this list is needed as to the ability of the deaf to act well their part in the world, if they are only given the birthright of every American child—a free education? Cast your eye over the long array of 253 occupations pursued by the deaf people of America! Literature, science, art, religion, education, law, finance, manufacture,—all have their repre-

sentatives among the deaf. The United States Supreme Court opens its doors to one, the Paris Salon to another; we find some molding popular opinion with the editorial pen, or occupying positions of public trust, to which they were elected by their fellow-citizens. Some have attained eminence as specialists in various branches of science. Others, by merit alone, have arisen to the positions of foremen in departments of manufactures, while hundreds are highly valued as master workmen in various handicrafts. They render allegiance to King Coal in the Alleghenies, to King Cotton in the Sunny South land; to King Corn in the fertile central section; they round up their herds on the Great Plains, their axe is heard in the pineries, and in the El Dorado of the West they penetrate the bosom of Mother Earth for treasures of gold and silver.

From every hand comes the testimony that in the industrial world the deaf stand shoulder to shoulder with their hearing brothers, receiving equal compensation and equal consideration. Nay, in many cases their services are rated at a special value.

Comment has sometimes been made that so many of the deaf fail to follow the trade learned at school, and the fact is used to cast reproach upon the efficiency of the industrial training there given. Is there room for any other feeling than pride that the deaf, limited by education to the choice of forty-three occupations, have worked their way, by force of character and determination, into 253? So far from feeling any shame, our schools have every reason to glory in the fact that while they have been able to offer so little in a material way, they have imparted to their pupils the spirit and character to achieve much for themselves. And just there is where the great utility of our American system comes in. The lessons learned in the school room and the shop are of less importance to the child's future than the spirit of progress, of application, of industry, that is instilled in the pupils by the very atmosphere of the school--the spirit that led one young man, of very limited intellect, to shoulder saw and sawbuck and earn his living thus, rather than be a burden upon his friends or the community. All honor to him! We are proud of those among us who have gained distinction in the higher walks of life. But fully as worthy are they who, with but one talent, have improved it to the utmost, and have attained an honorable, though humble position in the ranks of the vast army of bread winners. One would have to seek far to find an educated deaf person in a prison or an almshouse. No class of the community can to-day show greater evidences of progress than the deaf, none are more industrious, none more self-respecting and independent, and none put into practice to a greater extent the Master's command,

"Bear ye one another's burdens."

The Congress of the Deaf that to-day occupies so conspicuous a place before the eyes of the world, has well earned the distinction which it is accorded. As a class and as individuals we have every reason to be proud of our achievements. Not the pride of arrogance, but the honest pride of those who, heavily handicapped by nature, and still further by popular skepticism and popular misconception, have vindicated their manhood and won recognition in all paths of useful industry.

But the best has not yet been attained. The future, eloquent with promise, lies before us. The onward progress of our western civilization will ever open new fields of industry. Fresh triumphs, nobler achievements await us. Let this gathering, this interchange of thought and sentiment, yonder grand exhibition of the world's best in mind and matter, be an inspiration to us to dim the lustre of the past and present by the brighter glory of our future. Men my brothers, men the workers,

Ever reaping something new;
That which they have done but earnest
Of the thing that they shall do.

The Chair: The views of our English cousins on this subject have been presented in a paper by Mr. Charles Bromhead, of Lincoln, England. To this is annexed an exhaustive review of the subject from a British standpoint by those famous teachers Dr. Buxton, of Manchester, and Rev. Dr. Stainer, of London. Unfortunately time presses and we shall be obliged to content ourselves with reading the papers in the proceedings. I shall call now upon M. Henri Gaillard to speak for the French section.

THE DEAF MUTE AT WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BY C. J. BROMHEAD, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

I regret that owing to the reports of the census taken in 1891 in Great Britain and Ireland referring to the occupations not yet being published, I am not able to give the occupations of the deaf taken in 1891; but I append a set of tables reprinted from ths Census (1881) Reports for England, Scotland and Ireland, which I have extracted from the Appendix to the Report of the Royal Commissioners on the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, etc., published in 1889. In England and Wales the greatest numbers in any one occupation were:

Agricultural Laborers, Farm Servants, Cottagers	482
Shoe, Bootmakers, Dealers	526
Milliners, Dressmakers, Stay Makers	558
Tailors	419
General Laborers	368
Cotton, Cotton Goods Manufacturers	191
Carpenters, Joiners	137

The persons returned by property, rank, etc., and not by special occupation, including all children under five years of age, amounted to 3,230 males and 4,408 females.

The occupations for which deaf-mutes show preference, or which they find most suitable to their condition, are naturally such as can be followed by individuals independently, and do not require frequent communication with their fellow workers. Agricultural or general labor, shoemaking and tailoring, are the chief occupations of the men, while dressmaking and sewing, domestic service and charing, washing and, in Lancashire, work in cotton mills, form the main occupations of the women.

In Scotland the occupations with the largest numbers were:

Tailors	95
Milliners, Dressmakers, Stay makers (all females)	76
Shoe, Bootmakers, Dealers (all males)	67
General Laborers	73

Persons returned by Property; Rank, etc, or of no Occupation, 91 males; 370 females.

In Ireland the largest numbers were:

Boot and Shoemakers	105
Farmers	284
Laborers	501
Seamstresses and Shirt makers	108

Servants, 192 males; 263 females.

Deaf gentlemen have distinguished themselves in the Civil Service of this

country, of whom a conspicuous example was the late Mr. A. H. Bather, who rose to the position of chief clerk, retiring on a pension on attaining the prescribed age. It was understood that but for his deafness he would have been appointed Accountant General of the Admiralty. The appointment to clerkships under her majesty's government are now given after a competitive examination, so that this service has become so much more difficult to enter than it used to be. There is but one deaf clergyman of the Church of England (ordained as such), and I have met with a deaf Nonconformist doing good service; but as societies employing such have to provide persons competent to interpret at services, meetings and in law and police courts, also to help the deaf to find work and in other ways, a large proportion of hearing persons is required for this work. In art deaf persons have done good work; some have passed through the Schools of the Royal Academy and had their pictures exhibited at the annual exhibition, also at those in the Royal Institute (water colors).

This year there are only two deaf artists whose pictures have been accepted by the Royal Academy for exhibition, W. H. Trood, who shows three pictures of dogs, and Kenneth MacKenzie, who exhibits two landscapes. In minor matters many deaf show great aptitude in artistic work, and I would strongly urge that in every school drawing should be taught for that training of the hand and eye which is of great value to all workers. The capability of drawing and showing on paper what a work is intended to be, is of great importance in these days. A workman, unable to understand a drawing from which he is to work, is incapable of competing with one who can carry it out. The actual work of learning a trade, etc., can only be done after the school course, and it is most desirable that the deaf should learn in the same schools, shops, etc., as other workers, being treated in just the same way as far as possible. Setting up for themselves is seldom wise; but they are most likely to succeed in partnership, particularly if they have similar interests with their hearing partners by being related in the same way.

The trades taught in schools hitherto have been very few. Boys have been taught slojd-work, tinkering, carpentering, gardening, etc., and the girls cooking, domestic work, dressmaking, knitting, lace-making, laundry-work, millinery, sewing, etc. But as a general rule there is no industrial department in the institutions. It is only of late years that the necessity for technical instruc tion in schools has come to be recognized.

It is not likely that this will supersede workshop training, but it will prepare for and facilitate it. It is not practicable to have any handicraft taught at school, and it will often happen that it is more convenient to go to another kind of work than that which has been learnt. In the Stainer Home, London, founded by the Rev. Dr. Stainer, slojd, drawing, clay-modeling, cobbling, tailoring and carving are taught to boys, and Dr. Stainer has sent some fine specimens of their work to the World's Fair. Laundry work and needle work are taught to the girls.

At the Old Trafford Institution, Manchester, there is also an industrial department properly organized and efficiently managed; slojd is regularly and

systematically carried on there by properly trained teachers. In the Female Catholic Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, St. Mary's, Cabra, Dublin, there is efficient and praiseworthy work done in the industrial training which I describe in the words of the superioress: "*During* the school term the children get a careful course of training in domestic work, laundry work, sewing, knitting and dressmaking. At the completion of the term we provide situations for those whose parents are unable to do so (the great majority in our poor country). Besides the School Department we have an Industrial Department. Its object is to supply with occupations poor homeless girls, prevented by age, physical or mental infirmity from being able to make a livelihood in the world.

"The industries carried on are (1) *Spinning* and *Weaving*. These poor girls manufacture all the *materials* used by the inmates—some thousands of yards woven annually.

"(2) *Boot Binding*. All boots and shoes are made on the premises by the girls of this department.

"(3) *Lace Making*. This is an industry for which some of our girls display a special aptitude. They have taken the highest place in a public competition for the last three years, and have been awarded on each occasion a silver medal by the Royal Dublin Society. The girls of our institution have sent some beautiful *pieces* of *lace* to the Chicago Exhibition.

"Thus we employ those poor desolate creatures and save them from the miserable alternative—the workhouse."

I believe attempts or beginnings of industrial training have been made at Glasgow, Liverpool and Doncaster; but no results have yet come up to those places I have just alluded to. I do not think it would be practicable to establish a technical school solely for the deaf. and after their school course and such preparatory industrial training as they have had, they should attend the ordinary science and art classes and other technical schools.

So far as I know, skilled workmen generally get the same wages as their hearing fellow workers; but unskilled often have difficulty in finding employment and have to take what they can get, sometimes work of a description to which they are not accustomed. Since the passing of the "employers' liability act," there have been complaints that in many works, warehouses and mills, where machinery is used, employment has been refused to deaf workers on account of their infirmity. These should be inquired into, and the attention of the board of trade called to this unintended effect of the act.

All these matters will no doubt receive due attention from the masters of institutions and the societies who interest themselves in the welfare of the deaf. The great object is or should be to place the deaf in a position to take their places in the world and work for themselves like other people.

*REMARKS OF DR. DAVID BUXTON. SECRETARY MANCHESTER, ENG., ADULT DEAF AND DUMB SOCIETY.

* The two papers which follow Mr. Bromhead's are in the nature of appendices to the same. The literal arrangements refer to the points considered as arranged by the Committee on programme.—EDITOR.

I. These vary with the capacity of the individual and especially, with the industrial character and needs of each locality. In Liverpool the occupations chosen are either general (i. e. usual in all large towns) or those specially related, more or less remotely with shipping. In Manchester and its district—with the cotton manufacture and export. In Yorkshire—woolen; except at Sheffield, where, as in Buckingham and District, hardware and iron work open out the largest opportunities for employment. Elsewhere, lads and men find employment in the mines. I have known a case (and sometimes it is a not uncommon case in this connection) where a boy on leaving school went to a trade common in his neighborhood and learned it. Then he removed to Liverpool, soon afterward, and left his old occupation; went to sea as stoker or "Coal Trimmer," settled and married there and got on well; was, ultimately, lost at sea.

B. The reports of the various employments adopted, and the numbers emyloyed in them, are (from Census of 1881) contained in Appendix 19 to Report of the Royal Commission, pp. 244-257. Vol. II. The returns for 1891 are not yet published.

C. To learn trades *out of school*—in the same workshops as other workers—is most desirable. The sound principle is to treat the deaf, as far as possible, as if they were not deaf, and so assimilate them and their position as far as can be done to that of the hearing. Do nothing to accentuate their deafness, but do everything you can to lift them out of it.

D. "Setting up for themselves," is not promising. They seldom succeed unless with a partner or partners. Deaf persons in partnership are sometimes at a loss, and are sometimes (no doubt) taken advantage of. They do sometimes succeed, if in partnership with the hearing, when united by a common interest, as members of the same family—brothers, or otherwise related.

E. The results in the earlier days of deaf mute education, in this country, were discouragingly bad, and nearly all such attempts were very soon given up. Of late years, since technical education has come more to the front, the results have been more favorable, but I do not anticipate that such teaching will ever be carried much farther in our schools than to teach the ready use of tools, success in the early and elementary stages of the trade, and some faculty of handicraft, which will put an end to awkwardness and nervousness. Instead of beginning how to learn, the pupil will leave school prepared to begin at once to *learn his trade* if it is the one he has been already learning at school. Some boys, however, have no opportunity of going on in the craft they have learned at school and are obliged to adopt another—and others have got tired of it and will not keep to it.

F. Trades have never been taught in the Institutions I have been connected with. I have always upheld and practiced the principle—*The Schools for Educition and Education in the Schools, Trades afterwards and outside.* But I see that a change has come and is coming fast. What has been the rule hitherto (and in my judgment the best for the times) will be changed. Education and industry will be taught together! Difficulties will arise and

the newer plans will require modification from time to time, but they will certainly take hold and largely mould the education of the future.

G. The trades should be chiefly imitative.

H. As a fact, many do abandon their trades—sometimes they cannot help it—but I do not think the proportion could possibly be ascertained with any degree of accuracy.

I. J. I have no qualifications *from experience* for answering these questions satisfactorily.

K. Mr. Cunliffe's answers appended, are based on a fuller knowledge of these points than I possess. I think Trades Unions' influence is a powerful factor as regards the admission or exclusion of the deaf from certain trades, and as to the rate of wages. Deaf persons are obliged to take less to get employment in many cases.

L. These matters will doubtless claim and receive the attention they require as the occasions for considering them arise, from those who are called to the management of the Institutions and work of the future.

DAVID BUXTON, P. H. D., F. R. S. L.
Hon. Sec. and Past V. President of the Conference of Head Masters, etc., etc.; Secretary Manchester Adult Deaf and Dumb Institution.

June 7, 1893.

A. Joiner, cabinet-maker, wood-carver, stone mason or carver, boot-maker, clogger, metal-burnishers, tailor, compositors or printers, book-binder, letter sorter, etc., (hand work) for men.

B. Joining, cabinet-making, wood carving, tailoring, book binding jobbing, in printing works or warehouses or mills, for men. Dressmaking, millinery, stay-making, metal burnishing, etc., for women.

C. Mostly apprenticed from 1 to 5 years after leaving school.

D. No, comparatively few, but are never successful, except to a certain limit.

E. Slojd-work, tinkering, joining, for boys.
Card making, serving, Kindergarten work, cooking, etc., for girls,

F. Depends upon their intellect and abilities, and capabilities.

G. Cabinet-making, joining, tailoring, boot-making, letter type writing for boys. Dressmaking, and cutting, cooking, laundry work, etc., for girls.

H. Too early yet for the technical education, only introduced into the schools a few years ago.

I. The school authorities are doing their best for the pupils.

J. The matter should be left to the principals and authorities of the schools to decide upon.

K. The skilled workman generally gets the same wages as their hearing fellow workmen, and the unskilled, uncertain wages; and have to seek other employments contrary to their own trades. Since the Employer's Liability Act was passed, many of the deaf work people will not be admitted into the

works, warehouses, or mills, where there are machinery in, on account of their deafness—a most deplorable mistake.

L. Great things could be done if the Principals and Masters of the schools with the assistance of the Adult Deaf and Dumb Society officials, or the parents of the children would see to them themselves.

These replies have been placed in my hands by Mr. E. K. Cunliffe, who has permitted me to use his name and to forward his answers along with my own.

D. BUXTON.

Manchester, June 7, 1893.

REMARKS BY REV DR. WM. STAINER, LONDON, ENGLAND.

In looking through the points to be considered at the Chicago Exposition, the first that strikes me is—

"e." What trades are taught in our schools, etc. ?

My answer would be: "none," for I do not consider the short time that can be devoted to manual work during the school period of children's education is sufficient to teach a trade, especially as in this country pupils are rarely kept at school after they are sixteen, and more frequently leave at fourteen years of age. I find that the idea generally associated with the teaching of trades is that those so taught become self-supporting; whereas the truth is that this is not attempted in any of our institutions, and, in my opinion, could only be effected in a school or institution established solely for the purpose, as an industrial or technical school.

The School Board for London, in the seventeen day schools under my direction, provides school instruction only for the boys; the girls have in addition, in a very few cases only, training in cookery and laundry work, and needle work for a larger number. In my opinion, these domestic occupations would be better taught out of school hours, so as not to intrench upon the very limited hours allotted for school instruction, amounting to barely twenty-four hours a week. In the "Stainer Homes for Deaf and Dumb Children," which contain about two hundred children, varying in age from four to sixteen years, all the big boys are taught the use of tools and the elementary principles of various trades; that is to say that one boy may be taught to mend his clothes, to repair his shoes, to make a box, to draw a design, to carve a lion, to mould a vase, and to make a tin pot, but need not necessarily follow any one of these occupations; therefore I say that they are not taught trades, and should not be expected to be self-supporting. Trades can only properly be taught where they are carried out in all their branches by competent workmen in their respective departments. I will now pass on to point "i."

I consider the training received in my "homes" should be supplemented by practical work for four years, at least, in ordinary workshops where competent tradesmen are employed. This may be done by apprenticeship or otherwise before the age of seventeen years is attained.

"j." It will be gathered from my answer to question "i" that I do not consider that a technical school for the deaf apart from the hearing is desirable.

"k." I believe that deaf workmen do not stand on an equality with their five-sensed fellows, but are, with some exceptions, "discriminated against," on

account of their deafness, and I do not think that a special technical school would tend to remedy this, as the more they are *separated from*, the less they are capable of *assimilating with* those who have all their faculties.

"l." The industrial training of the deaf generally would, in my opinion, be greatly improved by a judicious division of the hours of instruction during the latter portion of the educational period (say from the age of twelve to sixteen) between school instruction and manual occupation. In short, I would suggest what is known in this country as a system of "half-timers."

"m." As an encouragement to those who show special aptness for any trade or branch of trade, sets of superior tools should at an early stage be gratuitously provided, and also pocket money in proportion to the effort made and the result produced in each case.

EXTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT, 1892–'93, OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, OLD KENT ROAD AND NEWGATE, KENT.

The qnestion of technical training has not escaped the serious consideration of the committee, and the supporters of the institution will be gratified to learn that a workshop has been erected to enable the boys to learn the Sloyd System of Carpentry under efficient teachers.

A considerable outlay on this account has been incurred, the workshop, benches, tools, etc., having cost over £335. The committee will be very thankful for special donations toward this expenditure. The work done by the boys is not only a pleasant pastime, but may, it is hoped, be helpful to them when they leave the institution.

The girls are carefully taught plain cooking by the Matron. Some are selected to take part in the domestic duties generally, and every effort is made to make all of them good needle-workers.

The following tables, showing the occupations of the males and females returned as deaf and dumb, are compiled from the 1881 Census Reports for England, Scotland and Ireland:

ENGLAND.

	Occupations.	*Male.*	*Female*
	I. PROFESSIONAL CLASS.		
1.	Civil Service (officers and clerks)	1	1
	Civil Service (messengers, etc.)	2	
2.	Soldier and Non-Commissioned Officer	1	
3.	Minister, Priest or other religious bodies	1	
	Missionary, Scripture Reader, Itinerant Preacher	8	1
	Church, Chapel, Cemetery Officer, Servant		2
	Law Clerk and others connected with the law	2	
	Dentist	3	
	Subordinate Medical Service		3
	Schoolmaster		1
	Teachers, Professor, Lecturer	2	12
	Civil Engineer	2	
	Land, House, Ship Surveyor	1	
	Painter (Artist)	24	1

	Occupations.	*Male.*	*Female*
	Engraver (Artist)	23	
	Sculptor	5	
	Architect	1	
	Art Student		1
	Photographer	1	
	Art, Music, Theatre Service	3	
	Billiard, Cricket and other games service		1
	II. DOMESTIC CLASS.		
4.	Domestic Coachman, Groom	1	
	Domestic Gardener	37	1
	Domestic Indoor Servant	18	315
	Inn, Hotel, Servant	7	2
	Office Keeper (not Government)		1
	Charwoman		74
	Washing, and bathing service	3	158
	Hospital and Institution Service		3
	Others engaged in service	11	
	III. COMMERCIAL CLASS.		
5.	Broker, Agent, Factor	2	
	Accountant	2	
	Commercial Traveler	4	
	Commercial Clerk	20	
6.	Other Railway Officials and Servants	2	
	Cabman, Flyman, Coachman (not domestic)	1	
	Carm., Carr., Carter Hauler	9	
	Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman	9	
	Seaman (Merchant Service)	5	
	Harbor, Dock, Wharf, Lighthouse Service	13	
	Warehouseman (not Manchester)	7	1
	Meter, Weigher	1	
	Messsenger, Porter, Watchman (neither Railway nor Govt.)	28	
	IV. AGRICULTURAL CLASS.		
7.	Farmer, Grazier	37	2
	Farmer's, Grazier's Son, Grandson, Brother, Nephew	8	
	Farm Bailiff	3	
	Agricultural Laborer, Farm Servant, Cottager	463	19
	Shepherd	4	
	Woodman	4	
	Nurseryman, Seedsman, Florist	1	1
	Gardener (not domestic)	10	1
8.	Groom, Horse Keeper, Horse Breaker	13	
	Veterinary Sugeon, Farrier	2	
	Drover	3	
	Game Keeper	2	
	Dog, Bird, Animal Keeper, Dealer	1	

	Occupations.	*Male.*	*Female*
	Vermin Destroyer	1	
	Fisherman	10	
	V. INDUSTRIAL CLASS.		
9.	Publisher, Bookseller, Librarian	1	
	Bookbinder	40	22
	Printer	55	1
	Newspaper Agent, News Room Keeper	2	
	Lithographer, Lithographic Printer	26	
	Map and Print Colorer, Seller	4	
10.	Engine and Machine Maker	7	1
	Fitter and Turner (Engine and Machine]	26	
	Boiler Maker	9	
	Spinning and Weaving Machine Maker	6	1
	Agricultural Machine and Implement Maker	6	
	Tool Maker, Dealer	4	
	Cutter, Scissors Maker	8	1
	File Maker	6	
	Saw Maker	1	
	Needle Maker	1	1
	Steel Pen Maker	1	1
	Domestic Implement Maker	1	
	Watch Maker, Clock Maker	11	
	Philosophical Instrument Maker, Optician	1	
	Electrical Apparatus Maker	3	
	Weighing and Measuring Apparatus Maker	2	
	Gunsmith, Gun Mannfacturer	1	
	Musical Instrument Maker, Dealer	3	
	Die, Seal, Coin, Medal Maker	4	
	Toy Maker, Dealer	1	
11.	Builder	7	
	Carpenter, Joiner	137	
	Bricklayer	41	
	Mason	61	
	Plasterer, Whitewasher	7	
	Paper Hanger	1	
	Plumber	1	
	Painter, Glazier	85	
	Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer	75	7
	French Polisher	21	1
	Furniture Broker, Dealer	2	
	Locksmith, Bellhanger, Gas	1	
	Gas Fitter	1	
	House and Shop Fittings Maker, Dealer	5	
	Funeral Furniture Maker, Undertaker	1	
	Wood Carver	22	

	Occupations.	*Male.*	*Female*
	Carver, Gilder	12	
	Animal, Bird, etc., Preserver, Naturalist	1	
	Artificial Flower Maker	1	1
12.	Coachmaker	12	
	Wheelwright	15	
	Others	4	
	Saddler, Harness, Whip Maker	43	
13.	Ship, Boat, Barge Builder	8	
	Shipwright, Ship Carpenter (ashore)	4	
	Mast, Yard, Oar, Block Maker	4	
	Sail Maker	6	
14.	Dye, Paint Manufacturer	3	1
	Fusee, Fireworks, Explosive Article Manufacturer	1	1
	Manufacturing Chemist	2	
	Alkali Manufacturer	1	
15.	Tobacco Manufacturer, Tobacconist	7	5
	Tobacco Pipe, Snuff Box, etc., Maker	1	
16.	Innkeeper, Hotel Keeper, Publican	5	
	Malsterer	1	
	Brewer	5	
	Beerseller, Ale, Porter, Cider Dealer	1	
	Cellarman	3	
	Wine and Spirit Merchant, Agent	1	
	Milkseller, Dairyman	6	
	Butcher, Meat Salesman	17	1
	Provision Curer, Dealer	1	
	Corn, Flour, Seed Merchant, Dealer	1	
	Corn Miller	9	
	Baker	19	
	Confectioner, Pastry Cook	4	1
	Green Grocer, Fruiterer	4	1
	Mustard. Vinegar, Spice, Pickle Maker, Dealer		1
	Grocer, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Maker, Dealer	3	3
	Ginger Beer, Mineral Water, Manufacturer, Dealer	1	2
17.	Woolstapler	1	
	Woolen Cloth Manufacturer	32	15
	Worsted, Stuff Manufacturer	9	16
	Flannel Manufacturer		1
	Blanket Manufacturer	3	
	Fuller	1	
	Silk, Silk Goods Manufacturer	6	12
	Silk Dyer, Printer	1	
	Ribbon Manufacturer	2	
	Cotton, Cotton Goods Manufacture	57	134
	Cotton, Calico, Warehouseman, Dealer	3	

	Occupations.	*Male.*	*Female*
	Cotton, Galico Printer, Dyer, Bleacher	3	
	Flax, Linen Manufacturer, Dealer	5	7
	Lace Manufacturer, Dealer	4	23
	Fustian Manufacturer, Dealer	1	4
	Tape Manufacturer, Dealer		3
	Hemp, Jute, Cocoa, Fibre Manufacturer	2	1
	Rope, Twine, Cord, Maker, Dealer	2	
	Mat Maker, Seller	3	1
	Net Maker	1	
	Sacking, Sack, Bag Maker, Dealer		1
	Weaver (undefined)	2	6
	Dyer, Printer, Scourer, Bleacher, Calenderer (undefined)	7	1
	Factory Hand (Textile, undefined)	6	8
	Carpet, Rug Manufacturer	7	1
	Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer		1
	Fancy Goods (Textile) Manufacturer, Worker, Dealer	3	2
	Trimming Maker, Dealer	1	2
	Others		1
18.	Hatter, Hat Manufacturer (not straw)	7	
	Straw Hat, Bonnet Plait Manufacturer		23
	Tailor	344	75
	Milliner, Dressmaker, Stay Maker	1	557
	Shawl Manufacturer		2
	Shirtmaker, Seamstress	2	97
	Hosiery, Manufacturer	4	8
	Hosier, Haberdasher	1	2
	Glover, Glove Maker	2	12
	Button Maker, Dealer	3	3
	Boot, Shoe, Boot Maker, Dealer	507	19
	Patten, Clog, Maker	23	
	Wig Maker, Hair Dresser	10	
	Umbrella, Parasol, Stick Maker, Dealer	2	2
	Accoutrement Maker		1
19.	Tallow Chandler, Candle Grease Manufacturer	1	
	Soap Boiler Maker		2
	Manure Manufacturer	1	
	Bone, Horn, Tortoise Shell, Worker, Dealer	2	
	Furrier, Skinner	1	
	Tanner, Fellmonger	7	
	Currier	8	1
	Leather Goods, Portmanteaus, Bag, Strap, etc., Maker, Dl'r	4	1
	Hair, Bristle, Worker, Dealer	1	
	Brush, Broom Maker	10	6
	Quill, Feather, Dresser, Dealer		1
20.	Oil Miller, Oil Cake Maker, Dealer	4	

	Occupations.	*Males.*	*Female*
	Japanner	3	
	Water Proof Goods, Maker, Dealer	2	
	Willow, Cane, Rush, Worker, Dealer, Basket Maker	29	1
	Thatcher		1
	Timber, Wood Merchant, Dealer	6	
	Sawyer	13	
	Lath, Wooden Fence, Hurdle Maker	1	
	Wood Turner, Box Maker	18	2
	Cooper, Hoop Maker, Binder	23	
	Cork, Bark, Cutter, Worker, Dealer	1	
	Paper Manufacturer	1	4
	Envelope Maker		1
	Stationer, Law Stationer	4	
	Card, Pattern, Card Maker		1
	Paper Stainer		1
	Paper Box, Paper Bag Maker	5	8
	Ticket, Label Writer	2	
	Others		1
21.	Coal Miner	71	1
	Ironstone Miner	1	
	Copper Miner		1
	Tin Miner	1	1
	Lead Miner	4	1
	Miner in other or undefined minerals	12	
	Coal Merchant, Dealer	3	
	Coal Heaver	6	
	Coke, Charcoal, Peat Cutter, Burner, Dealer	2	
	Gas Works Service	7	
	Stone Quarrier	14	
	Stone Cutter, Dresser, Dealer	4	
	Slate Quarrier	1	
	Slate Worker, Dealer	1	
	Clay, Sand, Gravel, Chalk Laborer, Dealer	1	
	Plasterer, Cement Manufacturer	1	
	Brick, Tile Maker, Burner, Dealer	22	2
	Pavior	1	
	Road Laborer	9	
	Platelayer	3	
	Railway Laborer, Navy	3	
	Others	1	
	Eathenware, China, Porcelain Manufacturer	22	9
	Glass Manufacturer	29	
	Salt Maker, Dealer	2	
	Water Works Service	1	
	Goldsmith, Silversmith, Jeweler	11	1

	Occupations.	*Male.*	*Female*
	Gold, Silver Beater	1	
	Others		1
	Blacksmith	55	
	Nail Manufacturer	6	3
	Anchor, Chain Manufacturer	5	
	Other Iron and Steel Manufactures	65	
	Ironmonger, Hardware Dealer, Merchant	1	
	Copper, Copper Goods, Manufacturer, Worker, Dealer	3	
	Tin, Tin Plate, Tin Goods, Manufacturer, Worker, Dealer	14	1
	Metal Refiner, Worker, Turner, Dealer	3	
	Brass, Bronze, Manufacture, Brazier	18	
	Metal Burnisher, Lacquerer	1	2
	Wire Maker, Worker, Weaver, Drawer	5	1
	Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Screw, Staple Maker	8	
	Others	2	1
22.	General Shopkeeper, Dealer	4	
	Pawnbroker	2	
	Costermonger, Huckster, Street Seller	14	
	Manufacturer, Manager, Superintendent (undefined)	1	
	General Laborer	360	2
	Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman (neither Railway, Marine nor Agricultural)	11	
	Artisan, Mechanic (undefined)	50	
	Apprentice (undefined)	5	1
	Factory Laborer (undefined)	11	
	Machinist, Machine Worker (undefined)	1	5
23.	Chimney Sweep, Soot Merchant	1	
	Scavenger, Crossing Sweeper	3	
	Rag Gatherer, Dealer	2	
	VI. UNOCCUPIED CLASS.		
24.	Persons returned by property, rank, etc., and not by special occupation, including all children under 5 years of age	3,280	4,408
	Total	7,101	6,173

SCOTLAND.

		MALE.			FEMALE.		
		Under 20 yrs.	Above 20 yrs.	Total	Under 20 yrs.	Above 20yrs.	Total
	Total	456	693	1149	370	623	993
OCCUPATIONS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.							
	CLASSES.						
I.	Professional	17	15	32	16	8	24
II.	Domestic	....	5	5	2	74	76
III.	Commercial	2	12	14	....	1	1
IV.	Agricultural	10	97	107	4	36	40
V.	Industrial	66	490	556	34	170	204
VI.	Unoccupied and Non-Productive	361	74	435	314	334	648
	ORDERS.						
	Class I.						
3.	Professional Occupations	17	15	32	16	8	24
	Class II.						
4.	Domestic Officers and Services	....	5	5	2	74	76
	Class III.						
5.	Commercial Occupations	1	8	9	....	1	1
6.	Conveyance	1	4	5	....	....	....
	Class IV.						
7.	Agriculture	7	86	93	4	34	38
8.	About Animals and Fisheries	3	11	14	....	2	2
	Class V.						
9.	Books, Prints and Maps	7	39	46	....	1	1
10.	Machines and Implements	....	23	23	1	2	3
11.	Houses, Furniture and Decorations	9	69	78	1	2	3
12.	Carriages and Harness	1	2	3	....	....	....
13.	Ships and Boats	2	11	13	....	....	....
15.	Tobacco and Pipes	1	1	2	1	2	3
16.	Food and Lodging	2	21	23	1	1	2
17.	Textile Fabrics	6	33	39	12	46	58
18.	Dress	22	135	157	17	97	114
19.	Animal Substances	2	13	15	....	....	....
20.	Vegetable Substances	3	14	17	....	5	5
21.	Mineral Substances	7	54	61	1	....	1
22.	General or Unspecified Commodities.	4	75	79	....	14	14
	Class VI.						
24.	Without Specified Occupations	17	74	91	36	334	370

25.	Scholars and Children of No Stated Occupations	344	....	344	278	....	278
	ORDER 3.						
1.	Missionary, Scripture Reader, Itinerant Preacher	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Church, Chapel, Cemetery, Official, Servant	....	1	1	....	....	....
2.	Writer to the Signet, Solicitor	....	1	....	....	....	....
4.	Schoolmaster,Schoolmistress	....	1	1	....	5	5
	Teacher, Professor, Lecturer, Tutor, Governess	....	....	....	....	2	2
5.	Student	13	3	16	15	1	16
7.	Painter (Artist)	....	3	3	....	....	....
	Engraver (Artist)	4	5	9	....	....	....
	Art Student	....	....	....	1	....	1
	ORDER 4.						
1.	Domestic Indoor Servant	....	4	4	2	58	60
2.	Office Keeper (not Government)	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Charwoman	....	....	....	....	4	4
	Washing and Bathing Service	....	....	....	....	12	12
	ORDER 5.						
1.	Broker, Agent, Factor	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Commercial Clerk, Bookkeeper	1	7	8	....	1	1
	ORDER 6.						
1.	Other Railway Officials and Servants	....	1	1	....	....	....
2.	Carrier, Carter, Vanman	1	1	2	....	....	....
3.	Harbor, Dock, Wharf, Lighthouse, Service	....	2	2	....	....	....
	ORDER 7.						
1.	Farmer, Grazier	....	11	11	....	....	....
	Farmer's, Grazier's, Son, Grandson, Brother, Nephew	5	19	24	....	....	....
	Agricultural Laborer, Farm Servant	1	41	42	4	34	38
	Shepherd	....	2	2	....	....	....
2.	Forester, Wood Laborer	1	5	6	....	....	....
3.	Nurseryman, Seedsman, Florist	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Gardener (not Domestic)	....	7	7	....	....	....
	ORDER 8.						
	Huntsman, Horsekeeper, Groom, Breaker	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Fisherman, Fisherwoman	3	10	13	....	2	2
	ORDER 9.						
1.	Bookbinder	4	17	21	....	1	1
	Printer	1	14	15	....	....	....
2.	Lithographer, Lithographic Printer	2	8	10	....	....	....

	ORDER 10.						
1.	Engine and Machine Maker	....	2	2	....	....	....
	Fitter and Turner, (Engine and Machine)	....	5	5	....	....	....
	Boiler Maker	....	9	9	....	....	....
	Spinning and Weaving Machine Maker	....	1	1	....	2	2
2.	Cutter and Scissors Maker	....	1	1	....	....	....
7.	Type Cutter, Founder	....	2	2	....	....	....
	Die, Seal, Coin, Medal Maker	....	3	3	....	....	....
8.	Fishing Rod, Tackle Maker	....	....	....	1	....	1
	ORDER 11.						
1.	Carpenter, Joiner	2	17	19	....	....	....
	Bricklayer	....	2	2	....	....	....
	Mason, Marble Worker, Polisher	....	12	12	....	....	....
	Mason's, Bricklayer's Laborer	....	5	5	....	....	....
	Plasterer	1	2	3	....	....	....
	Painter, Paperhanger, Glazier	....	9	9	....	....	....
2.	Cabinetmaker, Upholsterer	4	10	14	1	....	1
	French Polisher	....	2	2	....	2	2
3.	Wood Carver	2	7	9	....	....	....
	Carver and Gilder	....	3	3	....	....	....
	ORDER 12.						
1.	Coachmaker	....	2	2	....	....	....
2.	Saddler, Harness, Whip Maker	1	....	1	....	....	....
	ORDER 13.						
1.	Shipbuilder	1	7	8	....	....	....
	Shipwright, Ship Carpenter, (Ashore)	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Boat, Barge Builder	....	1	1	....	....	....
2.	Sailmaker	1	2	3	....	....	....
	ORDER 15.						
1.	Tobacco Manufacturer, Tobacconist	....	1	1	1	2	3
	Tobacco, Pipe, Snuff-Box Maker	1	....	1	....	....	....
	ORDER 16.						
1.	Hotel Keeper, Inn Keeper	....	1	1	....	....	....
2.	Malster	....	3	3	....	....	....
	Brewer	....	1	1	....	....	....
3.	Butcher, Meat Salesman	....	4	4	....	....	....
	Poulterer, Game Dealer	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Miller (Flour, Oatmeal, etc.)	....	2	2	....	....	....
	Baker	2	8	10	....	....	....
	Confectioner, Pastrycook	....	....	....	1	1	2
	Grocer, Tea, Coffee, etc., Dealer	....	1	1	....	....	....
	ORDER 17.						
1.	Woolen Cloth Manufacturer	1	1	2	1	4	5
	Wool, Woolen Dyer, Printer	....	1	1	....	....	....

	Woolen Stuff, Wincey, Tartan Manufacturer	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Worsted Manufacturer	....	1	1	1	1	2
2.	Silk, Satin, Silk Velvet Manufacturer.	1	3	4	1	....	1
3.	Cotton Manufacturer	....	1	1	4	6	10
	Cotton, Calico Printer, Dyer, Bleacher	....	2	2	....	1	1
	Flax and Linen Manufacturer, Dealer	....	4	4	....	4	4
	Muslin Embroiderer	....	....	....	....	3	3
4.	Jute Manufacturer	....	2	2	....	1	1
	Rope, Twine, Cord Maker. Dealer	....	1	1	....	1	1
	Sacking, Sack, Bag Maker, Dealer	....	1	1	....	1	1
5.	Weaver (Undefined)	1	4	5	1	4	5
	Dyer, Scourer, Bleacher, Calenderer (Undefined)	....	7	7	....	4	4
	Factory Hand (Textile) (Uudefined)	3	3	6	4	12	16
	Carpet and Rug Manufacturer	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Knitter (Undefined)	....	....	....	....	1	1
	Trimming Maker, Dealer	....	....	....	....	1	1
	Embroiderer	....	....	....	....	2	2
	ORDER 18.						
1.	Woolen Bonnet Maker	....	....	....	1	1	2
	Tailor	17	17	34	1	6	7
	Milliner, Dress Maker, Staymaker	....	....	....	10	66	76
	Shawl Manufacturer	....	1	1	1	3	4
	Shirtmaker, Seamstress	....	....	....	1	14	15
	Hosiery Manufacturer	....	....	....	1	7	8
	Shoe, Bootmaker, Dealer	5	62	67	....	....	....
	Hair Dresser, Wig Maker	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Umbrella, Parasol, Stick Maker, Dealer	....	....	....	2	....	2
	ORDER 19.						
2.	Skinner, Furrier	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Tanner	1	2	3	....	....	....
	Currier	1	3	4	....	....	....
	Portmanteau, Bag, Leather Goods Maker, Dealer	....	3	3	....	....	....
3.	Brush and Broom Maker	....	4	4	....	....	....
	ORDER 20.						
1.	Floor, Cloth, Oil Cloth Manufacturer.	....	2	2	....	....	....
	India Rubber, Gutta Percha, Manufacturer, Dealer	....	....	....	....	1	1
2.	Thatcher	....	1	1	....	....	....
3.	Timber, Wood, Merchant, Dealer	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Sawyer	....	1	1	....	....	....
	Wood Turner	1	3	4	....	....	....
	Box Maker	1	1	2	....	1	1
	Cooper, Hoop Maker, Binder	1	2	3	....	....	....

4.	Paper Manufacturer	....	2	2	....	2	2
	Envelope Maker	....	....	....	....	1	1
	Ticket, Label Writer	....	1	1	....	....	....
	ORDER 21.						
1.	Coal Miner	....	11	11	....	....	....
	Ironstone Miner	....	1	1	....	....	....
2.	Gas Works Service	....	1	1	....	....	....
3.	Stone Quarrier	....	3	3	....	....	....
	Stone Merchant, Cutter, Dresser	1	4	5	....	....	....
	Road Laborer	1	1	2	....	....	....
4.	Glass Manufacturer	....	4	4	1	....	1
	Earthenware, China, Glass Dealer	....	1	1	....	....	....
8.	Iron Manufacturer	1	20	21	....	....	....
	Blacksmith	1	3	4	....	....	....
10.	Tinsmith, Whitesmith, Tin-Worker Tinker	3	1	4	....	....	....
12.	Brass, Bronze Manufacturer, Brazier	....	3	3	....	....	....
	White Metal, Plated Ware Maker, Pewterer	....	1	1	....	....	....
	ORDER 22.						
1.	General Shopkeeper, Dealer	....	....	....	....	1	1
	Hawker, Pedlar, Street Seller	....	3	3	....	3	3
2.	General Laborer	4	63	67	....	6	6
	Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman (not Railway or Marine)	....	2	2	....	....	....
	Artisan, Mechanic (Undefined)	....	3	3	....	....	....
	Factory Laborer (Undefined)	....	4	4	....	....	....
	Machinist, Machine Worker (Undefined)	....	....	....	....	4	4
	ORDER 24.						
1.	Persons returned by Property, Rank, etc., or of no occupation	17	74	91	36	334	370
	ORDER 25.						
1.	Scholars	187	....	187	154	....	154
	Children of No Stated Occupation	157	....	157	124	....	124

IRELAND.

Persons having Stated Occupations.

Occupation or Social Position.	MALES.							FEMALES.						
	Under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.	Under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 40.	40 and under 60.	60 and under 80.	80 and upwards.	Total.
Architect	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Artist	....	1	2	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Baker	....	1	13	5	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Basket Maker	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Blacksmith	....	....	4	6	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Bleacher	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Boatman	....	....	1	1	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Bookbinder	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Boot and Shoemaker	....	16	59	26	3	....	104	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Brass Finisher, Founder	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Bricklayer, Mason	....	....	4	2	3	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Bookfolder	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Brushmaker	....	1	5	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Butcher	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Cab, Car Driver	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Cabinetmaker	....	....	4	4	1	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Caretaker	....	....	3	2	1	....	6	....	....	2	2	....	....	4
Carpenter	....	4	14	7	4	....	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Carpet Manufacturer	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Carver and Gilder	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Charwoman	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	2	7	5	....	14
Coach Maker	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Coal Merchant	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Cook (not Domestic)	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Cooper	....	....	2	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Dairyman, Milkseller	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	3	2	....	....	5
Dealer (undefined)	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Draper	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Engine Driver	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Engraver	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Factory Worker (Wind'r, Reeler, Spin'r, Mill Wr.	....	....	9	3	....	....	12	....	5	12	4	2	....	23
Farmer	....	....	117	67	34	4	222	....	2	46	13	1	....	62
French Polisher	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Fruiterer	....	....	....	....	....	....	.... ..	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Fruit-Stall Keeper	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Furniture Broker	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Gardener	....	1	3	5	3	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Gentleman, Gentlew'm'n	....	....	....	1	3	....	4	....	1	2	4	2	....	9
Glazier, Pa'tr, Pap'r Hr.	....	....	7	2	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Hairdresser, Wigmaker	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Housekeeper	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	27	17	8	....	53
Jeweler, Golds'th, Silv'h	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Laborer	2	30	210	174	71	6	493	....	....	2	4	2	....	8
Laundress	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	15	....	1	....	16
Lithographer	....	....	3	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Machinist	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	2	2	....	....	....	4
Mechanic (undefined)	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Milliner, Dressmaker	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	12	49	28	2	....	92
Miner	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Moulder	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Nailor	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Paper Manufacturer	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Plasterer	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Porter, Messenger	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Printer	....	4	13	....	1	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Quarryman	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Rope, Twine Maker	....	....	2	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Saddler, Harness Maker	....	3	8	2	1	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Sail Maker	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Sculptor	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Seaman	....	....	1	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Seamstress, Shirt Maker	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	7	60	28	12	....	108
Servant	....	4	66	84	37	1	192	....	7	86	109	59	2	263
Ship Carpenter	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Slater, Tiler	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Stonecutter	....	....	2	2	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Tailor, Tailoress	2	14	42	10	2	....	70	....	1	2	1	....	....	4
Teacher, Schoolmistress	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Timber Merchant	....	....	2	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Tin Plate Worker	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Weaver	....	1	15	5	6	....	27	....	1	16	....	1	....	18
Wool Sorter	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2
Unspecified	....	....	106	47	44	3	200	....	....	316	221	92	9	638
Total	5	84	736	478	224	15	1,542	2	40	647	445	187	11	1,332

NOTE:—In the original list for Scotland, there are columns showing the occupations of the blind as well as the deaf and dumb. I have omitted the occupations for which blind only were returned. In the Irish list there are columns showing the deaf children of persons following foregoing occupations; I have also omitted these and the occupations not returned for the deaf.

The Chair: We shall now have a paper presented my M. Gaillard, of the French section.

THE DEAF MUTE IN FRANCE AT WORK.

BY HENRI GAILLARD, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE FRIENDLY ASSOCIATION OF DEAF MUTES OF FRANCE, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE DEAF-MUTES' UNION, EDITOR IN CHIEF OF THE "DEAF MUTES' GAZETTE."

[Translated by Mr. A. G. Draper.]

Gentlemen:

If I come before you to speak of this both humble and lofty question, important chiefly because it concerns the ability to earn daily bread, and hence to live the lives of free men dependent upon themselves alone—it is because I am one of those who live more by manual than by mental labor, and can therefore venture upon the subject with knowledge.

My relations in the world of labor, especially in that where the deaf labor, are certainly more numerous than those which I have in the political, literary and artistic world. Moreover, I have visited all the humble places where poor men suffer, the shops and manufactories where men with opinions toil, and the meetings where they pour out their complaints, alas too often just; I have seen the sad social diseases, the underserved deprivations, and above all I have seen that the deaf mute is in the midst of those troubles and suffers from them.

Therefore more than ever I think that I had good reasons when, at a banquet of the deaf in 1889, I said, approved by unanimous applause, that France is to-day the last country in Europe in the matter of the social life that she offers to the deaf and dumb.

Since then, facts have not given me the least contradiction. The causes of this cruel and lamentable situation are many. There is first the bad organization of the trades workshops in the schools, the defects in the appliances, the neglect in which the young deaf apprentices are often left during their apprenticeship, the mediocrity of the practical instruction given, and the absence of theoretical instruction; and more than all the fewness of the trades taught, trades for the most part less desirable because of the numbers that know them, and that have been invaded by females and by machinery in the shops of the world. There still remains the difficulty of getting employers to

accept deaf workmen, so that they often work at their own homes on account of the prejudices against them.

In general all the deaf in France are capable of working at all the occupations which do not demand hearing. But for that it is necessary that they have requisite qualities—quickness, manual dexterity, power of the arms and of the body, intelligence, attention, knowledge of the language and of book-keeping. And it is necessary that these capacities, latent or revealed, should be trained by the master for the best interests of the pupil. Unhappily this is what seldom happens. In nearly all schools for the deaf there are two, four, sometimes eight shops where the teacher himself, if he knows a little, teaches to the pupils the first principle of an art, its most elementary facts and leaves them to advance alone as well as they can. In other more prominent schools, as for example the National Institution in the rue St. Jacques, the instruction is given by the foremen of the shop, specially appointed for that purpose; and who for the most part, it is necessary to say, even though they are very devoted, do not vary the manner of their process, consisting in doing and doing again the same thing before the pupils, to escape the trouble of giving full explanations which they cannot give by the pure oral method. And, sad statement, these foremen are ignorant or indifferent to all effective progress in their arts, and cannot profit their pupils by the same; who are thus destined, on leaving school to be at a constant disadvantage beside their hearing comrades, unless indeed the young mute ceases to rely upon his apprenticeship and gives more years to retrieving the time wasted by his careless teachers.

We see that in order that the mute should be really worthy of his intellectual regeneration, the work of Michel de l'Epee, and of his social rehabilitation, accomplished by the great French Revolution; it is necessary, that having all the rights and accepting all the duties of free citizens, he should be able to reach a fair place in society, to profit by his own labor and never be classed in the list of the assisted, in the horrid category of the useless and the parasitic.

The deaf mute loves labor, and has a profound dislike of idleness, which weighs him down with *ennui*, and of dissipation which weakens his forces; what he wishes is to enjoy his life. He prefers those callings that are well paid, and he has reason, for he wishes justice. He would have his part in human joys, and as those joys are not accessible save to those who earn much, he wishes a calling that will enable him to be in the number of the privileged ones. Those who are truly solicitious for the happiness of the deaf mute, for his happiness here below, and not for his problematic happiness in a world unknown, have the duty of giving him an occupation that will assure him the realization of his hopes. They also have the duty of aiding the young deaf mute to acquire good manners, which will serve to arm him more surely for the battle of life, and to conquer for himself the right to enter into the felicities of the family. One disinherited by nature ought not also to be deprived of education.

Give them, then, good, well-paid trades with the greatest zeal; in a word, do all you can with their quickened intelligence to lift them out of the realms

of ignorance, by patient efforts. And, in order not to choose blindly, not to impose trades condemned irremedially to degradation by approaching conditions, make your plans after one observation, so that the adult deaf mutes may continue actual workers.

There are few statistics in regard to the deaf mute population of France; it is estimated at 35,000 persons. Those who belong to wealthy families either have no occupation or pursue the fine arts, as painting and sculpture, in which they obtain great and well deserved success.

The deaf mutes who earn the most, who have steady and well-paid trades, are those who have had an apprenticeship outside the schools, among the hearing, either in shops or trade schools; where they have acquired the particular skill of hand necessary to work, and have formed relations with their hearing companions. Those who have had their apprenticeship in the schools, with few exceptions, are far from reaching the superiority of the former, of having the chance of a good trade, and of possessing the energy, habits and knowledge of the rights of the workman, which the former have. Also, the needy count themselves chiefly among the latter. Their incapacity renders them little kept by their employers, or kept on condition that they content themselves with small pay. They pass from shop to shop; are obliged to take, often at an advanced age, some other trade; or to fall into the comradeship of the deaf mute peddlers of manual alphabets and knick-knacks, little walking merchants—brave folks for the most part, very courageous, going about on foot along the great roads of France, and practicing, nominally, one of the more honorable callings. Sometimes, again, a poor trade is carried on by a lot of hearing persons out of other employment, and the master, if he has not a good heart, if he is full of prejudice, will refuse the deaf mute.

One admirable thing to do, which would greatly assist the deaf mute, would be to teach him an artistic calling, which few hearing persons know, which would render him in a way indispensible, find him patrons, and always yield good pay for excellent work. To arrive at this result, instruction in designing, especially industrial designing, ought to hold a prominent place in schools for the deaf. In the last years of study, in the case of those well fitted, they ought to advance step by step with the instruction given by the teacher, even without actual labor in the studio. At the end of his studies, his progress being good in the branch he has chosen, the pupil should take a place in a studio outside his school, or in a professional school of the hearing. It is there, there only, that he will succeed in learning the secrets of his art, make his name known and impress it upon those who may employ him.

The creation of professional schools in schools for the deaf mute is useless in the highest degree. Their suppression would be a great benefit. The Prefect of the Department of the Seine makes every year, inquiry among the young men of 20 to 21 years of age, exempt from military service on account of deafness, in order to find out whether the instruction that has been given them in the schools has profitted them so that they can earn their own living. Now, nearly all the replies show that either these young deaf mutes do not know their trades well, or had need to complete their apprenticeship, or, as is

true of the greater number, were obliged to change and take up an essentially local occupation which supported their own region.

Below is given a list of arts and occupations for which a number of deaf mutes have fitted themselves. The researches that I have made in Paris and in the Departments, permit me to fix the number for each 100 deaf mutes. When one goes over this list and pays attention to the trades taught in the schools he will be quickly convinced that it is the best to take account of the condition of the parents of the deaf mute, of the occupation followed in his neighborhood, and of his tastes and capacities, in order to make of him a good workman in every sense of the word.

Teachers of Deaf Mutes.....3.
Artists, painters.....5.5
Artists, sculptors.....7.5
Modelers.....2.5
Bakers.....1.4
Geometricians 1
Tailors 1
Bookbinders, stitchers.....5.
Glovers.....7.5
Stumpers, ornamental.....5
Opticians 4
Engravers, stone.....1.5
Cutters, stone.....2
Packers .....6.
Curriers 5
Marblers .....1.
Hosiers .....7.
Hosiers, makers of.....1.
Turners, wood.....1.2
Lacemakers.....8
Merchants .....2.
Saddlers 5
Toymen 5
Decorators.....1.
Oilers 5
Military equipments, workers in... .5
Shoeblacks 1
Watermen .....3.
Basketmakers.....7.
Nightwatchmen 5
Lamp makers.....5
Cistern makers.....5
Locksmiths 1.5
Wine makers.....3
Wine sellers.....1.2
Meal sellers.....4.
Enamelers.....1.5
Clothmakers .....7.
Tissuemakers .....7.
Cloth and wool workers.....7.
Sheet iron workers.....7.5
Coopers.....2.5
Butchers.....4
Drivers of beasts.....1.2
Sellers of beasts.....1
Tilemakers 1.5
Glass workers.....4.
Wagon and machine workers or repairers 5
Makers of small wares.....5
Watchmakers.....1
Silverers.....3.
Cooks .....1.
Coppersmiths .....4.
Scourers.....1.
Crockery makers.....3.
Painters on crockery.....5
Spinners.....7.
Founders.....1.5
Chasers.....2.
Rollers.....5.
Gasfitters.....1
Tinners.....5.5
Stampers.....6
Wool sorters.....7.
Wool pressers and driers.....1.5
Morocco workers,.....2.5
Pasteboard makers.....4.
Stationers.....4.
Pressmen.....2.
Cutters, metal.....5.
Cutters, wood.....1.

Millers	3.	Dressers of skins	1.5
Porters	2.5	Bon-bon makers	.2
Laborers	9.9	Pastry makers	1.5
Domestics	3.	Paper makers	4.5
Drivers	.5	Watch and clock makers	5.
Clerks, private	1.5	Wheelwrights	2.5
Clerks, public	.5	Farriers	1.2
Accountants	.2	Shoemakers	9.9
Photographing	3.	Diggers	4.
Jewelry working	2.5	Plumbers	2.
Silversmithing	.3	Compositors	9.9
Gravers on copper	.2	Carpenters	8.
Lithographing	6.	Tanners	3.
Designers, furniture	.2	Brazers	3.
" cloth, flowers	1.5	Button makers	.5
" artistic	.5	Rubber workers	.5
" industrial	.2	Farmers, owners	7.
Sculptors on wood	5.5	Farmers, cultivators	9.9
Furniture makers	6.	Horticulturists	3.
Workers in porcelain	.5	Gardners	9.9
Potters	3.	Forgers, metal	4.
Refiners, textile	1.5	Engine makers	2.
Wooden shoe makers	9.9	Wall painters	6.
Cutters, leather	5.	Hewers	4.
Cutters, cloth	1.5	Distillers	2.
Salt provision workers	1.5	Washers	4.5
Choppers, meat	.4	Gold beaters	.5
Soap makers	1.2	Leather beaters	3.5
Tobacco workers	.1	Butter makers	1.5
Tinters of engravings	3.	Frame makers	2.

Behold now the trades taught in the schools.

Agriculture, Gardening, Printing, Lithographing, Carpentry, Engraving on wood, Shoemaking, Bookbinding and Tailoring.

They are very few. True, and when one reflects that the scholastic population of deaf mutes is about 3,500, he is grieved that a large number should be forced to choose between these occupations, of which the most part are insignificant, do not yield more than will buy a morsel of bread, are subject to frequent financial crises, and destined to disappear sooner or later before machinery and the inferior work done by females and immigrants. Among these trades I will mention printing, wood carving, engraving and to some extent lithographing. Competition brings the inevitable result of lowering wages; the most common trades, employing the most workmen, are most subject to this competition; even if the deaf-mute knows them well he will be exposed to all their fluctuations, frequent changes, and to the impossibility of finding a vacant place among so many available hearing persons out of work. Moreover, a trade like printing is in process of leaving the cities more and

more, and taking its place in the country, where the lower price of land admits the erection of large establishments in which women only, or almost only, are employed; and these places develop wonderfully, taking work from the printing offices of the cities, principally from those of Paris. Hence, when there is a stoppage of work it is often the deaf mute who is dismissed, and you see the inequality of his condition, especially if it is to him at all impossible to leave his native place. Nothing remains for him save to enter one of the little offices which do the small jobs of the city, circulars, cards, announcements, etc.; but there still the applications for employment are more numerous than the vacancies. What is more serious, the deaf mute leaving the shop of his school is ignorant of artistic work, those schools generally carrying to a printer apprentices whom he is glad to get to set up lines,and do nothing else,and for that he pays them the least possible. This using of the deaf-mute apprentices, this disdain of his future, is found also in certain provincial schools.

There are no more than three trades—cultivating, gardening and shoemaking—which should reasonably be taught in all the schools, for those who live in the country. With those trades they will have nothing to fear, so long as they have average intelligence and no bad habits, and are averse to moving about from place to place, as, to their credit, rural deaf mutes usually are.

But for those who live in the cities I will not cease to repeat that it is better not to teach them any trade, but only to put them into shops of manual labor, if the school can support such, as at the National institution at Paris, an arrangement that does the greatest honor to its director, M. Javal. The great advantage of manual labor shops is to give the pupil an agreeable change in the practice of the arts of carpentry, modeling, sculpture, etc., to make them skillful with their limbs, quick in judgment and attention—to develop them in all that goes to make excellent workmen, and lead them to be able to choose finally the trade best suited to them. One or two hours per day ought to be given to these manual exercises without prejudice to instruction in designing which we again insist.

During the whole time the teachers should have all the leisure necessary to plan well the instruction of the pupil, to help him on toward his indentures and his certificate in study. When he obtains it and is able to understand his native language, by speech if able, and by writing if not, it will be about time for him to quit school and be placed at apprenticeship in his own locality, near his parents, but still under the patronage of his school, which should pay the small expense of his apprenticeship and furnish him with his first tools. The amount saved by suppressing the trades school would be available for these new needs.

In the country schools the maintenance of schools of gardening and general cultivating of land, the care of animals and dairying are the only occupations necessary to be taught. Only they should be taught thoroughly, accompanied by short and useful theoretical teaching, and the most usual applications of science to agriculture, as well as the laws affecting agriculture, rents, engagement of workmen, etc. For it ought to be said that many deaf mutes are the sons of proprietors, and if they do not know all about agriculture

they will be disinherited of the happiness of their parents and become simply laborers in the fields.

There are not a few deaf mutes established in business in France—engravers, watch and clock makers, engravers on wood, chemists and farmers. They manage their affairs alone, or with the help of their hearing wives or children, and they do well, but it is not to the schools that they owe this good fortune. To cite all these courageous deaf mutes would be difficult, but I will give a few names: Senns, hose-maker; DeMeserman, nurseryman; Borigeol, spinner; Turc, silk-maker; Koechlin, builder, and an ingenious mechanic; Raoul Cagny, Ludovic de Tessieres, Ph. de Barjean, de Chastellux, Emile Fortin, Jules and Henri Gosme, etc., agricultural proprietors; Victor Thierry and G. Cavmillon, watch and clock makers; Godard-Desmaret, manufacturer; Auguste Colas, designer, etc.

The pay of every able deaf-mute is always equal to that of hearing persons of the same ability; there does not then exist the distinction made by employers between their deaf and hearing workmen, when, if the first are inferior to their companions, or timid, or ignorant of their rights, the employers feel authorized to pay them as little as to them seems good, without regard to their protestations. The deaf mutes who fall most easily into this catalogue of clients of mercy are those who come from the school shops, a fact following upon the other fact, that those schools never fit themselves to the life of the world, never give the ruggedness of spirit necessary in the cotemporary struggle of life.

As to the female deaf mutes, a like inferiority is shown when they leave the schools, where they are members generally of a lay congregation directed by ecclesiastics. There they are taught no trade—they are prepared for the higher life—for the life in heaven rather than for that here below. In certain schools they are indeed taught some occupation, usually the lowest work of women—sewing, repairing, washing, embroidery, a little cooking, but never are they taught so as to make them proficient in these labors, However, in the large towns there are some female deaf mutes following trades and living thereby. Here again we see that these are not the trades taught them at school; the number is as before for each 100:

Compositors	5.	Spinners	2.5
Florists	3.	Corset makers	1.
Seamstresses	9.9	Maid servants	6.5
Dressmakers	.2	Machine tenders	.2
Lace repairers	.4	Armorers' assistants	1.
Piecers	9.9	Perfumers	.4
Household servants	7.	Preserve makers	3.5
Milliners	.1	Shoe stitchers	4.
Bleachers	5.	Bandage makers	1.
Tapestry workers	.2	Feather workers	2.5
Embroiderers	1.4	Fan makers	.5
Laundresses	5.	Reflector makers	.5
Necktie makers	2.5	Wreath makers	3.
Stitchers	3.	Parisian notion makers	6.

The large number of female compositors attracts notice. It was the act of M. M. Firmin-Oidot to begin the practice of putting this excellent trade into their hands. He has founded at Mesnie-sur-l'Estree, department de l'Eure, a small shop lent by the religious orders where twenty-five female deaf mutes learn the art of printing. They can stay as long as they choose. They are paid at least 3 francs per day, from which their daily expenses are deducted, and the remainder is placed in a savings bank to serve them as a fund when they finish their apprenticeship or get married. They often get situations in Paris offices.

A female deaf mute having great knowledge of the business, Mlle. Pauline Sorg, teaches them. This work of M. Firmin-Oidot has attracted notice. The Society of Encouragement of Benefaction awarded him, in 1892, the d'Aboville prize, of the value of 3,000 francs, instituted in honor of those manufacturers who concern themselves in assisting, by teaching them how to labor, infirm persons, or those not supposed to be incapable of all elevation. It was no doubt merited; but what M. Firmin-Oidot has done the schools also do, with less zeal, perhaps, and with a less valuable stock of tools, but with the same intention of making good workmen.

There should be, also, in order to help deaf mutes find some employment, a point where they may meet for that purpose. If the societies for the employment, education and assistance swarm, there is still for the deaf mute a deplorable lack of them. The schools themselves, at least the official schools, neglect to place their students outside. When the deaf mute has finished his course of study, a term of seven or eight years, the schools consider their work done, which is truly cruel and might well make one desire the complete suppression of schools for deaf mutes, in order to leave them in the exquisite happiness of ignorance, for where is the good of giving them instruction and education if, sooner or later, through social indifference to them, that instruction and education serve only to show them that their condition will remain inferior? that all their efforts as well as those of the teachers, are unproductive?—that they are the most irremediably condemned men in the Universe?

The great men in letters, art, politics, science and industry, who in France interest themselves in the good cause of deaf mutes are legion; they could associate themselves with some of the ablest of the deaf mutes, and the foundation of an employment society for the deaf would be laid. While the hearing promote their influence and desires, the deaf mutes could look out for and recommend those of their number having need of employment. At need this society could put itself in relation to the labor market of its locality, with other societies of laborers, and with bureaus of municipal works. It could even consist of a committee having functions with the school, and composed of some leading persons of the place.

The government ought also, more than private persons, to aid in the elevation of the deaf mutes through their labor, by opening to them largely the doors of establishments under its control. It is truly surprising that the government printing office at Paris has up to this day received no more than a score of deaf mutes, of whom three are now there. It is also truly regretable that

the City of Paris is obstinately opposed to deaf mutes when they ask for employment suited to their capacities. Happily, I have hopes that at Paris this ostracisim will soon cease, for the deaf mutes have resolute defenders in the municipal councils of the glorious city; among those who dessie that the deaf mute profit like his hearing companion by steady and fairly paid labor, are, MM. Faillet, Blondel, Weber, Muzet, Thuvillier, Petrot, etc.

Apropos to the entrance of deaf mutes into the public offices, I am astonished that no account has been taken of a proposition of M. Eugene Pereire, a worthy decendant of the illustrious Rodriguez Pereire, one of the earliest instructors of deaf mutes. M. Eugene Pereire founded a school for the deaf at Paris and is president of the consulting commission of the National Institution. He suggested at a meeting of the Commission a step which all intelligent deaf mutes would rejoice at, namely, the formation of a special class to teach them bookkeeping, registry, commercial correspondence, the care of manuscripts—all that would fit them to enter the public offices. It is sad to see certain deaf mutes endowed with great abilities obliged to take up with manual occupation in which they seldom prosper, and where, in consequence, they vegetate forever, while, if they had the chance of doing broader work, they would reach a rank worthy of their great attainments.

In concluding, gentlemen, this study, already very long, and yet superficial and necessarily incomplete, I have the duty to say that for a question so very important and difficult there are yet no more than three resolutions to place before the Congress. They are:

The delegates of the deaf mutes of the principal civilized nations, assembled in Congress at Chicago in July, 1893, consider that, in order to know the best trades to enable deaf mutes to live the lives of freemen, it is necessary to be acquainted with those trades oneself and to know those who practice them; and considering that the deaf mutes themselves are better fitted than any one else to offer profitable suggestions in this direction, they do, therefore, pray,

First, that as to all questions concerning the careers, professions and trades suited to the deaf mutes, there should be appointed by the proper authority in each nation, a commission composed of equal numbers of deaf mutes and hearing persons possessing the necessary qualifications.

Second, that the state and the municipalities give full access to their offices and establishments to deaf mutes endowed with the capacities needed therein;

Third, that societies to assist deaf mutes in obtaining work be established in all localities where the need of them may be felt. HENRI GAILLARD.

The Chair: The German Section will now present a paper on the same subject by Mr. Watzulik.

THE DEAF MUTE AT WORK IN GERMANY.

A. M. WATZULIK, ALTENBURG, S. A.

(Translated by Mr. G. W. Veditz).

Mention the different trades, professions and arts to which the deaf of your country are known to devote themselves.

1. Typesetting.
2. Lithrography.
3. Wood engraving.
4. Painting.
5. Sculpture.
6. Engraving.
7. Photography.
8. Mechanics.
9. Draughting.
10. Bookbinding.
11. Tailoring.
12. Shoemaking.
13. Cabinet making.
14. Saddlery.
15. Official.
16. Day labor.
17. Cigarmaking.
18. Factory hands.
19. Seamstresses.
20. Servant girls, etc.

Which trades, arts or professions are most popular or suitable for the deaf of your country? (This may be ascertained if the number employed in each is given, or failing this, state from your own observation.)

1. Painting.
2. Lithographing.
3. Wood engraving.
4. Drawing.
5 Engraving.
6. Sculpture.
7. Goldsmithing.

Where do they learn their trades? In school or out?

Out of schools like hearing apprentices. In some schools there is, however, a course in handicraft to which capable pupils only are admitted.

Do they often leave one trade for another? What circumstances in this connection are specially noteworthy?

No.

What occupations are taught the deaf in your schools?

Pruning, cabinetmaking, shoemaking, drawing.

Are they well taught?

Yes.

What occupations should be taught?

Painting, drawing, sculpture, pedagogy.

How do the trades taught in your schools compare with the number of pupils? (This will be difficult to ascertain unless you have abundant statistical material at command. You might be able to form an approximately correct estimate by inquiry in your own immediate neighborhood.)

In the schools where handicraft is taught, there are annually on an average

ten pupils who leave school apparently prepared for practical life. The number of skilled deaf mutes depends on the number of pupils in the schools. In most schools manual instruction is given by only one teacher. Many schools have no such arrangements, so that the pupils might as well be expected to go out into the world altogether unable to support themselves. As I have no statistics I presume that the statements above are only approximately correct.

The Chair: We now proceed to "The Deaf as Teachers." M. Joaquin Ligot, of France, was to open the discussion, and in his absence his paper will be read by his colleague, M. Chazal.

THE DEAF AS TEACHERS AND TEACHING AS A PROFESSION FOR THE DEAF.

BY JOAQUIN LIGOT, ILLE-ET-VILAINE, FRANCE.

[Translated by Mr. D. W. George.]

Gentlemen and Dear Brothers:

Chosen to address the great Congress at Chicago, composed of the most illustrious deaf mutes assembled from all parts of the globe,I would have declined this perilous honor if I had consulted my meagre ability alone. But, since the ruling impulse of my life has been to assist my brothers in misfortune, and remembering that the word "impossible" has no place in the French language, I venture to enter the lists. I shall count myself truly fortunate if I am not found too unequal to the task! On the other hand the subject on which I am asked to speak is sufficiently familiar to me, since the best years of my life have been passed in teaching the deaf.

I see no reason why deaf teachers should be barred out. On the contrary there is everything to be said in their favor. I shall state some of the reasons in their behalf. I think with Abbe Rieffel, one of our best friends and one of the hearing persons who knows us best, that it is a pity that the deaf are no longer employed as teachers in our schools.

In the first place the presence of deaf teachers is a powerful stimulus to the pupils. They are, so to speak, permanent and eloquent examples which the children study to imitate. Some one whose name I do not recall, once stood contemplating the picture of a great painter, when all at once he felt himself lighted up by the sacred fire—the desire to render himself illustrious with the palette, and he exclaimed with enthusiasm; "And I also, I shall be a painter." In fact, he did become a celebrated painter! The sight of a deaf teacher produces the same impression upon the pupils. "Since," say they, "my teacher has succeeded by his labor in qualifying himself for a career so honorable and respectable, why should not I also succeed as well? Oh! Yes, I also, I shall be a teacher." After all it is well, it is perfeclty just to hold out the profession as an inducement for the most meritorious of their pupils. The success of the schools would be enhanced thereby.

I do not seek to detract from the merits of the hearing teachers. I have known some excellent ones among them, whose devotion was equalled by their skill. But it is certain that the deaf teachers are more assiduous with their pupils, preferring their company to all other diversions, and that they are more zealous, having the welfare of their young brothers more at heart. They manifest a more fraternal interest in them than even their own brethren of no matter what congregation.

Then, as God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, so they know how more intelligently to place themselves at the door of the understanding of their pupils. With what a delicate hand do they know how to free it from darkness and let the light shine down upon it! How wisely do they grade their lessons! With what care do they remove from the pathway of their pupils every stone of stumbling, every difficulty. They model themselves, so to speak, after the mother, who, to accustom the little child to walk by himself, lets him go for a moment, steps back a few paces and then with out-stretched arms coaxes him to rejoin her. The baby, embarassed and hesitating at first, ventures at last to toddle forward and throw himself into his mother's arms!

Here is one instance of this among a thousand. Sometimes some hearing teachers of no mean ability, seeing my lessons written on the blackboard to be explained, found them so luminous in simplicity and clearness, they were, to use their own expression, so dainty, that they asked me to lend them my copy books, with permission to copy from them. Is not this an involuntary confession that they were less skillful than the deaf teachers? At least, it is an implicit admission that deaf teachers are not to be sneered at.

In a word, in the fulfillment of their humble and laborious mission the deaf teachers make little noise and do much good. Are the hearing teachers entitled to a compliment of this kind? Every one knows the answer to this.

Gentlemen and dear brothers, if I were to give the names of the most widely known deaf teachers, and who are the most distinguished for the service they have rendered to the cause of education of the deaf, through their literary labors, what a brilliant galaxy would present itself before our eyes! Why not do so? Ah! yes, that we may have some of them, I shall be brief.

First here is Etienne de Fay, according to all accounts a remarkable deaf person, mathematician, scholar, architect, painter! He started a class of deaf pupils at Amiens. Although he was a predecessor ot Abbe de l'Epee by several years, he taught by the same means, by signs. And his successes attracted enough attention to raise up the two famous Rodrigues Pereire.

Here, again, is Massieu, the most brilliant pupil of Abbe Sicard, so well known by his ingenious reply to questions; it is he who so aptly defined gratitude as the memory of the heart. He also devoted himself with energy to the education of the deaf. For them he founded the little school at Lille and that at Arras. He made his mark as teacher with courage. Learn from him how much more painful were the efforts of the first pioneers.

Laurent Clerc, another pupil of Abbe Sicard, stands as the rival of Massieu in the temple of fame. It is for you, gentlemen and dear brothers of the United States, to sound his praises; since at great risk and peril, he went forth to plant the method of Abbe de l'Epee in your beautiful country. He belongs more to you than to us, as he consecrated his life to you, and his ashes are resting in your midst. But, what am I saying? His eulogy is already pronounced. The sweat of his brow has not fallen upon an ungrateful soil. The numerous schools for the deaf that have arisen throughout the length and breadth of your vast country, from which brilliant scholars unceasingly go forth; the courageons and intelligent initiative which you have taken in open-

ing this magnificent congress in Chicago, tells me enough. This is the most glorious eulogy of Clerc; you are his crown, a brighter crown than that which adorns the brow of the triumphant warrior.

Next come Allibert, Lenois, Chambellan, Pelissier, our national poet, Torenter, director and founder of the institution at Lyons. High above these five incomparable teachers of whom we are always justly proud, shines the name of Berthier, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, the first deaf person to receive this decoration, certainly the most remarkable deaf person who has appeared since the time of Abbe de l'Epee. He was as remarkable for his vast erudition as for his classic diction, for his skill as a teacher and for his devotion to the deaf. Who does not know his beautiful biography ot Abbe de l'Epee? To him is due the establishment of the *Societe Universelle d' Assistance* for the deaf, now called *Association Amicale*, of which the general secretary is my distinguished friend Henri Gaillard.

These six athletes by their valuable practical treatises on the education of the deaf carried the method of Abbe de l'Epee to its zenith of glory. With their trained hands they fashioned several generations of cultured minds more or less distinguished, all able to make their own way through he affairs of life.

After these, whom I willingly would call the giants of the profession, rivaling whom it were much the best to follow the glorious pathway which they trod, appear Dusuzeau, Bachelor of Science; Theobald, Publicist, in Paris; Richardin and Miss Ackerman, at Nancy; Benjamin, worthy colaborer of Forestier, at Lyons; Doward, at Marseille; Balestie at Rodez; Simon at Roen; Cheroude at Caen, and many others whom I am sorry not to know. All were laboring with energy under the mantle of Abbe de l'Epee, when the pure oral system stepped in to so rudely cut short their honorable career. Gentlemen and dear brothers, I have already stated it in the *Gazette des Sourdes-Muets*; allow me to repeat it here, that these people have acted towards them just like bandits, carbine in hand, demanding your money or your life. They have said to them: "Get out of the way, or I will put you out; the sign method is a poor old woman, all used up; she has had her day. Ours will leave her far in the rear; you have nothing more to do here." How unscrupulous, how unparalleled! Nothing has stopped them—these bandits—neither the great number of deaf teachers who have been successful during the last one hundred years, nor the zeal and devotion of which they have given proof in their positions, nor even the incalculable good that they have done.

But here are twenty years during which the pure oral system has been in existence; has it produced any better results than the sign method? By no means; the education of the deaf is more harassed with difficulties than ever, and it has taken a step backward; that procession of incomparable deaf scholars seems to have come to a close. In our turn we have a right to say to these knaves: "You have fooled us and everybody else in promising us wonders, you have not kept your promises, there is no common-sense in your method, begone! Let the combined method come back to our schools with our beloved and zealous deaf teachers."

If we have always had admirable deaf teachers using the method of Abbe de l'Epee, deaf teachers have not been wanting who have displayed an ability to teach by the means of speech alone; such as, for instance, Dubois and his best pupil, Louis Capon, Officer of the Academy. This latter founded an establishment at Elbeuf, his native town, with the aid of his wife and daughter. He uses with advantage the method of his teacher, the oral method. All the citizens of Elbeuf speak of his work in terms of highest praise.

I would reproach myself, if I were to pass by in silence, Miss Laronny, a lady deaf from birth, of unusual intelligence and scholarship. Without means she undertook to found a school at Oleron (lower Byrnees) and she succeeded. To be equal to her post, although no longer young, she undertook to teach her pupils to speak and she succeeded in that too. Now a score of children of both sexes press under her motherly wings and fare well. I say *motherly*, I do not withdraw this word. She is a real mother to her children. Oh, with what tender care does she surround them! What zeal does she not put forth to instruct them. Her institution is visibly prosperous and this is no more than right. All the people of the place praise it in the highest degree.

And to declare, after all this, deaf persons incapable of teaching, what monstrosity! What ingratitude! Have the hearing and the speaking a monopoly of all devotion to duty and of all capability?

Gentlemen and dear brothers, I have too long held your indulgent attention. I will conclude in laying down my resolutions which, if you find right, you will do well to adopt.

We, deaf mutes of all nations, of all tongues, assembled in Congress in Chicago to the number of 400.

WHEREAS, The presence of deaf teachers is a powerful stimulus to the pupils;

WHEREAS, Deaf teachers have been successful since the time of Abbe de l'Epee, have all acquitted themselves with the greatest credit in their career, and they are qualified to do as much good, if not more, than the hearing and speaking;

WHEREAS, The pure oral method has not furnished the results which were expected, and it is less adapted than the other method to develop in the pupil the individual initiative which puts them in condition to gain for themselves a social position;

Resolved, That the combined method should be again substituted for the pure oral method, and that the deaf be again employed as teachers in the schools.

The Chair: These resolutions will be attended to later. The American side of this subject will now be presented by Mr. McGregor, in signs, and read orally by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet.

DEAF TEACHERS.

BY ROBERT P. M'GREGOR, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

From the very inception of deaf-mute education in this country, the peculiar fitness of the deaf for the position of teachers has been recognized.

The first deaf teacher of the dumb in America was Laurent Clerc, a Frenchman brought over by the Rev. Thos. H. Gallaudet, the founder of the first school for the deaf, as an assistant. Mr. Clerc enjoys the unique distinction of being the only deaf mute ever imported under contract to instruct the deaf. In these days he would be excluded by the "contract-labor law," but happily we have no need now to import such teachers, as we are able to supply the world with the best educated and most accomplished deaf teachers to be found anywhere.

Indeed, there are some who think we enjoy an elegant superfluity of deaf teachers, and that it is about time to get rid of them as fast as possible. There are even persons claiming to be friends of the deaf who look askance at the deaf teacher, and regard him as the stumbling block in the way of the advancement of the deaf (of themselves, most likely) in these days!

The pioneer deaf teachers were not very well educated, although some of them were men of great natural abilities and force of character. This was owing to the limited time allowed them in which to finish their education—three, five and seven years being the limit—and to the idea then prevailing, now fortunately dispelled, that the deaf could advance only so far and no farther.

The standard of deaf-mute education then was very low, but the deaf teachers were usually far above the average of their class, and although they could not, except in very rare and exceptional cases, compare favorably in intellectual training with the average hearing teacher, their ability to do good work in certain grades was acknowledged; but they were paid only about half the salaries accorded the hearing teachers.

In those early days great care was taken to employ only men (hearing) of great intellectual or literary attainments in the work of educating the deaf; the theory holding that it required great learning, much acumen and almost phenomenal philosophical insight to penetrate the hidden recesses of the deaf-mute mind, and drag it forth into the light; hence the deaf teacher was used only in a sort of menial capacity to smooth the road for the "Professor" and perform the rougher part of the work.

The hearing and the deaf teacher occupied about the same relative position as the plumber and his helper, and enjoyed about the same relative pay. You may, however, have observed that very often the "helper" does all the work, while the plumber does all the looking on and takes the credit if the job is a good one, but throws all the blame upon the helper if it is bad.

Within the last twenty-five or thirty years, while the average hearing teacher has not advanced any in intellectual attainments (indeed, it would be difficult to do so) over his compeers of the first period of our history, the deaf teacher has been making steady strides forward and upward, until to-day he stands on a *perfect level* with his hearing contemporaries in literary and scientific attainments.

In 1853, at the Third Convention of the Instructors of the Deaf of the U. S., held at Columbus, Ohio, in discussing the vexed question of salaries, Dr. I. L. Puet, of New York, gave expression to the following:

"So soon as the education of the deaf could be carried to such a degree of perfection that they could perform the same services as instructors as their hearing and speaking colleagues, and be equally safe guides in the acquisition of idiomatic English, all disparity in salaries would cease to exist."

That was forty years ago.

To-day, and for many a long day, that "degree of perfection" has been reached. Has the prediction in regard to salaries been verified?

Except as to two or three schools in our broad land, I am compelled to answer, no!

Now the contention is not that the "degree of perfection" lies in the way, but the "law of supply and demand!"

Then the idea of a deaf teacher carrying a class beyond the third or fourth year was ridiculed. Now we see the deaf teacher in many of our schools occupying the very highest positions, and putting the finishing touches to an education that was formerly thought to be far beyond his own reach.

But salaries remain proportionately the same.

The "helper" has become a master plumber, but his wages are still those of a "helper."

The editors of nearly all our institution papers are deaf teachers, and if you will look over the volumes of the histories of the institutions of this country, recently issued by the Volta Bureau, you will discover that a great many of them have the names of deaf teachers attached to them as their authors and compilers; and, furthermore, you will discover that they compare favorably with those written by hearing teachers or superintendents. In fact, you will not be able to distinguish which were written by the hearing if you are not acquainted with the names of the authors.

Formerly the deaf teacher was not considered competent to expound the Scriptures or to "lecture" to the pupils, and that was given as one reason why he should not receive the same salary as the hearing teacher. Now he is expected to and does perform his full share, and often more too, of such work. Yet he does not get his full share of the salary!

With increased erudition, intellectual ability and capacity for superior work, has there come increased appreciation of the deaf teacher?

To a certain extent, yes; for that is all that has prevented his total extinction, but not to the extent that we wish or have a right to expect.

At present, in order to hold his own, the deaf teacher must be not only the equal of his hearing contemporary in mental training, tact, skill, morals, versa-

tility and physical adaptation to the work, but also, in some of these qualities, his *superior*, in order to overcome the supposed handicap of his deafness.

This is not right, to be sure, and it is a blot upon the profession for which we are not responsible, but there are a great many things in this world which are not just right. The deaf teacher must take things as he finds them, and do the best he can to meet the unjust conditions imposed upon him.

In 1857 there were 115 teachers of the deaf in this country, 47 or 40.1 per cent. of whom were deaf. In 1870 the proportion was the same, but in 1880 it had fallen to 31.1 per cent.* At present there are 706 teachers, 166 or 23.5 per cent. of whom are deaf.

Thus we are confronted with the fact that while the deaf teacher has been steadily advancing upward, the demand for his services has as steadily been lowering in an inverse ratio.

The Oralist, whose particular antipathy is the deaf teacher, will, no doubt, rub his hands in glee at this favorable showing for his side, but I have no hesitation in saying that it will be a sad day for the deaf of America and the world at large when the deaf teacher is entirely eliminated as a factor in the education of the deaf, for that end will only be reached when the blessed system that has elevated the deaf of this country to their present exalted standard has been swept from existence by the pure oral method, which is responsible for the low intellectual condition of the deaf of Germany, Austria and Italy, and which is fast dragging them down to a similar condition in France.

Let us most earnestly pray God that this consummation may be forever deferred.

It is my deliberate opinion, and the opinion of 99-100 of the educated deaf, that no greater calamity can befall future generations of the deaf of this country than that the pure oral method should supersede or displace the combined system. I say this although I am what is called a semi-mute, and do not underrate the vulue of speech for the deaf. I speak not for myself alone, but for the great majority of the deaf, both from experience and observation.

It is the unanimous opinion of all the deaf whom I have interviewed upon the subject, and I have questioned hundreds of them, that they have derived more real benefit from the instructions of their deaf teachers than from those of their hearing ones.

There be those who will say that this does not prove anything; that the deaf are no judges of what is good for them, thereby stultifying their own work; but if the deaf cannot judge, who can?

It may be truthfully said that there are none who have the true interests of the deaf more at heart than the deaf teacher himself, and the reason why he can and does do better work is his thorough knowledge of deaf children, his own experience in overcoming the difficulties that all deaf children have to encounter, his sympathy with them and his patience, inborn from his own experience.

The hearing teacher is as necessary in a school for the deaf as the deaf teacher. The one has some advantages that the other does not possess, and the other is graced with advantages that counterbalance his defects. The one

is the complement of the other, and no school for the deaf is complete in its equipment that is supplied with only one or the other.

Each should receive the same recognition, be accorded the same honor, and be paid the same salary for work in the same grade.

The Chair: According to the programme, Mr. W. L. Hill, of Massachusets, is now in order, but as he is not present and has sent no paper, we shall pass on to the consideration of "Business Opportunities Open to the Deaf," on which Mr. Palmer will discuss in signs, and Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, of New York, will read orally.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES OPEN TO THE DEAF.

BY L. A. PALMER, NASHVILLE, TENN.

We may know what business opportunities are open to the deaf by ascertaining their present occupations and degree of success. Inadequate as my effort was to arrive at the full truth, my investigation discloses an encouraging view of the capability of deaf persons in the following business occupations:

Abstractor of Titles.
Apiary.
Advertising agent: newspaper, pamphlet, etc.
Bindery.
Bookkeeper or accountant.
Cashier: bank, store, etc.
Clerks: bank, railroad, government, life insurance, store, etc.
Cigar manufacturer and proprietor.
Collector.
Commercial travelers: in some lines.
Coal dealer.
Contractor: building, etc.
Corporation secretary or treasurer.
Creamery.
County and political offices: register of deeds, postmaster, etc.
Electrotyper (proprietor).
Farmer.
Fire insurance agent.
Florist.
Fruit raiser or grove proprietor.
Hotel proprietor or manager.
Inventor or patentee.
Iron and steel dealer.
Laundry.
Life insurance agent.
Livery stable.
Loan speculator or negotiator.
Lumber dealer and contractor.
Manager of newspaper.
Manufacturers: many kinds.
Mercantile business: some branches.
Mills: flour, saw, planing, etc.
Newsdealer.
Photographer.
Publisher: book, newspaper, job.
Poultry.
Real-estate dealer.
Restaurant proprietor.
Steamboat captain.
Stock raiser or ranchman.
Subscription book publisher or agent.
Traveling penman.
Undertaker (assistant).

In nearly all the above kinds of business, the success of deaf persons have been manifested as an earnest of their ability. Deaf persons have plain sailing in many lines. If they have uphill work in certain avocations on account of their deafness, their firmness and capability often achieve success. "Of suffrance comes ease." I did not have time to investigate some business openings for the deaf. But the occupations in the above list are of such variety that it is plain that deaf persons can engage in almost any kind of business in spite of their deafness. If only a few deaf persons have pursued certain occupations, it is because the deaf mute class forms a very small part of the populace.

Others have been asked to read papers on trades and professions, but in this connection it may be said that, as shown in the above list of occupations,

many deaf persons having been apprenticed in industrial training, are in business for themselves in the respective trades they learned. Also, many deaf persons, though not in strictly business occupatious, have shown large business capacity in their professions, such as lawyers, principals of deaf and dumb schools, etc.

If deafness is a disadvantage, it is not an insuperable obstacle in the path of success. Coupled with it, the decision to accomplish something is often made, especially when a deaf person is compelled to make a living, or becomes aroused with an ambition to be a peer of anybody. Some one has truly said,"So few men are earnest that earnestness is their mark of distinction." As the great mass of people are not generally strenuous, deaf people ought, by energy, to make considerable headway among them. If time did not forbid I would gladly refer to the successful careers of some notable deaf persons, who have been in business occupations of a very high character, such as county registers (one in a populous city), a steamboat captain for thirty years on the Mississippi, bank cashiers, real estate dealers, several corporation secretaries and treasurers, etc.

A greater number of deaf men are engaged in farming than in any other kind of employment; naturally so, because the agricultural class of people—the "bone and sinew"—forms a majority of a nation's population. In this calling deaf men are more on an even footing with hearing men than in any other. This is fortunate for them, considering the good returns of farm work and the cheap living. Vegetable or fruit raising, poultry, apiary, or anything incident to a country home, often pays a diligent deaf person handsomely. It appears that many deaf persons are steady and content on their farms. As a rule, deaf persons should work on their father's farms which they may subsequently possess, instead of going to towns. Many deaf young men fail to get employment in the trades they have learned. Then they may well try their hands at farming, where cheap labor and cheap living harmonize. Certain owners of fine truck farms, vineyards, orange groves, etc., are deaf people.

Among first-class bookkeepers may be found a few deaf persons. The surprise is that there are not more of them. Perhaps many deaf persons think they cannot take a course at a business school where hearing pupils are taught. In this they are mistaken. A few educated deaf persons have graduated easily from a hearing business school, and others doubtless can do so. Or, they can get and study by themselves, books on the science of accounts, commercial paper and its ethics, business forms and law, commercial calculations, etc. Single entry bookkeeping will be sufficient for keeping a few personal and cash accounts, but the theory and practice of double entry ought to be well understood in those kinds of business which involve extended and complicated transactions. A bookkeeper has good opportunities of advancement in business if he is on the lookout. He may finally become a head bookkeeper, cashier, manager, commercial traveler, or an interested partner, etc. Also, a knowledge of bookkeeping will enable anybody to keep an accurate account of his income and out go, and often makes him successful, or saves him loss, in any business undertaking. Every person engaging in business should possess

such knowledge so that he can keep books or verify the work of any bookkeeper he employs. It is true deaf persons cannot fill some bookkeeper's positions, but hearing is not absolutely required in many such positions. If they are good penmen, they will likely get a chance to become bookkeepers. Bookkeeping is the key to experience in almost any kind of business.

A few deaf men have been commercial travelers or drummers. Some of them seem to have met with good success. Many deaf persons are successful book agents in their travels. Deaf drummers may pursue nearly the same method in canvassing as deaf book agents do; so it seems they can succeed as well in some cases. Of course a high grade of intelligence is required for this occupation, but in these days many deaf persons are as intelligent as hearing drummers. Some of them can speak and write quite well, or use printed circulars and ready-written sheets which jobbers or retailers can read, and these will often do as much good as any amount of "talk." Perhaps it may be best for deaf persons to sell but one article like many hearing drummers, instead of a full line of goods.

One or two deaf men, to my knowledge, have done well as newspaper advertising agents. One may begin soliciting advertisements on commission for a weekly paper, and as he makes business acquaintances in person or through correspondence, he will likely get good pay. Many hearing persons have become managers or proprietors of newspapers by being first advertising agents. This applies also to deaf persons, as my experience confirms.

A few bright deaf persons have been in the fire and life insurance business, and met reasonable success. Perhaps too much argument is sometimes required in life insurance for deaf solicitors to do much good, but pluck has told happily in some cases. Two or more deaf persons get on very well in fire iasurance. One of them says that the best way for an intelligent deaf person who wishes to enter that field is to go into some large agency as a clerk, learn the business, and then if he is in love with it, have a hearing and speaking partner; if he can do so, buy out a party having a good run of business, etc.

Deaf persons are naturally thinkers; the reason is simply deafness. Then it is no wonder that many of them have made curious and useful inventions. Some have become patentees. It is said that the sale of a patent car-coupler is bringing one of them a good sum. Some deaf persons are now studying electricity as a specialty, and, it is hoped, will reap something by their inventions in that boundless domain of discovery. It is said that the greatest inventor of the day is benefited by his partial deafness.

Deaf persons have been engaged in manufacturing and mercantile business. There is much risk in these kinds of business. Of course, the utmost care is required to prevent failure, but as some instances show, deaf persons who thoroughly understand business principles and apply them in those directions, have as much reason for success as almost anybody.

Comment cannot now be made on other occupations in the above list. Farming has just been spoken of, because it is the best and easiest occupation for a great many deaf bread-winners. A few other occupations have been mentioned at length, because it seems rather unusual for deaf persons to be

engaged in them. Still a few other occupations in the list are seemingly impossible to deaf people, but as proved by known instances, success is possible to them in almost any occupation mentioned. The best way for a deaf person to succeed is to be as much as possible like hearing people. Their successful methods ought to be imitated closely. Also, original ideas should be conceived which, at a stage of experiment, seem to promise good when fully carried out

A few words may be said as to the choice of a business occupation. "Our wishes are presentiments of our capacities;" this is sometimes a good guide in selecting an avocation. A deaf person should certainly study different occupations in order to find out his aptitude. He will often find it well to take advice with business men, both deaf and hearing, as to his business capacity and prospect of success in the different kinds of business pursued by them. Everybody knows more than anybody. It has sometimes proved beneficial to a deaf man to be associated with his father or relative in the conduct of his business. In cases of this kind an excellent opportunity to be master of a bustness is afforded by the kindness of kin. Sometimes a deaf person cannot fix upon any occupation. The proclivity of a man is not always manifest until he has tried something. The suggestion contained in the oft-said words, "I will do anything, I will try anything," may be well taken by those who will take subordinate positions before entering any particular business. If but low wages can be had at first, it should not discourage any one that intends to work. Such a one can expect better pay with experience according as his merit produces a good effect. The training given in successive promotion from a low to a high position will likely be helpful to anybody when he embarks in some calling of his choice. Often circumstances alone lead one into a particular line of business. A deaf person should study his situation with all the light he can get and decide accordingly.

The importance of adhering to the occupation which one has deliberately chosen cannot be gainsaid. "Stick to it and win." If a deaf person does not lose money, he ought not to make a change in business from mere discouragement or a dislike of his occupation. A fair trial should be made before any change. "A rolling stone gathers no moss." However, one may err egregiously in the choice of his calling and be compelled to abandon it, and choose anew as a necessity. Besides one's own reason, the best counsel should be taken from sensible friends before making any change in calling.

It is not the province of this paper to give maxims as rules of success in life. Pointers as to thrift, industry, etc., may be obtained from "Self Help," "The Successful Merchant," and other books. But the peculiar condition of the deaf suggests several things which will now be briefly said, showing how a deaf person may be fitted out in a business career. (1) Good school or college education is more important to deaf than hearing persons, as an aid to their business training. (2) In business deaf persons ought to overcome their peculiar shyness and use their endeavor. (3) Deaf persons should appreciate the commercial value of cordiality, which often covers any lack of ease in their communication with the hearing, and which, also often precludes any thought of their deafness as an element of pity. (4) A reputation for integrity, the

foundation of all legitimate business success, is peerless to deaf persons, as by their inability or difficulty in speech, they sometimes fail to explain away strange or shadowy acts. (5) Deaf persons often must work harder and more patiently than hearing persons in the same business.

It is always necessary for a deaf person to set out with capital. Some one says, "Some succeed by great talent, some by high connections, some by miracle, but the majority by commencing without a shilling." The greater number of failures is not among men of limited means, but among men of limited knowledge. Any one who would be conversant with any kind of business must climb from the foot to the top of the ladder. In nearly all cases large capital is only needed in a business which has grown in its volume. Deaf persons should always gain experience by being in the employ of others. If they have no money to invest, they can remember that many who have capital to back enterprises are ready to appreciate merit and join experienced men.

As to the hard times prevailing in this and other countries, it is true that more than a bare living can hardly be made now in many lines of business. Of course, any investment of money should in these days be made only after consideration of all conditions in the question of success, or perhaps none should be made until the financial stringency is relieved. "There is small choice between rotten apples."

The ability of speaking well, which some "semi-mutes" possess, no doubt helps them in business. About fifty per cent. of the educated deaf cannot speak at all. But it may be said that to communicate well in any other way, i. e., by pencil and tablet or the manual alphabet, is better than to speak poorly. In fact, education often makes good the inability or imperfection in speech, and this is attested by some well known instances of "congenial mutes," who by energy have achieved complete success in high avocations.

It is easy to understand that well educated deaf persons enjoy being independent in business. On account of their deafness, they are glad to be free from any uneasiness which, if in subordinate positions, they would feel about their work being satisfactory to employers. Many deaf persons who have learned trades may well branch out for themselxes in business. Some of them may possibly succeed, for the reasons given above, and then they are as free as the American flag. If they fail, they have their trades to fall back upon. It may be said that deaf business men, who are independent, correct more misconceptions of the public about the deaf, than those deaf in almost any other walk of life. "Business makes men." Owen Feltham says: "That man is but the lower part of the world that is not brought up to business and its affairs."

By state and national aid in the way of education, the natural talent of deaf persons has become apparent in trades, professions and business. May the public ever appreciate the true worth of the deaf mute class, and encourage its progress in the path of happiness and prosperity.

Mr. George: I shall now invite Mr. Hodgeson to take the chair for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Hodgeson (taking the chair): I appreciate the honor of presiding over such a representative body of the educated deaf assembled together from all parts of the civilized world. I am sure the meetings of the Congress of the Deaf will exert a strong influence upon matters relating to the education of the deaf, and feel confident that no body of men could be more capable of discussing educational topics than that assembled here today. The opinions of the deaf had for many years been ignored, and on certain occasions their capability to form an opinion on the merits of educational methods had been openly denied. But the papers read at this congress were destined to be read the world over, and on the wisdom of an unprejudiced public the deaf can confidently rely. We shall now proceed to business. The concluding paper on the Industrial and Professional topic will be presented by its auther, whom I will now introduce in the person of Mr. Gaillard.

A REVIEW OF THE CONTEMPORARY DEAF MUTE WORLD--CONSEQUENCES WHICH FLOW FROM IT.

BY HENRI GAILLARD.
[Translated by Mr. T. F. Fox.]

Gentlemen:

If I have requested the Committee on Programme of the Congress to place this paper with the special papers, it is for the purpose of obtaning a unanimous expression of your approbation for a series of important resolutions, and to obtain from the lights of the Congress practical information upon the manner of applying, or of making use of these resolutions.

But in order to better show the importance of propositions I believe good and useful, not for you, gentlemen, but for the hearing world which looks at us, which appreciates our work, in showing the deaf mute world almost in its entirety as it has been, as it is, and as it will be.

I need not recount its miserable existence in the stagnation of vilensss and ignorance, in the depth of its social low estate, before the coming of men of genius, who undertook its deliverance; the greatest of all these, the most generous and most modest, should be greeted as the equal of a Columbus, for he discovered a new world.

This man, you all know and can contemplate his features, affable and sweet like his soul, in the bust that M. Felix Plessis has presented to you.

He is Abbe de l'Epee.

Since the day of this great Frenchman and of his followers of all nations; since the time of Heinicke, that great German rival and admirer of Abbe de l'Epee; and since the time of Gallaudet, that grand American, we can say that the deaf mute world, in spite of prejudices and in spite of obstacles accumulated by envy, has impressed itself upon the attention of all.

Here more particularly, among you, dear brothers of the United States of America, the existence of this new world shines in all its brightness. Your wonderful and powerful organizations, your numerous papers, frequent and independent, the social rank which you have been able to attain, and this splendid and important congress organized for our good, all these prove that you really are free citizens in a free country, and that if you have the free disposal of your rights you have also the liberty to defend them.

And the labors of the Congress show that in Germany, in Austria, in England, in Sweden and Norway, in France, and I go beyond that, in Switzerland, the deaf mute world each day takes its place toward the sun.

There are not few, and I ascertain with regret, among the Latin nations, Italy and Spain, the Musselman's nation and of the Greek religion, where we

do not find any vestige of emancipation in the deaf-mute world. Perhaps a day will come to remove the torpor of the deaf mutes of those countries.

But, gentlemen, I desire to have you see, that in France, since the International Congress in Paris in 1889, when you were able for the most part to ascertain that the social condition of the deaf mute was not very brilliant, that the deaf showed a culpable indifference to all that concerned the amelioration of their condition, a great change has been effected.

This change is the work of the new generation of Silent French and especially of the *Gazette des Sourds-Muets.*

Nevertheless, deaf mutes in France go more and more into the hearing world, entering, if they are of superior education, into the most polished circles and clubs; or, if they belong to the people, they join political committees, obtaining also earnest protection. For those who are citizens, their relations are very amiable and courteous. All, without distinction of class, attend all fetes, they are present everywhere, they protest more and more of their condition as deaf mutes in order to make a breach in the deep rooted prejudice in France to their consideration. The deaf mute artists daily compete with hearing artists, either in the *Ecoles des Beaux Arts*, or in the *Exposition des Beaux Arts*, and very often win weighty recompense.

And now that pantomime is reviving in France, there are deaf mutes endowed with real mimic qualities, beautiful and clear of gesture, supple and flexible of body, who intend to enter the theatre. Prejudices obstinately strong rose against them, but our deaf-mute mimics continued incessably to give assault to these prejudices. They even claim the right to be soldiers, to serve their country in the time of war, as letter carriers and ambulance attendants. Those who are expert in games of sport, swimming, running, shooting, bicycling, take part in such contests among the hearing. Others go still further, they dare to enter journalism, high literature, drama or romance. To those who fear that they will be vanquished, they reply that the loss of hearing brings greater observation to the silent and meditative study of life, to the reasoning analysis of passions, and gives greater flight to the imagination and refines the sense of devination. Up to this time their efforts have not won success, but they are aware that success comes only to those who labor in knowing expectation.

An Exposition by deaf-mute artists has been held at the extremity of the Champ des Mars. Another has been organized this month of July at the *Palais de l'Industrie.* Two of the greatest French deaf-mute artists, MM. Rene Princeteam and Paul Chappin, are encouraging the expositions by their courageous connection with them. On this subject, gentlemen, permit me to inform you that one of the French members of this Congress, M. Felix Plessis, hopes that an exposition by deaf mutes of different nations may be held from time to time. This, I consider a very useful idea for the purpose of showing the progress accomplished by our little world.

But there is one thing due to a great hearing friend of deaf mutes, and which I hope you will notice and recommend; it is the deaf mutes' *Musee Universel* erected by M. Theopile Denis, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, for-

merly Chief of Bureau to the Minister of the Interior, author of numerous remarkable works on deaf mutes.

All the leading deaf-mute artists bring their most important works to this museum, and not only the French artists, but foreign artists also, for they are included in Paris. This cradle of the universal regeneration of deaf mutes was worthy to possess the conservatory of all that the deaf mutes of the world produced of the greatest beauty and remarkably useful. It is thought that Paris would make brilliant the crown of glory of the deaf-mute world.

I wish you then, my dear American friends, and those of other nations, to agree to bring to our museum the splendid things you have made and with which you may not find it inconvenient to part.

In participating in the glory of this exhibit, you will contribute in showing your pride, alike of your respective countries and your works, and that you all think for her and her welfare.

In the meantime, it will not be necessary for you to give up the idea of establishing in your own countries other exhibitions for deaf mutes. The initiative of Paris calls for numerous examples, and that in the interest of the deaf mutes of the whole world, and fix the purpose of putting a final end to prejudices.

As long as they exist, deaf mutes will have pain to live, and in all their efforts to be freed from the injustice of their condition, for the purpose of proving their mental vitality; they must strike at the surrounding hostility, at the stupid misconceptions, that is to say, at the fear of the new which is characteristic of the races of the old world.

Do you wish a proof of this nonsense and error producing "misconceptions" about the deaf mutes? Do you wish even two of them? I am much pleased to give you those which have been furnished me, the first by an Italian teacher of deaf mutes, M. Molfino, and the second by a royal German counsellor, M. Renz, lately deceased, who formed himself a pinnacle of deaf mutes, occupying in it all his life. Both have made allusion to the deaf mute Congress, that is to say, to these manifestations which affirms our very high existence in the world of thought and liberty.

Speaking of the International Congress of Deaf Mutes at Paris in 1889, M. Molfino likened us to invalids, and asked how long shall they examine invalids on the nature of remedies which are proper for them.

Referring to the National Congress of German Deaf Mutes, held at Hanover in 1892, M. Renz ironically ridiculed our German brothers: "These unfortunates, the most unhappy of unfortunates," said he; "argued on their illfortune."

I see from here, gentlemen, your revengeful indignation, your evident desire to nail down or pillor such individuals, and in the meantime I would say to you that there is only one thing they deserve; the pity which is given to those without sense.

Victor Hugo wrote to a deaf-mute poet, Pelessier: "What matters the deafness of the ear when the intellect hears; the only deafness, the real deafness, the incurable deafness, is that of the mind!"

The genial poet was right. If to-day or the day after, all the inhabitants of the earth were to become deaf, if there remained only a few who could hear, absolutely incapable by paralysis of the hands and arms of expressing their thoughts by gestures, you would see if the world did not show itself worser, that humanity would make slow progress towards the best and the right, and that the infirm would then be the paralysed hearing people compelled to understand each other by speech.

However, would that the rest of us did not hear the cruelty of the nickname, infirm as they would make us.

Infirm we are not. In order to be infirm in the true sense of the word it is necessary to be deprived of a limb, be bandy-legged, one-armed, crippled, blind or blind of one eye. Now there are infirm deaf mutes, for there are deaf mutes who are blind, blind of one eye, one-armed and cripples.

Other deaf mutes should not properly be spoken of as infirm. The loss of hearing has put them in an inferior condition and that is all.

"By being disinherited of one sense, we are not disinherited of intelligence. We think, then we are;" I wrote in 1887.

Well! gentlemen, it is necessary that we should prove what we are, that in doing this we should not recoil before anything, if we wish to claim very late, our share of happiness in future society.

It is necessary that we loudly demand our rights as deaf mutes to speak for deaf mutes.

The City of Paris, in voting a grant to two delegates of the Paris deaf mutes to your Congress, has publicly recognized this right. I suggest to you, gentlemen, to thank, with the French delegates, the municipal council of the capital of France, and to vote with unanimous acclamation.

And I ask that you be willing to take into consideration the plans of the following resolutions:

The International Congress of Deaf Mutes at Chicago, considering:

That the work of the emancipation of deaf mutes, commenced by the hearing, can through the progress made by the deaf-mute world be completed and finished by the deaf themselves; express their desire:

1st. That every nation recognize for its deaf mutes the right to be employed in assisting other deaf mutes, their subjects;

2nd. That in order to render this right more efficacious, there should be established in every state, a national commission of deaf mutes, in which may sit deaf mutes, specially elected by their brothers; while one-half of the members, hearing and speaking, shall be chosen by the superior administartion.

The Congress equally:

Pledges the deaf mutes of different nations mutually to aid and co-operate for the purpose of reciprocally succeeding among those claiming them chiefs, and this through the medium of the silent press, and by their principal associations or committees in every country.

The Chair: We shall now proceed to the consideration of "The State of Deaf-Mute Education." Mr. G. W. Veditz will present the American side in signs, while Mr. T. F. Fox reads it orally.

THE STATE OF DEAF MUTE EDUCATION IN AMERICA

BY GEORGE W. VEDITZ, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

The optimist will find it a very pleasant task to review the condition of deaf-mute education in America, and, aside from partisan proclivities, the pessimist, like Othello, would find his occupation gone, were he to essay a similar undertaking. By "partisan proclivities" I refer to the two rival camps into which the profession of educating the deaf has split in this country; the pure oralists, to whom, as to Goethe's Faust, la Parole is the first manifestation of the creative quintessence, and the combattant for the combined system, whose watchword is "the greatest good to the greatest number."

I must confess that I am not free from these "partisan proclivities" myself, otherwise I would not be an American; but my task is not to review the merits of rival methods, but rather the condition and results of deaf-mute education itself.

Referring to the last tabular statement of American schools for the deaf, published in the January, 1893, issue of the *Annuals*, we find that the total number of deaf mute schools in this country and Canada is eighty-seven, eighty being in the United States. Of those in the United States, sixty-two are public schools, that is are supported by the respective States and Territories in which they are located. The remaining eighteen are classed as denominational and private schools.

The amount appropriated for the public schools during the last fiscal year ranged from $110,829 received by the New York Institution, and $550 appropriated for the Wasau, Wisconsin, Day School, and aggregated, for fifty-one schools from which returns were received, $1,564,688. The amount received by each school is of course proportionate to its size and the wealth of the State, all the States being generally quite liberal in the support accorded. The denominational and private schools depend upon tuition fees and voluntary contributions, and their revenue is therefore a variable quantity.

The value of the real estate owned by the fifty-two schools aggregated, in round numbers, $10,430,000, Pennsylvania, the wealthiest, being credited with a round million, and ten others owning between $350,000 and $750,000 each. These figures will serve to demonstrate that our American commonwealths are not governed by a niggardly policy in the support of their special schools, but provide comfortable and adequate buildings, grounds and other facilities.

The total number of pupils under instruction during the school year was 9,264; 8,865 in the public and 399 in the private and denominational schools. The number attending Canadian schools was 780, giving a total for eighty-seven schools of 10,044. These pupils, besides being taken through a course of study that fitted graduates for admission to the National Deaf-Mute College also received instruction in various mechanical occupations, the chief trades

taught being printing, shoemaking, carpentry, cabinet making and tailoring. Thirty-eight other industries are included in the list, so that in a great majority of the schools the range of choice is so great that each pupil can be taught the trade for which he is best fitted by inclination and natural capacity. The value of these mechanical departments is demonstrated by the fact that by far the larger number of adult deaf receive good wages and make a comparatively comfortable living at skilled handicrafts, and that there are very few who are non-supporting and have become a burden in the community.

As I noted at the beginning of this paper, there are two great and widely distinct methods of instruction in vogue—the combined system and the pure oral method. To these should be added the manual method and the manual alphabet method. The number of schools in which the manual method is observed is seven, and the number of pupils taught seventy-two. Most of these schools, as may be guessed from the small number of pupils taught, are day schools or private and denominational schools. The sign language, the manual alphabet, and writing are the chief means used in instruction. Articulation and lip-reading have no place on the programme, either as a means or an end.

The manual method is employed in but two schools, the Western New York (where it originated) and the Notre Dame school, at Cincinnati, Ohio; 152 pupils receiving instruction in the former and eight in the latter. As may be inferred from the name of the method, the manual alphabet is made the principal medium of instruction, though speech and speech-reading are given great importance, all the pupils receiving training in these branches.

The oral method will need no definition. Its tenets and purposes are too well known to require mention. The sign language is rigorously banned with candle, book and bell, and wherever its cloven foot dares to show itself, exorcism more or less severe is called into service. This is what the leading schools following the method profess, but nevertheless the strange fact remains that on leaving school their graduates are generally a great deal more proficient in the use of gestures than in that of their speech apparatus.

Twenty schools follow this method, and of the eighteen denominational and private schools, eleven are found in its ranks. Seven hundred and seventy-six pupils received instruction on the 15th of November, 1892. Trades and mechanical occupations were taught in but eight of these schools.

We now come to the great, distinctly American system of instruction in vogue both in this country and Canada—the combined system. The great motto of this system is "the greatest good to the greatest number," and its great beauty is that it can and does adjust itself to all sorts and conditions of mental capacities, from the poo r child verging close on imbecility to spirits burning with celestial fire. It recognizes the value and importance of speech and lip reading and gives them a due place on its programme, but it does not bow the head and bend the knee in fanatic devotion to its claims. The manual method is accorded equal rank and recognition, the sign language flourishing like a green bay tree, and out of school hours pupils can indulge themselves in its use without restriction, and without dread of a warning "don't."

This system obtains in fifty-eight of the eighty-seven American schools.

The number of pupils in attendance November 15th, 1892, was 7,620. Of these pupils 3,238 were taught speech and speech reading, and 908 were taught wholly by the oral method. I have no doubt that by far the great majority of the deaf men and women present at this Congress owe allegiance and filial gratitude to this system.

Seven hundred and six teachers are employed in the eighty schools in the United States, and seventy-five in Canada. Of these 781 teacher, 479 are women and 302 men. The articulation teachers number 324. It is a significant fact that by far the greater number of these articulation teachers are women. The deaf teachers number 181, or about 23 per cent. of the whole. If the articulation schools are left out, where their employment is necessarily out of the question, the percentage is increased to 27. If all articulation teachers are left out of the computation, the proportion is 39 per cent., or a little less than two deaf to three hearing teachers. I believe that, so far as numbers go, deaf teachers are steadily holding their own, notwithstanding the fact that a prejudice is cropping out against them in unexpected quarters, as instanced by the very original report and recommendations of the Honorable William Rhinelander Stewart, advocating the removal of all deaf teachers employed in the New York schools, some time last spring. But such statements coming from such sources, and so utterly ridiculous and unsubstantiated by evidence, are calculated rather to strengthen than undermine the cause of really deserving and capable deaf teachers, and they can easily afford to serenely ignore such attacks.

I believe that notwithstanding the encroachments made by articulation and pure oralism, the proportion of deaf to hearing teachers is very likely to remain about the same. Even before the introduction of articulation into this country the ratio was never more than one to two. I doubt that it will ever become greater, nor would a consistent adherent of the combined system desire such an increase.

I am not prepared to discuss in detail the question of salaries. In many schools there is a marked discrepancy between the pay received by deaf and that received by hearing teachers. In others no such difference exists, deaf teachers getting even better compensation than their hearing colleagues, as I think is the case in Ohio and Minnesota. Where there is discrimination, the removal rests with the teachers themselves. It is my candid opinion that truly capable, efficient and deserving teachers who do not hide their light under a bushel, rarely have reason to complain of the salaries they receive, for the heads of our schools are quick to recognize their valne, and do not hesitate to offer them sufficient inducements to stay.

Referring again to the question of methods, it may be said that the pure oral is distinctively aggressive, and the combined system on the defensive. The former is demanding and the latter making concessions, but it cannot be said that in thus giving greater prominence to speech and lip-reading, the combined system has lost any of its distinctive features nor have any proselytes been made among the schools in which for the last quarter of a century it has been followed. The decision whether one method or the other is to be ob-

served rests with the superintendent and governing board of each school, but if the question were left to the deaf themselves to decide, there is little doubt as to what the result would be. The petition presented last year to the Kaiser by eight hundred of the most prominent deaf mutes of Germany is a significant pointer in this matter.

Summing up, I believe I may say without fear of contradiction, that notwithstanding the divergent and conflicting views held by the advocates of differing methods, the state of deaf-mute education in America is such that in this, as in so many other matters, we lead the world. With flourishing and well conducted schools, no matter what the method, in every State; with liberal financial support and endowment in land and buildings; with compulsory education laws; with earnest and progressive teachers; with finely equipped industrial departments; with an attendance outranking that of any other country; with the only collegiate institution for the deaf in the world; and lastly, with the preponderance of the best method, and the prevalence of that priceless heritage of the deaf, of that medium through which this Congress is holding its proceedings—the language of signs—the result could not be otherwise.

The Chair: The paper that follows will be read by M. Gaillard for the author. who is not present.

French Committee of Participation in the International Congress of Deaf Mutes in Chicago.

THE STATE OF DEAF MUTE EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

BY LOUIS CAPON.

[Translated by Mr. D. W. George.]

Before entering upon this grave subject confided to my modest intellectual co-operation, I would like to introduce myself a little, that is to explain by what force of circumstances I am constrained by devotion to my brothers in misfortune to accept this difficult and responsible task.

I was previously obliged to decline the honor of expressing my impartial views concerning the associations of the deaf in France, for the simple reason that I would necessarily have been brought to set forth my own humble but faithful and disinterested labors—a thing that is wholly repugnant to my nature—preferring, however, to let this devolve upon those who more directly and more sensibly experience the beneficient results.

In presence of an entirely different subject, or, as my gallant and ingenius friend, M. Gaillard, has more aptly remarked, a subject on which my experience, my tastes and my impartiality, are very much at ease, I repeat that my conscience and my judgment command me imperiously to take up this intellectual tournament, seeing that there will have been nearly thirty years during which I have made myself familiar with the manifold duties of the special instruction of the deaf.

I said at the commencement that it was a *difficult task*, for there is no instruction in France so bothersome as that of the deaf. Everyone wishes to express an opinion, to pnt forth a theory, while they leave out practice a little too much. In order to state my meaning more precisely, allow me to make a comparison based upon experience in industrial training in the production of texile fabrics at Elbeuf, my native town. So from from training the learners by theory they have constant recourse to practice. They have all the instruments in operation on the spot before their eyes, they have recourse to all the operations involved in the manufacture of the cloth; in that way they certainly make a more direct impression upon the understanding and the mind; while if they were to employ theory alone, there would always be groping hesitation, uncertainty and the results would evidently be very much less satisfactory. Well! with still greater reason when it relates to the deaf who only learn by SIGHT and never by hearing, there is, and always will be, an immense advantage by adopting the same processes which I have just indicated. The teacher, if he is intelligent, conscientious and liberal, will not have to preoccupy himself with the theories of others; this would be a loss of time and incur vexation to himself, so much the more as *he only teaches him really well whom he knows and understands well himself.* Shut up in his class-room with his pupils, he

will easily study the temperament, the degree of intelligence and aptitude of each, without forgetting his character and favorite propensity. His attention will bear almost exclusively upon all that which surrounds the pupils, as well as all the circumstances that strike their vision, and he will make daily use of them by having them repeat sometimes by spoken word, and sometimes in writing, beginning with very short sentences; in this way the deaf will easily and gradually come to understand, by intuition, the art of writing correctly according to the rules of grammar. This is to simplify, as it were, this intricate instruction. As one may observe the teacher makes use of no other text book than his own mind, seeing that he has to do with constant translating in the form of dictation excersise the thing that the pupils are witnesses of every day—actions, ceremonies, accidents, incidents, emotions, surprises, the weather, politeness, impoliteness, etc., etc.

Proceeding in this manner always interests the pupils in the highest degree, and awakens their attention without ceasing. It is in some measure to teach them while amusing them. When the mind is contented, one learns doubly and with the best will, while by means of harshness one loses almost all of the fruits of an excessively strenuous labor; for nothing is more true than that blows stupify those who receive them, and vilify them who give them. There is, then, no advantage on either side.

I come, necessarily, to a grave and delicate matter, that which relates to the complete suppression, by the Government, of the semi-mute and the deaf-mute teachers in the national institutions. From my own knowledge the repeated observations of a career of twenty-eight years as a teacher, I must tell the truth and nothing but the truth; they have committed, involuntarily it may be, I prefer to think so, an unfortunate blunder and a poignant act of injustice. I am a living proof of it. If, in the beginning, I had received the slightest impression that I was more harmful than helpful, I would have quit right then and there in the interest of my brothers in misfortune. But, by whom have I been trained and educated? By a semi-mute teacher, M. Benjaman Dubois, to whom I send a most affectionate and grateful rememberance; and also by the deaf-mute teachers, MM. Ferdinand Berthier and Alphonso Lenoir, I address to them likewise, there on high where their admirable and grand devotion has justly gained a crowning recompense, the expression of my filial and eternal gratitude.

I should here declare most emphatically, for the honor of their memory, especially that of our immortal benefactor, the Abbe de l'Epee, that the sign language conjoined with speech, so far from inflicting injury in any manner whatsoever, is calculated to develope more rapidly and more surely the intelligence of the poor deaf mute. God, in his infinite mercy, has made him a gift of another kind of living language; as that which they teach in the lyceums of the government, that is, to speak English, one needs to learn English, and if one succeeds, one is more advanced and better educated since one would know two languages. It is the same in regard to the sign language. No one should seek to cause such a benefit to disappear for this would be more like criticising nature than returning thanks. Hearing people themselves employ,

without doubt, this sign language very often in conversation with one another. An educated deaf mute can easily divine what they are saying by simply watching the movement of their hands and the play of their features. The cause of their invouluntary sign is their inability to find the proper word or the proper expression equivalent to the description of a thing. Orators and preachers make a multitude of signs and thereby render their ideas still more effective. Therefore, I repeat in the most conscientious manner, that in explaining by this means the meaning of words and phrases which one teaches through speech, the results will be more promptly satisfying, and the reasoning power will have a great deal more of clearness; otherwise, it will produce a veritable Tower of Babel among the deaf mutes, and this unjust and unmerited evil will bring on a most marked decadence.

When a deaf mute, who has any taste for speech, is in condition to pronounce everything with the sense of all the significations, he will insensibly drop the use of signs and he will seek no more assistance from them than do the hearing and speaking in the same circumstances, but he will retain the immense and charitable advantage of being able to converse with his brothers in misfortune by means of his two languages. Those who do not use the same language, but who, however, find need to have intercourse with one another, have recourse to this same means; with still greater reason, therefore, it would be cruel and inhuman to seek to paralize this touching and necessary spirit among the deaf.

Without assistance from anyone, not even from my worthy spouse, who, really, did not begin to second me until 1883, at the time of the removal of my school from Caudebeck-les-Elbeuf to Elbeuf, I undertook, in 1871, the training and special instruction of a young deaf-mute lady by word of mouth, for seven consecutive years. The results attained by the vibratory and reciprocal touch astonished all Elbeuf and especially the family of the young lady. Nature, by a strange freak of destiny, seems disposed to put all the treasures of the ear before the eyes of the deaf speaking teacher and his pupils. By a mechanicism of artificial speech, based upon the movements of the lips and the teeth, they understood one another marvellously well. By means of the vibratory and reciprocal touch, they assured themselves readily of the desired degree of sonorousness.

I have taught in this manner for twenty-eight years in the sight of the whole world. However, since 1884, at the heels of an official visit of an inspector general, whose courage, if not his principles, commands my respect, they have not consented to recognize the ability of a deaf-speaking man to teach by the oral method. So far from being discouraged, I confess that I began anew with greater energy than ever, and now, in the face of irrefutable evidence, what are they able to belittle? Everywhere the hearing and speaking teacher himself, in spite of his great knowledge and his great experience, often writhes in the midst of painful and tenacious difficulties; the more so since it is not the hearing but the eyesight alone that perceives. Even when his demonstrations are most skillful, his pupil cannot do any more if he is not in possession of the true principles of artificial speech, since the thing to do is

—I shall not cease repeating it—to go to the eyes and not to the ears. Moreover, as the first deputy-mayor of Elbeuf publicly remarked at a distribution of prizes in 1889, the deaf-speaking teacher troubles himself but little to know the principles of mechanical anatomy of the vocal organs on which his exercises rest, he puts them to practice with a remarkable dexterity; he has, by the community of his infirmity, a special aptitude which enables him to ascertain by the vision and the touch, the exact position of the tongue, of the lips and the nature of the sounds to be uttered. The recollection of the immense difficulties which he was obliged to pass through produces, so to speak, a living picture upon his countenance, which renders the reproduction more direct and effective. No one can throw doubts upon his statement which was inspired by the honorable mayor of Elbeuf himself, and that in full knowledge of the facts since I have commenced, continued and finished, with the most honest success, without the co-operation of any one, the education through speech of this young deaf-mute daughter of his brother-in-law.

The community of infirmity gives a mysterious and powerful influence. It is the secret of nature. A striking evidence of it may be found among the blind, especially the Braille school of which the founder and the teachers as well are blind.

In the public institutions of learning, such as the lyceums, the "personnel" is always chosen from the competent body engaged in teaching; they are mutually acquainted with each other. Why is it otherwise with the deaf? They always look outside of the body for teachers totally devoid of training for the position, and precious few, it may be said, ever come, even after long and laborious effort, to appreciate and understand the real feelings of the deaf.

Ah! if the government had been able to comprehend and encourage all this, the actual condition of the deaf would be far more bright and prosperous. They would find themselves, so to speak, in their true element! In short, it would be doing them simple justice in facilitating their access to careers which relate so closely to the general interests of their brothers in misfortune. Then, those who show any aptitude for speech would be taught by deaf-speakiug teachers alongside of those in full possession of their senses, and in place of expecting a rivalry carried on in bad spirit, one would feel the urgent necessity of fraternal feelings and joint responsibility. One would make double strides in effectiveness and experience.

As for deaf mutes being recognized as totally incapable, from various causes, of learning speech, the deaf-mute teachers would evidently be better qualified to take charge of their training and education; or else, from motives scarcely honest or benevolent, it would be consenting to make them still more unfortunate.

I began by saying that I would like to introduce myself a little before undertaking the redoubtable task of upholding the sacred cause of the deaf, but perceive, to my great embarassment, that I have devoted myself to this introduction to such an extent that I have been beginning almost at the point at which I should be ending. I return, then, to the essential points of this study.

According to statistics furnished by the courtesy of the Minister of the

Interior in 1887 (I can not draw from other statistics of more recent date), there are 69 institutions in France, containing 3,719 pupils. Excepting the three institutions belonging to the government, nearly all of the other boarding schools are supported by public charity, with the assistance of the departments for the scholarship of indigent pupils. It is absolutely impossible for me to give information concerning the financial condition of every one of them. The only means to elevate our dignity of manhood would be the enactment of a definitive law, requiring the same conditions and according the same advantages, as to primary schools, with a special institution in Paris to allow pupils reported to be fortunately endowed in intellectual qualities, and having particular inclinations to pursue a higher course, with the object of preparing for a professorship, or to fit them for other careers, more or less important and compatible with their infirmity. At least, being compulsorily studious by nature, they can render substantial service.

I am convinced that the government will obtain, under this plan, the most brilliant results, and will recognize at last, for our dignity of manhood, the true rank that we have held by right for already so long a time. Since 1881, I had confided the anguishes of my soul to the lamented M. Lucien Dautresme, at first deputy from Elbeuf, and later Minister of Commerce and Senator. He was a man of uncompromising integrity, never varying from a right principle. This had attracted the warm friendship of M. Jules Ferry, then Minister of Public Instruction. At the close of an animated address of M. L. Dautresme to him, concerning my honest convictions, M. Jules Ferry issued an order, dated June 19, 1882, appointing for the minister of Public Instruction, a commission charged with preparing a scheme of regulations relative to the instruction of deaf mute children. I was not unaware that he had been influenced by my pressing solicitations, and induced to transfer the deaf-mute schools to the department of Public Instruction. We were about to obtain a beginning of satisfaction, as this was the first step of preliminary action; but to our great misfortune, we had reckoned without regard to the proverb, "Man proposes, God disposes." Just at that moment that I was summoned by a dispatch from the Inspector of the Academy at Roen, Minister Jules Ferry was overthrown, *a propos* of that unlucky Tonquin difficulty; and the order was, I do not know why, recalled by his successor. I was invited to come at government expense and confer with the commission. Since that fateful day something heavy has been resting upon my heart. It has nothing to do with my miserable self, but with the future of my brothers in misfortune. I have lacked opportunity to impress upon the Minister directly, the earnest indignation with which we all repudiate the persistence, so humiliating to us, which the authorities manifest to classify in the division of alms houses, the deaf with foundlings, lunatics, idiots, beggars, vagabonds, etc. Confronted with unanswerable arguments, the Minister would, I doubt not, have, of his own accord, assigned to our people their rightful position in the human family, which has been denied them so many long years. My brilliant and sympathetic brother deaf mute Henri Gaillard had already made the same plea in 1889. To this may be added that the State owes intellectual bread and equal fostering care to all of its children alike without distinction.

Since the time of our immortal Abbe de l'Epee, what wondrous changes for the better have been wrought. That which was once merely an experiment has become an established fact, an undisputed possibility; only the results become less and less brilliant every time the well settled foundation is changed without good reason. Well! since it is no longer necessary to present proof of the regular, progressive and definitive education of the deaf, an education which frequently extends far beyond that of the primary schools, why persist in leaving them to the direction of a ministry so profoundly galling and humiliating to our inmost feelings? Really, one would conclude that the object was to further the interests of the high functionaries, without the slightest regard for our own, which are a hundredfold more sacred and worthy of consideration when it is known that there are about 30,000 of us in France. Let no one see here anything more than a cry of distress, and not at all a sentiment of ingratitude toward the government, which is certainly actuated by the best motives in our regard. I admit without difficulty, that it is in itself a great deal to have introduced the oral method almost everywhere, but it is a grave responsibility to impose it indiscriminately upon all, so that half and sometimes even three-fourths of the pupils of an institution are unable to make themselves understood by the first comer, who has not the same facilities as those who habitually have intercourse with him, and they then betake themselves with all haste to the use of the language that is so familiar to them since it came to them from nature; and one comes to regret most bitterly, but too late, an almost total loss of time. The attainments acquired are superficial and soon forgotten.

My God! How sad to see so much devotion, so much patience, so much charity come out with such insignificant results! But, one has faith! This is the occasion to remember that the wisest men in their most generous undertakings, often proceed in the wrong direction.

When a deaf mute has a mind well endowed and well directed, he can make improvement in all branches of study, written language, geography, history of France, mathematics, common law, natural history, chemistry, etc., but upon the express condition that they be explained to him by means of speech and the sign language side by side. I affirm this with all the emphasis of my soul, for I have myself experienced the benefit of it too much not to know whereof I speak. The hearing and speaking, by reason of their constantly hearing things spoken and explained around them, comprehend the meaning of words and phrases through a concourse of circumstances which the deaf can never avail themselves of at the outset. So, if no one explains to him the meaning of the words which they teach him to speak, he will learn like a machine and he will not know at what juncture it is to the purpose to use such and such an expression, for the simple reason that he has comprehended nothing, felt nothing, and consequently has retained nothing.

I do not know whether or not there exists a course for adults having left school. As far as I am personally concerned, I confess, that in regard to the latter, I feel particularly interested. I never lose sight of it. Is there any one needing an explanation, any advice? Is any one in doubt? Has any one any service to request, any application to make, etc.? I hold myself always at their

service with the greatest willingness, and I shall feel amply repaid for it by an unalterable attachment and a gratitude which at times draws tears from me, so much have I known their distressed condition, and nevertheless they find means of imposing a great sacrifice upon themselves without my knowledge. It was in vain for me to chide them firmly but paternally, I could not succeed in curing them of this virtuous fault, which one of our number (Massieu) called the *memory of the heart.* How beautiful a thing is this spirit of brotherhood and unity!

I hope I do not exceed the limits of this rapid study, so far as to put in practice that admirable precept of Jesus Christ! *Love one another;* this is to carry into the sacred functions of instruction the most beneficient stimulus. It is well to obtain an education, but it is better to train the heart, if one would live an honest and tranquil life.

In conclusion, according to the points given for consideration, it remains for me to speak of reforms to be made, and of those which are demanded with special urgency. After mature reflection I forbear to express my opinion, for the reason that I have not sufficient *data* at hand for an impartial estimation. It is therefore for the International Congress in Chicago to deal with them according to the documents it ought to have in possession.

I have said honestly and without bias what I think of the condition of Deaf-Mute Education in France. I believe that this will suffice for the Congress to draw therefrom the most logical and the most profitable conclusion.

Elbeuf, May 4, 1893.

The Chair: M. Gaillard will also present a few remarks on the preceding paper.

REMARKS UPON THE MEMOIR OF M. LOUIS CAPON UPON THE STATE OF INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF IN FRANCE.

BY HENRI GAILLARD.

[Translated by Mr. A. G. Draper.]

In order to prepare the Congress to make proper decisions regarding the state of the instruction of the deaf in France, I think it useful to offer some pages complimentary to the remarkable memoir of M. Louis Capon, the only deaf person in France who has had the courage to maintain the school he had founded, amid all the progress of science, and that without giving up the absolute right of the deaf to concern themselves with the deaf.

Among the sixty-nine schools now in France, there are only two which are directed by the deaf: That of Elbeuf, of which M. Louis Capon is director, and that of d'Oloron—Sante-Marie, Basses Pyrenees, presided over by a deaf lady, Mlle. Pauline Laronny. Their worth has long been acknowledged; both have been decorated with the palm-branches of officer of a university, and both have obtained a prize from the French Academy. Everywhere else hearing people have seized the schools for the deaf, especially those schools founded by the deaf.

There is one school founded by a deaf man which may be on the point of destruction; it is that of Lyon-Vaise, which, established by a deaf man, Comberry, continued remarkably prosperous under another deaf man, Claudius Forestier. A pure oral school established by a naturalized German at Lyon-Villembanne, aided by the mistaken complaisance of the municipality of Lyons, has contributed to ruin this school, one of the best in France.

Of the sixty-nine schools at least fifty-eight belong to religious bodies, the others being entrusted to laical teachers. I do not here discriminate as to the merits of the two. The partisans of the laical schools and their opponents offer equally good reasons in support of their opinions. I ought to say, however, that the Brothers of St. Gabriel, the Brothers of the Christian Schools, the Daughters of La Sagasse, the Sisters of St. Joseph at Bourg, the Sisters of Providence, and perhaps the *Religieuses* of Notre-Dame-du-Calvarie, are, of all the religious bodies, those who have been more especially devoted to the restoration and assistance of the deaf. The only fault for which one can reproach them, is that they have received the pure oral method with too much favor. It is said that it was imposed upon them by the government under pain of death. That is very possible. But it is said also that if they have reprobated the divine language of the noble de l'Epee, it was because signs permit the deaf mute to share too easily in the enlightenment of science, while instruction by speech, especially in schools where the Gospel and the Catechism take

the place of all other knowledge; prevents them from asking false and corrupting knowledge, keeps them in the holy paths of the Saviour, since "blessed are the poor in spirit"—a device worthy of them, as Joachim Ligot has written. Though it may be so, yet the congregations in question admit the deaf of both sexes into their body and do not forbid them to give instruction. The deaf man, Maille, in religion Brother Roch, is well known.

In a report written in 1868, J. J. Valade-Gabel, a leading instructor, who, since the death of DeBebian, has made immense advances in the teaching of the deaf, thus expresses himself:

"In general, inferiority of studies results from imperfection in methods of instruction, sometimes from the lack of a sufficient number of instructors and to the deficiency in general knowledge among some of them, as well as to the lack of special knowledge among many others. Strangers as they are to the teaching of the deaf, some superiors of congregations consider it sufficient preparation to teach the deaf if they know how to read and write; they do not hesitate to put in the place of an able and skilled teacher some *religieux*, for whose lack of ability there is no offset save his ardent charity. The practical labors properly belonging to these improvised teachers cannot take the place of knowledge from experience. Given by the aid of books, which the master understands imperfectly, the lessons lack interest, movement, life. The mute, a great imitator by nature, sees himself transformed into a parrot. In him judgment, reflection, and reasoning power ought to be particularly cultivated—they only exercise his memory. The reform of methods and of the personnel of teachers presents serious difficulties. Nevertheless, as the religious bodies are animated by a good spirit, and as, more than ever, the laical instructors understand the necessity of improving the studies, we may hope that the most essential part of these reforms can be effected in the course of time."

Since then, especially since the introduction of the pure oral method, great changes have taken place in the picture traced by M. Tabel of the situation of the French schools at the end of the second empire. The Minister of the Interior, upon whom the schools for the deaf depend, exacts from every master devoted to the education of the deaf a diploma proving his capacity, and has promulgated three severe decrees concerning the matter. Yet it is necessary to say that, except as to the official schools, the schools not subsidized continue to have teachers favored, indeed, with diplomas, but absolutely ignorant of the first principles of the art except that which aids to do miracles with the deaf, that is to say, of the conviction that their pupils are capable of everything, that they are those who, sooner or later, will do honor to them, the teachers, and justify their efforts. When it is not ardent charity and Christian resignation which animates teachers of the deaf, it is cupidity and self-interest, and the welfare of the pupils is relegated to second place. I will never cease to repeat, with my friend, Louis Capon, that there is but one single means of improving this situation—to transfer the schools for the deaf to the Minister of Public Instruction. So long as that is not done a better condition will not be given to the education of the deaf in France.

I know well that the Superior Administration of Public Assistance, or the

Minister of the Interior, thanks to the influence of his director, M. Monod concerns himself actively in reorganizing the schools for the deaf in France, and that one deputy, M. Lebon, wishes to make a report with the view of forming local schools for the deaf. Yes, I know; but this important reform would then be in the hands of the service charged with the care of destitute children, the sick, the alien, and the idiotic; and I protest that this association of our brothers of France with people who fill our asylums and hospitals, is unjustifiable and supremely injurious. The deaf man, not having any incapacity of right, since he is born a legal citizen, nor any incapacity of fact, since he is endowed with a mind and heart formed by education, ought to be put upon the same footing as his hearing neighbor, and, like him, ought to be permitted to profit by the intellectual advantages which the assistance procured by the Minister of Public Instruction confers in every country: in other words, he has as much right as the hearing person to the free and necessary instruction which the state or the community gives.

The city of Paris understands this very well, and has placed the instruction of the deaf under the direction of the primary instruction of the department of the Seine. The municipal commission of the deaf itself is a sub-commission of the commission of primary instruction. The present director of primary instruction, M. Carriot, has asked and obtained by the energy and perseverance of two councillors general very friendly to the deaf, MM. Talliet and Blondel, the establishment of a school for the deaf of both sexes in the suburbs of Paris, under his supervision. It is also because the deaf of school age in Paris are under the care of this board of primary instruction that the administration, taking account only of the interest of the children, and not at all hindered by consideration of sentiment or pity toward the instructors thoroughly incapable, has proceeded to retire them by cutting off the funds previously given them. It is likewise because this direction of the instruction is so enlighted in all that concerns the education of the deaf that I am able to say to you gentlemen that Paris will revive the truly French method of the Abbe de l'Epee and of Valade-Gabel, giving the French language a great place, which ought to be as Valade-Gabel himself has so well said, the vital point in the instruction of the deaf—the French method, which does not differ sensibly from your own American combined system.

I conclude by proposing, gentlemen, the adoption of the following resolutions:

First, That in France, and in all other nations where the practice does not exist, schools for the deaf should be placed under the department of education, or under the Minister of Public Instruction, as in the United States and in Sweden and Norway.

Second, That in France, and in all other nations the only system of instruction should be the combined, giving a due place to speech, to signs and to writing, and leaving a place for the practice of the pure oral method in the case of those well endowed for it.

Mr. Chair: A paper by Mr. Wm. Agnew, in his absence will be filed and appear in the proceedings.

REFORM OF SCHOOLS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

BY WILLIAM AGNEW, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

When I was asked to write a paper on this subject I felt certain that there were others more competent and able to deal with it, and I most decidedly do not include among them any oral teacher who does not happen to be an exponent in the sign manual work. I say this because he has no right to call himself a teacher of the deaf and dumb. As a former pupil in the Glasgow nstitution, and having afterwards been brought into long and intimate communion with the deaf and dumb, I have in the circumstances endeavored in this paper to perform a work of love, but small excuse is necessary for presenting in a brief, and perhaps incomplete form, the materials and statistics to show that schools for the deaf and dumb in Britain at present call loudly for reform.

TEACHERS.

I think the teachers for the deaf and dumb should be, as far as possible, deaf mutes themselves, for many reasons, among which I will enumerate one or two:

Deaf mutes have not too many occupations open to them, why remove them from one they are capable of?

They will understand by experience the difficulties of other people.

There will be a sympathy due to a common affliction.

Certainly if hearing persons they ought (oral or not) to know manualism and some signs to begin with. The head master or superintendent ought, I think, always to be a hearing man, because he is the link between the schools and all its teachers and the hearing world outside. He is, so to say, the fighting editor. No deaf man, however great his mastery of language, is capable of filling this position as well. Of course the superintendent should be a whole-hearted man, and love the work and the people, and not do at all what the oral teachers do—trying hard with a big brush to give a fair complexion to the oral education, ostensibly dancing too well to the piping and craving of wealthy parents for their children to be made able to speak orally. Let any two institutions be selected, and an equal number of deaf mutes and hearing men for teachers. Leaving to any one the choice of hearing oral teachers, even from the London College for training oral teachers, I will name for deaf teachers Messrs. Payne, Harris, Barker, Barland, McGregor, Armour and Magun. At the end of the usual period of school work the result will, there can be no doubt whatever, be a great triumph for the deaf teachers.

SCHOOL BOARDS AND INSTITUTIONS.

It is now becoming apparent every day that not one deaf mute or any recognized representative of the deaf and dumb has a seat on either any of the school boards or deaf and dumb educational institutions in Britain. On every

side it can be looked at it is a crying scandal, and one demanding immediate interference by Parliament. Every man acquainted with the finger and sign language who cares for the efficiency of deaf and dumb schools, will agree with me in saying that it is manifestly absurd and impossible that members of school boards, etc., who are ignorant of the manual alphabet, are qualified to control the education of the deaf and dnmb. Yet it is a subject of rejoicing among the oralists. However, their tactics and selfishness of their own interterests against those of the poor little deaf and dumb children are being gradually seen through, and they will yet become a discredited party. The hearing community and the born mutes are, so to say, foreigners to each other. When one people are brought into communication with another, such as the English and the Russians, what is mainly required is an interpreter between the two, and the better such an interpreter understands the language of each, and their modes of thought and expression, the better he will be able to bring both nations into touch. Now there are several sorts of people who can act in this capacity between the born mutes and the hearing.

First, The hearing children of deaf mutes.

Second, Semi mutes.

Of course, well educated born mutes do the same, to a certain extent, but they are confined to writing, which is a disadvantage.

It seems to me that superintendence of deaf-mute board schools or institutions should be mainly done by semi-mutes. They are the link between the hearing and the mute world. They can comprehend the difficulties of both, and would prevent the education of the mutes from falling into the hands of mere theorists like the pure oralists.

It is a tremendous advantage to have the power of speech to convince the hearing world, and it is this which has enabled the oralists to make the wrong appear the better way. I should recommend, therefore, that a semi-mute should always be on the boards of public schools and institutions to look after his own special class, and to counteract the effects of the oralists.

There would be no difficulty then in exposing incompetence in the teachers or backwardness in the scholars, nor would it be possible to humbug by pretending that semi-mutes were *born deaf*. I do not object to the combined system in itself. I only object to the degree of the mixture. The manual sign system is of vastly more importance than the oral. Let them combine in the same proportion as oxygen and hydrogen and they may give us life; but if the hydrogen were in equal amount to the oxygen it would mean death. In short, I am an advocate for Home Rule. The arguments which have been used for that measure apply in our case. Let us manage our own education as far as possible, and there is no fear that we shall turn our weapon against our hearing brethren. I have a recent letter from a friend of mine in England. He states that he went into a board school (oral), not long ago, and found the children, after years of so-called education, steeped in the *dearest ignorance*, their ability consisting in repeating a few stock phrases, such as the Lord's Prayer. This exactly applies to the Govan and Greenock school boards, our neighbors, nevertheless, although they are now having their day, it will yet cease to be.

Their pupils might read easy sentences from the lips very badly and not understand the meaning of them, and they are, in point of fact and in practice, nowhere in comparison with the neighboring manual sign school in elementary education and knowledge of language. Had a semi-mute been on the school boards or had been deputed to examine and report to the government, the eyes of the public would have been opened long ago.

I do not, however, advocate confining the examination only to semi-mutes. Well educated deaf mutes like Messrs. Armour, Paul, McCay and others, hearing people, children of deaf parents, should help as far as possible; but it should be indispensible that all who were deputed for this purpose should have been brought into *long and intimate* communion with deaf mutes; then, and only then, shall we be delivered from the thralldom of idle and incompetent theorists, as ninety-nine out of a hundred of the pure oralists are. As the State is gradually taking the control of deaf and dumb schools, there can be no doubt whatever that the presence of one or more educated and intelligent deaf mutes is of the utmost importance. This, I take, to be self-evident.

TRADE INSTRUCTION AT SCHOOLS.

There is one feature in the curriculum of some of our institutions to which I must take decided objection, and that is the teaching, or rather I should say the pretense of teaching, various trades to the pupils. Now, I hold that a school is a school, and a workshop is a workshop, and the school days of the children should as far as possible be devoted to giving them mental education, and allow them to learn their trades *after* and not during their school time. It is quite a natural thing for a young and thoughtless child to be rather fond of doing work which is not, strictly speaking, lessons, and it will be found that whenever it is attempted to carry on both side by side, the pupil even when in school receiving his ordinary lessons will not give his mind so carefully to his school work as he would if he had not his trade to think about.

The deaf and dumb, as a rule, are far too short a time at school, and it is most unfair to still further curtail the time by taking away from it for this purpose. I think every one will allow that as a rule it is best to allow a boy or girl to follow out the occupation for which his or her natural ability best fits him or her, and it is absurd to think that under the age of 14 or 15 this can be satisfactorily discovered.

Again, it is a well-known fact that masters like to train their own apprentices, and it is no advantage whatever to a boy to be able to say "he has been taught shoemaking at an Institution." The master would at once say, "I would have preferred to start him from the very beginning myself, because in all likelihood I will have the trouble of undoing some slipshod habits he may have formed in doing his work." There should not be any objection, however, to cookery for girls or a certain amount of slojd work for boys.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

In order to obtain the government grant, our Institutions and classes for the deaf and dumb under the school boards are examined annually by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors. Now I think it is a step in the right direction to find the government recognizing and assisting the education of the deaf and dumb,

but it must be apparent to every thinking person how absurd it is to have this examination carried out by an ordinary inspector who knows little or nothing about the deaf and dumb or their language. Imagine the classical department of any school being examined by a man who does not know Latin or French. The one case is quite as incongruous as the other. By all means let our schools be examined, but in justice to the pupils, the teachers, and the ratepayers let the inspection be made by a duly qualified person who has had thorough experience among the deaf and who, while seeing that justice is being done to the pupils, will at the same time be able to make allowances for the deficiencies resulting from their affliction. A regular system of graduated standards should be introduced to the capacity of the deaf and dumb for the purposes of annual examination; not only this, but all the teaching staff must be excluded from the room during the examination, and papers given out to the pupils to do, and afterwards gathered and carried away by the examiners to be adjudged by the proper authorities as to the quality of work done. Nowadays the teachers chaperone the examiners through the various classes, and of course it can hardly be expected that the examination can be conducted on proper and independent lines. This is a sham, pure and simple, and yet the grants are too easily given.

In presenting herewith the statistics of schools, etc., kindly and specially procured by Mr. Francis Maginn, the very popular and most energetic missionary, it will be seen at a glance that reform of schools is simply urgent.

The British Deaf and Dumb Association was started about four years ago, chiefly to watch the interests of the deaf and dumb, but most unfortunately it has been feeble and vascillating in the extreme, and thus given a long, I would say extraordinarily long, tether to the oral teachers, only to find it a very tough task indeed to strike at the deception and false praise of their system of educating the deaf and dumb. One cannot, therefore, help deploring the laggard position of the Association, and it is sincerely to be hoped that this appeal will spur it to a sense of its duty to agitate and apply the "guillotine" process to the oral craze, even if it has to recoil from the consequences entailed by its stolid silence in the past to bolstered results of the application of oral instruction. When I say woe to these teachers who know fine (up their sleeves) the uselessness of oralism among the adult deaf and dumb in the busy world, the conduct of the Association is adding insult to injury. The Association has likewise been passive as to the persecution of the poor little children, especially in boarding schools, as they have not the same opportunity of those attending day schools for complaining to parents against acts of cruelty or excessive corporal punishment. See Dr. Stainer's statement in the Deaf Mute Chronicle for this month (June) and also that public-spirited gentleman, Mr. Heidsieck's case, in Germany. It is plain and clear that in learning the children to speak orally, bullying is practiced on them by squeezing the larynx, or depressing the tongue, or hitting in the pit of the stomach—forsooth, an awful way of dealing with pupils. They are acts of assault, and therefore criminal, I hold, by law.

Nothing can be more effective than an active and steady agitation in the British Deaf and Dumb Association planting local vigilance branches over the

country, (1st) to demonstrate in public meeting and by practical illustrations the absurdity of the oral theory; (2nd) to force the hands of the State for education, and pressing through members of Parliament, etc., the necessity of duly qualified inspectors for deaf and dumb schools, and also proper representation on school boards, etc., wherever supported by public rates; (3rd) to show up the extravagance of employing oral teachers against compensating utility; (4th) to encourage employment of deaf teachers. If the local branches, as proposed, would only be manly and stand shoulder to shoulder in their crusade energetically and steadily, victory will be theirs and that most undoubtedly, and soon the oral craze will be blasted, and the good sensible old sign manual will have to be seriously reckoned with, once for all, being undoubtedly and indispensably a cardinal principle in the matter of educating the deaf and dumb.

I have written without animus, and trust that the oral theorists will peruse this without wincing.

The Chair: The next paper to be considered will be presented by the German section, through Mr. Watzulik.

THE STATE OF DEAF-MUTE EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A. M. WATZULIK, ALTENBERG, S. A.
(Translated by G. W. Veditz.)

Number of existing schools ?

Ninety-six schools, classified as follows: eighty-two state and city schools; thirteen private schools; one Hebrew private institute. Or, thirty-five boarding schools; fifty day schools; nine day and boarding schools. Among the private schools there are three nursery scoools for little deaf mutes, and three are conducted by Sisters of the Order of St. Francis.

Number of pupils in attendance ?

In these ninety-six schools, 6,390 pupils (3,560 boys and 2,810 girls) receive instruction in 611 classes, taught by 598 male and 64 female teachers.

How are they supported ?

According to the pure oral method, that is, without the use of the sign language, partly in boarding schools with from 30 to 300 pupils, and partly in day schools with from 50 to 100, and classes of from eight to twelve pupils.

Which branches are taught ?

All the branches, excepting, of course, singing, of the public school are taught, i. e., language (lip-reading, articulation, writing, reading and, later, grammar); religion, history, geography, natural history and philosophy, arithmetic, mensuration, gymnastics, handicraft for boys and girls, and drawing.

Which methods are used ?

See answer to third question.

What are the average results achieved at graduation ?

In some of the smaller schools that receive only bright pupils belonging to well-to-do families, and extend the course of instruction to eight or nine years, and also in general with the semi-mute and the most intelligent deaf mutes with a course of six or seven years, the results are altogether creditable and satisfactory, so that the pupils enter the world well equipped.

With about half the entire school enrollment this is, however, not the case. Their attainments are so defective that they are unable to develop themselves further by private study, and even cannot write a decent letter unaided. To substantiate this statement I am able to submit numerous characteristic letters I have received.

THE NEED OF REFORM IN THE SCHOOLS OF GERMANY.

The various schools for the deaf differ greatly from each other in their arrangements, both internal and external. There are schools which, judging from their external organization, might be designated as model schools, and again there are others which are very much in need of improvement in both departments. In general the smaller schools with a course of from eight to

ten years, have demonstrated themselves to be the most efficient. The larger schools with from two hundred to three hundred pupils and a course of only six years, exhibit many defects, as do also those makeshift schools with a shorter course. Unfortunately there are still many deaf mutes in Germany growing up in ignorance owing to the absence of a compulsory educational law, and the lack of the necessary means required to secure an efficient education to the deaf. And, most of all, the German mode of instruction, itself, is open to reform. Since the International Congress at Milan, in 1880, adopted those resolutions recommending the sole employment of the pure oral method, and since those resolutions have been enforced in the German schools for the deaf, there has been an agitation all over the field of deaf-mute education in theGerman Empire that is increasing from year to year in extent and violence. We deaf mutes have from the first strenuously protested against this complete exclusion of the sign language from the school-room, and have been forced to become more and more emphatic in our denunciation of these execrable resolutions; for to our sorrow we are compelled to see the education of our younger fellow-sufferers becoming more and more superficial, and their ignorance and want of discrimination and character correspondingly greater and greater. The fruits of these resolutions have long ago reached maturity in Germany, but are found to be more and more indigestible and worthless. Moreover, these resolutions of the Milan Congress have proved incapable of application with many deaf mutes in spite of drastic measures, which, unfortunately, have been employed only too often. The purpose of a deaf-mute school can never be achieved by means of forcible and bloody operations. In fact the teaching of articulation ought not to be regarded as the chief object of such a school; but much rather the imparting of all sorts of useful knowledge and acquirements, and giving a mental and moral education corresponding to the natural capacity of the pupil.

To secure this end the teacher should use such means as lead most directly to the gaol, and among these means the language of gestures, given by Nature to the deaf, unquestionably has a place. I must call it a sin and a crime against sober common sense, and the soul of the deaf mute, when this Heaven-given boon to the deaf is despised, or left unused, or even forcibly repressed. But in order not to lose my temper and to be brief, I will mention a few conditions which I believe necessary to the elevation and progress of German deaf-mute education.

1. The introduction of a compulsory educational law for the deaf. It is unworthy of a great nation to still allow unfortunate deaf mutes to grow up without any education.

2. Extension of the course of instruction to at least seven or eight years.

3. The introduction of the Combined System, *i. e.*, in addition to speech and writing, the sign language must be accorded a place as a means of instruction.

4. Classification of the pupils according to mental capacity.

5. With dull pupils the instruction in articulation should under no circumstances degenerate into torment or even ill-treatment. Where there is no

aptitude for articulation, the sign language should be brought all the more into requisition.

6. In order to relieve the larger schools, an increase in the number of schools is desirable.

7. The schools should not only be places of instruction but also of education. More importance should be placed upon a good education than hitherto.

8. In the same manner more attention should be paid to the preparation for practical life, and more stress laid upon the necessity of adequate instruction in handicraft and mechanical drawing. Practice in letter writing, the preparation of commercial formulæ, etc., should be more frequent.

9. A more thorough technical training of the teachers seems necessary. The teacher should above all things have a clear conception of the idiosyncrasies of the deaf, of the causes of dumbness, and should, further, be able to understand and use the language of signs.

10. The superintendence of a school for the deaf should necessarily be entrusted only to an expert.

The Chair: The Swedish Section will present a paper through its author, Mr. Titze. Mr. Hanson will read it orally.

THE STATE OF DEAF-MUTE EDUCATION IN SWEDEN.

BY GERHARD TITZE, KARLSKRONA, SWEDEN.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: In the same year (1809) that my native country won its present constitution by a revolution, the first school for the deaf mutes was founded in Sweden by a private person, T. A. Borg.

During half a century this school with its gradually increasing number of pupils, was the only school for deaf mutes in this country. It was not till the the year 1858 that there began to be schools founded for deaf mutes over the whole country, so that in 1889 these schools amounted to the number of nineteen, with 769 pupils and ninety teachers, of which eight were deaf mutes. The instruction that is given in Swedish schools includes the following subjects, viz., the Swedish language, religion, history, mathematics, geography, physics, writing, drawing and some handicrafts.

The knowledge of the pupils when leaving the schools, is on an average (excepting a few of them) superficial and of little consequence, and sometimes even very imperfect. In the beginning, before the training school for educating of teachers was established at the Royal Institute of Stockholm, one was obliged to use as teachers persons without due qualifications. Originally the sign method was predominant in all schools; such was the case until 1860, when "the talk method" began to be adopted by the Swedish schools and, later on, this method became the foremost of them all. The year 1877 the Society of the Swedish teachers for deaf mutes ("Svenska Dofstumlararesallskapet"), of which Society I am a member since 1878, was organized. The aim of this Society is to work for the developement of the instruction of the

deaf mutes in our country by editing a periodical to that effect, and for the concordant (united) collaboration (efforts) of all the Swedish teachers for deaf mutes.

In this Society there has been many a fight between opposite opinions concerning the different methods and other questions, but "strife is life."

The 9th of May, 1889, was an historical day for the Swedish schools for the deaf mute; this day it was resolved by the Swedish parliament that the school instruction for the deaf mute in Sweden should be obligatory.

The most important paragraphs of this parliament bill are as follows: (1) Deaf-mute children of the age of seven to nine years must attend the school; (2) the attendance at school should last during eight years; (3) systems of instruction: "Talk (oral) method, writing method and sign method applied according to power of conception of the children; (4) the foundation of a seminary in order to educate teachers and lady teachers for deaf children; (5) the division of the country into seven large school districts; (6) the installation of an inspector, appointed by the Government, of all the schools for deaf mutes in the country; (7) the expenses for the instruction should be defrayed partly by the Government, partly by the different districts.

A consequence of this law and the strict application of it is, that among all the 5,000 deaf-mute persons living in Sweden at the end of this century, there will scarcely be found a single one that has not received instruction and education.

The Swedish school for deaf mutes will no longer be a benevolent asylum or an institution of charity; it shall be to the deaf mute what the board schools are to hearing children.

As for the most zealous adherents of the "pure-talk method," I think they mean to do well in all their blindness, but they make a great mistake in believing themselves most competent to judge and understand the wants of the deaf.

The Chair: The next paper is by Mr. Werner, of Norway. It will be filed but not read.

STATE OF DEAF-MUTE EDUCATION IN NORWAY.

BY CARL WERNER, CHRISTIANIA.

In 1825 the first Institution for Deaf Mutes was established at Trondhjem. It employed the manual method of Abbe de l'Eppe. Twenty years later, in 1848, a new school was opened at Christiania employing the oral method, and in 1850 two more oral schools were founded, one at Bergen and one at Christiansand.

In 1881 a new act emanated introducing Compulsory Education of the Deaf, the Blind and the Feeble-Minded. The act, that provides that all deaf children between seven and seventeen years of age are to be sent to school or to be educated elsewhere for a term of eight years, took effect from 1883, and was followed by several alterations as to the schools. Now there are two schools at Trondhjem, one at Bergen, two at Christiania, and one at Hamar. The last named is a school for feeble-minded deaf and for doubly afflicted children (deaf and blind). All the schools, even that of Hamar, employ the oral method, the school of 1825 at Trondhjem, having in 1890 given up the manual method altogether.

The number of pupils is about 400, sometimes more, sometimes less. The total number of deaf in Norway, was, by the census of 1891, found to be 2,082, the population of the country being at the same time little more than two millions.

We have no collegiate education, but the information given above will not be complete if it is not added that in 1871 two graduates of the oral school of Christiania, one born completely deaf, the other deaf from his fifth year, and completely so, passed the ordinary examinations at the University after having received instruction by private teachers not acquainted with deaf-mute education. A few years ago, two more deaf, one born so, the other deaf from seven years of age (a lady), passed the preparatory examination. It is probable that some of of the pupils of the schools for the deaf will present themselves to be examined before the close of this decade.

In all cases the deaf were examined by the same board of examiners as the hearing, simply awaiting their turn.

The Chair: Is there anything further to occupy the meeting?

Mr. J. L. Smith: I should like to request those who are interested in the formation of an Editorial Association to meet at the rooms of the Pas-a-Pas Club, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. D. W. George: I desire to notify all that the Fourth Convention of the National Association of the Deaf will assemble in this hall at 8:30 o'clock this evening.

The President: The session will now adjourn till Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE FOURTH CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

The fourth Convention of the National Association met in Hall No. 8, of the Memorial Art Palace, Chicago, at 8 o'clock p. m., Thursday, July 20, 1893. Immediately following the call to order, prayer was offered by Rev. Jas. H. Cloud.

President George opened the session with the following brief but pointed address:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The National Association of the Deaf now begins its fourth meeting. The Association had its origin in the strong predilection that naturally exists in the deaf for the society of one another. This predilection showed itself in the organization of numerous state and local associations throughout the country. The proceedings of these associations were published in the deaf-mute press. The interest that the deaf have in the welfare of one another overleaped the boundaries of state, and reached for the most distant part of the nation, and suggested the desirability of organizing a national association. The idea of holding a national convention of representative deaf mutes was thoroughly discussed editorially and by correspondence in the *Deaf Mute Journal*, and the outcome was that a large number of deaf mutes assembled in Cincinnati on August 25, 1880, and decided to effect a permanent organization. A second convention was held in New York City in 1883, and it was there decided to raise funds and erect a befitting national memorial in honor of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the founder of deaf-mute education in America, on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. The third convention was held in Washington, D. C., where the memorial was unveiled in front of the National Deaf Mute College, with appropriate ceremonies, and dedicated to that Institution. The time for holding the present convention was postponed from last year in consequence of the postponement of the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The possibility of securing benefits for the deaf through our association are great, but hitherto we have been in the experimental stage, and we have had mainly to feel our way as it were, but the time will come when by unity of action through our organization, we shall wield power in behalf of our own interests in a most effective manner. The mere assembling together for a few days of large numbers of our people, would exert a beneficial influence on the welfare of the whole, even if nothing of formal nature was done in convention. The recounting of trials, difficulties and successes in the battle of life in indi-

vidual conversation, revives drooping spirits and inspires courage to put forth redoubled energy in pushing onward to success in spite of our handicap of deafness.

The President announced in order to save time and to facilitate the enrollment of members, he had appointed a committee several days previously to attend to that work. The committee was constituted as follows: Mr. F. P. Gibson, Chicago, Chairman; Mr. G. A. Christenson, Chicago; Mr. C. T. Sullivan, Chicago; Mr. A. O. Wilson, Texas; Mr. R. N. Parsons, Connecticut.

At this point, Mr. O. H. Regensburg, in behalf of the Pas-a-Pas Club, presented to the Association a handsome gavel and stand. Upon motion of Mr. Fox, of New York, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the Pas-a-Pas Club for its generous gift.

Reports of officers were in order. Mr. R. P. McGregor, of Ohio, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, gave a brief report of the action of that body since the adjournment of the Third Convention, held at Washington, D. C., in 1889, as follows:

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

It was decided at the last meeting of the Association, held in Washington, D. C., to hold the next meeting here in 1892.

Subsequently that date was changed by a letter vote of the Committee to the present date; and at the same time it was resolved to give the meeting an International character by inviting foreign delegates to participate therein.

As directed by the Constitution, I appointed a Local Committee, with Mr. G. T. Dougherty of this city as chairman.

This Committee, after looking over the ground, recommended that a World's Congress of the Deaf be held under the auspices of the World's Fair Auxilliary, in connection with other World's Congresses to be held during the Fair. To this the Executive Committee agreed and the Local Committee was appointed by the Auxilliary to represent it. How well it has carried out the plans of the Auxilliary and its own you can all attest.

Its subsequent movements in regard to the National Association were confined to arranging for this meeting here this evening.

The action of the Executive Committee in subordinating the Association Meeting, to the World's Congress of the Deaf, has been criticised, but I have no doubt that the results, as demonstrated here this week, amply justify it in its action.

Mr. Kerney, of Indiana, moved that the report be accepted with thanks to the Chairman. Passed unanimously

Mr. J. L. Smith, of Minnesota, submitted the following report as Secretary:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Association:

The first and most important duty that devolved upon me, following the adjournment of the Third Convention, was the preparation of the Report of the Proceedings. The work having been accomplished, I was instructed by the Executive Committee to send the manuscript to Mr. E. A. Hodgeson, of the *Journal*, he having made the lowest bid for the printing. In due time I received from him, by express, 400 copies of the Report. Pursuant to instructions of the Committee, one copy of the Report was sent post paid, to every member of the Association. I also published a notice in the *Journal* to the effect that non-members could obtain copies of the Report by sending 15 cents to the Secretary. But one copy was sold. I have now on my hands fully 200 copies of the Report.

A detailed account of my expenditures for postage and express was sent to the Treasurer, and the amount was promptly remitted. He will doubtless refer to it in his report to you.

One other duty that devolved upon me was the writing of a letter to the directors of the American Asylum, Hartford, Connecticut, requesting them, in behalf of the National Association of the Deaf, to consider the propriety of changing the name of that Institution.

The letter may be found on page 62 of the Proceedings of the Third Convention. The reply was received too late for publication. I present it here, as it may be well to have it go on record.

AMERICAN ASYLUM FOR DEAF AND DUMB,
HARTFORD, CONN., May 12, 1890.

Mr. J. L. Smith, Secretary National Association of the Deaf, Faribault, Minn.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of Sept. 5, 1889, addressed to the Board of Directors of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb was presented to this Board at its next regular meeting. This meeting was held May 3, 1890, and the subject of the communication was duly considered. It was voted that the clerk be requested to reply to the Secretary of the National Association of the Deaf that the Board of Directors of the American Asylum do not think it expedient to change the time-honored name of the Institution.

Yours very truly,

ATWOOD COLLINS, Clerk,

This report is respectfully submitted, with the hope that it will meet with your approval.

J. L. SMITH, Secretary.

The report was unanimously accepted.

The Treasurer of the Association, Mr. B. R. Allabough of Pennsylvania, reported as follows:

B. R. ALLABOUGH, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF. 1889–1893.

Receipts.		*Expenditures.*		
To balance June 29, 1889....	$113 90	By local committee, 3d convention expenses.....		$ 2 73
To membership fees, 3rd convention.....	2 00	By E. A. Hodgeson, viz., printing 400 reports 3d convention.....	$45 00	
To membership fees, 4th convention.....	2 50	Illustrating same with Gallaudet statue.....	6 50	51 50
To interest.....	7 50	By J. L. Smith, expenses as Secretary, viz.: postage.....	5 80	
		Expressage on reports 3d convention, from New York to Minnesota	5 80	
		Wrapper on same.....	15	11 75
		By balance July 20, 1893....		59 92
	$125 90			$125 90

Mr. Jones, of New York, moved that the report be approved. Passed unanimously.

The election of officers was next in order. Mr. W. G. Jones, of New York, moved that the president be authorized to appoint a committee on nominations consisting of five members. The motion was seconded by Mr. Regensburg.

Mr. McGregor suggested that to save time it would be better to nominate from the floor.

Mr. R. M. Ziegler, of Pennsylvania, dissented from this suggestion. He said it might result in there being several nominations for each office, which would necessitate repeated voting and a waste of time.

Mr. Regensburg moved to amend Mr. Jones' motion to the effect that the two committees be appointed to prepare different tickets. Mr. Englehardt, of Wisconsin, seconded Mr. Regensburg. Subsequently, however, Mr. Regensburg withdrew his motion.

Vote was then taken on the original motion of Mr. Jones, and it passed. President George then announced the committee as follows: W. G. Jones, of New York, chairman; J. W. Michaels,

of Virginia; C. D. Seaton, of Illinois; E. W. Frisbee, of Massachusetts; A. Berg, of Indiana.

The committee retired to deliberate.

The president read the following letter from T. A. Froehlich, of New York, with the accompanying final report of the committee on the Gallaudet memorial:

125 EAST 86TH ST., NEW YORK, July 18, 1893.

Mr. Dudley W. George, President National Association of the Deaf.

MY DEAR SIR:—Very much to my regret, uncontrollable circumstances prevent me from being with you at the Fourth Convention of the National Association of the Deaf. I had planned all arrangements, fully expecting to attend.

It had been my good fortune to participate in all previous conventions, and I revert to them with much pleasure and gratification. I resign myself, though I fear not very gracefully, to my enforced absence.

I therefore send the accompanying report.

Please convey to the members my best wishes for an enjoyable and profitable session. Yours very truly,

THEO. A. FROELICH.

REPORT ON GALLAUDET CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL FUND.

To the President and Members of the National Association of the Deaf:

As the last convention of the Association held at Washington, D. C., the chairman and treasurer of the Gallaudet Memorial Committee were requested to take entire charge of the matter until all the arrangements in reference to it were completed.

As per promise to you in our last report we have publicly made through the deaf-mute press a full and clear statement of the disposition of the funds, the treasurer's final itemized report of receipts and disbursements being as follows:

Total receipts	$12,447.77
Total disbursements	11,968.23

It will be seen from this that a balance of $479.54 of the total amount to the credit of the funds remained over and above all expenses connected with the memorial.

Since the public evinced an earnest desire to share in raising the statue, we felt it due the subscribers to devote their contributions to the purpose for which they were subscribed; we therefore decided to deliver the balance to the authorities of the Columbia Institution (to whom the statue has been presented) under an agreement with them that the income from the balance shall be used to protect and preserve and keep this monument in perfect condition.

The members of the Board of Directors of the Columbia Institution, upon hearing of this action of your committee, generously gave from their pockets enough to make the sum an even five hundred dollars. The handsome balance will, in the course of time, amount to a large sum, should it not be necessary to make large inroads upon the principal. Should there be at any time more

than enough to properly care for the statue and its appurtenances, works of art will be purchased with the money. These works will adorn the College buildings of grounds and will be inscribed as coming from this fund. Thus all money subscribed thereto, except such as was used for the memorial in whatever connection, will forever be devoted to the purpose for which it was subscribed, always testifying in some shape to the love and gratitude of the deaf for Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet.

We here take the opportunity to acknowledge with sincere thanks the generous contributions and untiring labors of the deaf and their friends in the collection of funds.

It is with great pleasure and pardonable pride we congratulate our colleagues upon the faithful and self-sacrificing manner in which they performed the many onerous duties devolving upon them. We all tried to do our duty, to do our work not unworthily of the trust placed in us, nor of the great subject honored. We sought also to erect a memorial worthy of the culture and art of the epoch in which we live, a memorial that shall be a likeness of our great benefactor for all future generations to look upon, to know and to love. All these considerations involved responsibilities.

The work was done by an experienced artist of the first rank, and commands the admiration of all persons of taste and judgment.

We retire to-day with the pleasantest recollections of our associations with comrades and co-workers throughout the country, grateful for the satisfactory result of their unselfish labors, convinced that the memorial is a credit to all concerned. Respectfully submitted,

THEO. A. FROEHLICH, Chairman.

The report was accepted with the thanks of the Association to the committee.

Rev. A. W. Mann, having asked and obtained permission of the President, made announcement of the religious services for the deaf that were to be held in Chicago the following Sunday.

Mr. Fox, of New York, brought before the association the subject of the attitude taken by the United States Civil Service in relation to deaf applicants for positions. He said that intelligent and capable deaf persons go before the Civil Service Board, pass the required examinations, and are then rejected solely on account of their deafness. The deaf as citizens of the United States have a right to recognition. He submitted to the association the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The rules controlling admission to the Civil Service of the General Government make unfair discriminations against the deaf and deprive them of their rights as citizens; and

WHEREAS, Other things being equal, deafness does not incapacitate them

from performing such service as requires merely manual dexterity and visual quickness; therefore be it

Resolved, That the matter of this discrimination be brought to the attention of the Commissioners of the Civil Service, and they be requested to amend the rules disqualifying the deaf from service under the National Government.

In support of the above, Mr. Fox added that an eminent lawyer, a warm friend of the deaf, the late Hon. Erastus Brooks, had advised the deaf to assert their rights.

Mr. Kerney, of Indiana, suggested that we all write letters to our congressmen, asking for justice in the matter.

Mr. Ziegler, of Pennsylvania, recommended that when a deaf person's name was to be sent in, along with others, as a candidate for appointment, he should secure the aid of some friend who had influence to back him. This was a course often pursued by others.

Mr. A. R. Spear, of North Dakota, who had been in the civil service for years, expressed a doubt whether matters were as Mr. Fox stated. He did not think the service was closed to the deaf, and believed that the association should be well assured of the facts before it took action.

Mr. Fox replied to this, that whatever may have been the state of affairs formerly, it was now as he had stated, through a new ruling.

Mr. McGregor, of Ohio, gave his testimony in support of Mr. Fox to the effect that a friend of his in Cincinnati was rejected by the Civil Service Board because he was unable to stand the dictation test.

Mr. Smith, of Minnesota, here interposed, saying that the committee on nominations was ready to report, and he moved that Mr. Fox's resolution be laid upon the table, pending the election of officers. Passed.

Chairman Jones, of the committee on nominations, submitted the following report:

For President—Thomas Francis Fox, New York.
For First Vice President—George T. Dougherty, Illinois.
For Second Vice President—Robert M. Ziegler, Pennsylvania.
For Third Vice President—Sidney J. Vail, Indiana.
For Fourth Vice President—Lewis A. Palmer, Tennessee.
For Secretary—Henry C. White, Massachusetts.
For Treasurer—James C. Balis, Ontario, Canada.

Mr. Gibson, of Illinois, moved that the report be accepted

unanimously. Mr. White desired to be excused from candidacy as secretary, but yielding to pressure, consented to let his name stand.

Mr. Spear, of North Dakota, said that he was a new member, and consequently hesitated to express himself in opposition, but it seemed to him that the west was not sufficiently represented on the ticket. All the candidates came from east of the Mississippi.

Mr. Smith, of Minnesota, said that he was a westerner, but more of an American. In this case he recognized "no north, no south, no east, no west." Not long ago there was an attempt to divide our country into a north and a south. It failed. He did not want to see now, in our association, a disposition to arouse a sectional feeling between the east and the west. He was in favor of the ticket as it stood.

Mr. Spear insisted that there were plenty of good men in the west. It was not to him a question of American citizenship, but of fair and square dealing.

Mr. Fox said that all were or should be Americans before anything else. It was a question of Americanship rather than partisanship, and he was sorry to see any evidence of sectional feeling. He had not sought the nomination, and rather than to give rise to further dispute he was willing to have his name withdrawn in favor of a westerner. He had been a member of the association and in attendance at every convention since its inception, and never before witnessed the raising of an eastern or western qualification in the association. and hoped it would be the last time such a point was raised.

President George remarked that the national committee would equalize representation quite thoroughly, so that every state and section would have an equal influence.

Mr Gibson here called for the previous question. His motion being put to vote, was carried unanimously, and the ticket as reported was declared elected.

Mr. Veditz, of Colorado, and Mr. Spear, of North Dakota, were appotnted a committee to escort the newly elected president to the chair.

Mr. Pach, of Pennsylvania, moved a vote of thanks to the retiring president. Passed by acclamation.

Mr. Thomas F. Fox,of New York, the President of the National

Association for the next three years, made a brief speech upon assuming his duties. He thanked the members for the honor they had conferred upon him, and expressed his purpose to labor with all zeal to further the interests of the association and of the deaf.

Others of the newly elected officers were invited to return acknowledgments, which they did amid much applause.

At this point Mr. H. C. White, the talented Bostonian, took up the duties of secretary, and the undersigned yielded up to him the official quill with all the honors pertaining thereto.

J. L. SMITH,
Secretary.

MR. WHITE'S REPORT.

Upon the organization of the new board of officers, the business of the convention was resumed. Mr. R. N. Ziegler, of Pennsylvania, moved that Mr. Fox's resolutions on the matter of civil service discriminations, previously laid on the table, be taken up and accepted, Passed.

Mr. Olaf Hanson, of Minnesota, submitted a set of resolutions requesting schools for the deaf to eliminate the obnoxious term "asylum" from their official title.

WHEREAS, The application of the term "asylum" to schools for the deaf is incorrect and misleading; and,

WHEREAS, Webster, Worcester, the Century Dictionary, and other works of reference thus incorrectly apply the term; therefore be it,

Resolved, By the National Association of the Deaf in convention assembled at Chicago, that the publishers of said dictionaries and works of reference be requested to omit or correct this erroneous application as soon as practicable; and,

Resolved, That schools for the deaf still using this term in their official titles be requested to substitute therefor a more appropriate designation; and,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this association be instructed to communicate these resolutions to the parties concerned, and adopt such measures as may in their judgment tend to promote the end desired.

Passed without dissenting votes.

Mr. R. M. Ziegler, of Pennsylvania, moved that Prof. McGregor's interesting paper on the "Employment of Deaf Teachers',' as read at the Congress of the Daf, be printed and distributed at the expense of the National Association. Seconded by Rev. Mr. Cloud, of Missouri. Passed by unanimous vote. (See Mr. Ziegler's written motion.)

Resolved, That Prof. R. P. McGregor's paper on "The Deaf as Teach-

ers," read before the International Congress of the Deaf, July 20th, 1893, be published in pamphlet form,and at the expense of the National Association of the Deaf, and the secretary of the said Association be instructed to send one copy to the principal and superintendent of every institution for the education of the deaf, and also to every member of the board of directors or trustees of the said institution.

Mr. Kerney, of Indiana, moved that M. Plessis' statue of the Abbe De L'Epee be presented to the National Deaf Mute College at Washington, D. C. Promptly seconded by Mr. McGregor, of Ohio.

Mr. Gallaher, of Chicago, argued strongly in favor of allowing the bust to remain Chicago in association with other priceless treasures of art at the Memorial Art Palace.

Mr. Dougherty, of Illinois, supported these views, stating that Kendall Green had two busts and many other memorials of our friends and benefactors, that it would be impossible to get the bust out of bond at the customs office except as a gift to the City of Chicago, and that M. Plessis was willing his work of art should go to the city.

Mr. Hodgeson, of New York, stated as a matter of objection, that Chicago was not known as a place having any associations or traditions in the education of the deaf, and that this solitary memorial would be lost in the vast collection in the Art Memorial Palace.

Mr. D. W. George, of Illinois, replied that the Memorial Palace was intended to be permanent, and that whatever was put in exhibit at the World's Fair should be donated to the City of Chicago as a matter of courtesy.

Mr. Kerney, of Indiana, says, "Washington is a National City in its importance to the Nation, in its vast resources and unbounded future possibilities." [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. P. S. Englehardt, of Wisconsin, here calls for the previous question. The motion was put to a vote and failed to pass.

After the vote was announced, M. Plessis arose to say that he would be glad to donate the bust to the National College at Washington.

Mr. Emanuel Souweine, of New York, moved that a committee of five be appointed by the President to confer with the sculptor. Seconded by Mr. Schary, of Ohio, who suggests that

the bust should be kept in place until the committee acts upon the matter.

Rev. Mr. Koehler moves that the question be left to the Congress on the ground that it was a matter which concerned that body exclusively. This view of the matter was concurred in, and the disposal of the bust was left entirely to the Congress of the Deaf.

The report of Messrs. Froehlich and Draper on the Gallaudet Memorial Statue (herewith appended) was read. Accepted on motion of Mr. Allabough, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Gibson, Chairman of Committee on Enrollment, reported to the Convention. Report appended herewith:

MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

Axling, P. L., Sioux Falls, S. D.
Angle, Chas. H., South Superior, Wis.
Aronson, Miss Bertha, Chicago.
Abrams, Geo., Boston, Mass.
Alabough, B. R., Edgewood Park, Pa.
Anderson, Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.
Buxton, Albert C., Crisfield, Md.
Boylan, W. H. H., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Black, Miss Dora D., Morgan Park, Ill.
Bowes, E. N., Austin, Ill.
Bixler, Jos. B., Elkhart, Ind.
Barrett, J. W.. Council Bluffs, Ia.
Bierce, Miss Mary C., Kenwood, Chicago.
Buchan, C. L., Englewood, Chicago.
Buchan, Mrs., Englewood, Chicago.
Barnum, W. O., Knoxville, Tenn.
Balis, J. C., Belleville, Ontario, Can.
Balis, Mrs., Belleville, Ontario, Can.
Barrick, John, Cincinnati, O.
Barry, Miss Annie B., Baltimore, Md.
Bacheberle, Louis J., Cincinnati, O.
Burrell, Miss Emma, Columbus, O.
Biggam, Miss Edith, Columbus, O.
Bartlett, Miss Emma, Mannington, W. Va.
Blood, Irwin, Chicago.
Blood, Mrs. Irwin, Chicago.
Babbitt, Harry E., Boston, Mass.
Bixler, Mrs. E. H., Elkhart, Ind.
Kinsley, Miss Ida B.,Indianapolis,Ind.
Koehler, Rev. J. M., Philadelphia, Pa.
Kessler, C. W., Pullman, Ill.
Kestner, Max, Denver, Colo.
Kerr, M. H., St. Louis, Mo.
Kerr, Mrs. M. H., St. Louis, Mo.
Lynch, Thos, Rockford, Ill.
Lieb, John S., Columbus, O.
Lieb, Jos. W., Columbus, O.
Lange, Paul, Evanston, Ill.
Lietner, Frank A. Baltimore, Md.
Locke, Miss Edna B., Covington, Ky.
Lupien, F. P., Watseka, Ill.
Larson, Lars M., Santa Fe, N. M.
Loose,Miss Margaret,Mishawaka,Ind.
Little, Miss Lou, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Luttrell, Miss Cynthia, Wichita, Ks.
Long, J. S., Delavan, Wis.
Long, Mrs. J. S., Delevan, Wis.
Loew, Jacques, Chicago.
Lowman, Miss A. M., Leitersburg, Md.
Lefi, E. H., Chicago.
Long, R. L. H., Chicago.
Le Clercq, New York City.
Lewis, H. S., Waterbury, Conn.
Lung, John B., Haverhill, Mass.
Livingstone, R. D., Bridgeport, Conn.
Meyer, C., Cleveland, O.
Meyer, Mrs., Cleveland, O.

Bierlien, Alfred, A., Cincinnati, O.
Bierlien, Mrs. Lucie C., Cincinnati, O.
Bacheberle, Louise K., Cincinnati, O.
Boos, August, Cincinnati, O.
Boos, John H., Cincinnati, O.
Back, Edward, Cincinnati, O.
Berghorn, Louis, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Baxter, Miss Amelia, Jeffersonville, Ind.
Cartwright, Clara, Olathe, Ks.
Campbell, John E., St. Louis, Mo.
Coughlin, Jas. W., Chicago.
Camerush, Miss T., La Salle, Ill.
Corey, Clarence A., Chicago.
Crossman, Frank S., Springfield,Mass.
Colby, C. C., Chicago.
Colby, Mrs. C. C,, Chicago.
Charles, C. W., Columbus, O.
Coleman, T. H., Cedar Springs, S. C.
Conway, Jas. G., Erie, Pa.
Cartter, Mrs. G., Chicago.
Cotton, John R., Chicago.
Chapman, Henry A., Salem, Mass.
Carroll, E. R. Cleveland, O.
Codman, C. C., Chicago.
Chagnon, Miss Mamie, Chicago.
Cleary E. P. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Comp, Mrs. Chas., Omaha, Neb.
Carroll, J. F., Chicago.
Cloud, Rev. J. H., St. Louis, Mo.
Dunham, N. C. Jefferson, Ind.
Demarais, Chas., W. Superior, Wis.
Demarais, Mrs. C., W. Supérior, Wis.
Dundon, Miss Nellie, Columbus, O.
Dundon, Mrs. M. L., Pleasant Ridge, Ohio.
Dougherty, G. T., Chicago.
Des-Rocker, Edward, Chicago.
Edwards, W. D.. Indianapolis, Ind.
Erbe, Herman, Waterbury, Conn.
Engelhardt, P. S., Milwaukee, Wis.
Engelhardt, Mrs. Milwaukee, Wis.
Erd, Robert, Waterloo, Iowa.
Elsey, Elmer, Columbus, O.
Eden, Miss Lavinia, Jacksonville, Ill.
Fankhauser, Wm., Elkhart, Ill.
Miller, Louis, Fosters, O.
Mulcahy, E., Salem, Mass.
Michaels, J. W., Goshen, Va.
Merrill, Ashbel N., Macon, Ill.
Meade, James, Town of Lake,Chicago.
Mills, Mrs. J. A., LuVerne, Minn.
Mann, Rev. A. W., Cleveland, O.
Mason, A. W., Toronto, Canada.
Mayer, Miss Bettie, Evansville, Ill.
Moses, Miss Maude, Chicago.
McGinness, Thos., Columbus, O.
McCook, Matt., Dubuque Iowa.
McMaster, David, Chillicothe, O.
McPeek, Miss Ella, Columbus, O.
McNeeley, Miss Elizabeth, Newport, Ky.
McFarland, Jane, Elgin, Ill.
McGregor, R. P., Columbus, O.
McGregor, Mrs. R. P., Columbus, O.
McGinnity, Stephen, Denver, Colo.
McMaster, H. H. B., Pittsburg, Pa.
McIntire, Dan V., Crawfordsville, Ind.
Neal, W. E., Evanston, Ill.
Norrish, Willie, Springfield, O.
Neel, David S., Macon, Ill.
Neumayer, Wm., Aurora, Ill.
Oppenheimer, Ben, Trenton, Tenn.
O'Connor, Miss Bessie, Maplewood, Ill.
Orr, Miss Eva, Amboy, Ill.
Oxley, Wiltshire, W. Pullman, Ill.
Ochs, William, Faribault, Minn.
Pyle, Edwin, Ft. Madison, Ia.
Priestly, John W., New Albany, Ind.
Philpot, Frank E., Ravenna, O.
Patterson, Miss Nora B., Columbus,O.
Perrette, Eleanore, Jeffersonville, Ind.
Phillips, Hiram, Delavan, Wis.
Phillips, Mrs. Hiram, Delavan, Wis.
Peek, Miss Mary E., Chicago, Ill.
Pach, A. L., Easton, Pa.
Parsons, R. Newton, Hazzardville, Conn.
Palmer, L. Arthur, Nashville, Tenn.
Post, Barbara, Chicago.
Pershing, J. Ernst, Springfield, O.

Frisbee, Edwin W., Everett, Mass.
Ferguson, Miss Lizzie, Chicago,
Freeman, S. M., Cave Springs, Ga.
Friday, Frank I., Kensington, Ill.
Friday, Mrs. Kensington, Ill.
Fowler, Miss Maggie, Cleveland, O.
Froelich, Theo. A., New York City.
Frank, Ben., Chicago.
Fox, T. F., New York City,
Fraser, George, Fernwood, Ill.
Fravel, Miss Annie, St. Louis, Mo.
Flagg, Miss Belle C., Boston, Mass.
Fowles, Miss Mary, Columbus, O.
George, D. W., Jacksonville, Ill.
Gordon, J. S., Chicago.
Gotthainer, J., Chicago.
Gotthainer, Mrs. Chicago.
Gibney, Wm., Chicago.
Goldman, Jos., Middletown, O.
Gibson, F. P., Chicago.
Glass, F., St. Charles, Ill.
Gallaher, J. E., Chicago.
Garton, Miss Cora H., Oriskany Falls, N. Y.
Goodwin, Jas., Baton Rouge, La.
Greener, A. B., Columbus, O.
Hanna, H. M., Springfield, Ill.
Holycross, E. I., Chicago.
Howard, S. H., Chicago.
Huff, Mrs. Louis P., Kansas City, Mo.
Hicks, Wm., Jacksonville, Ill.
Hasenstab, P. J., Chicago.
Hesse, Frank, Indianapolis, Ind.
Hesse, Mrs., Indianapolis, Ind.
Halloway, F. C.. Council Bluffs, Ia.
Hathaway, H. A. Elgin, Ill.
Hathaway, Mrs. H. A., Elgin, Ill.
Heyman, Moses, New York City.
Hines, W. W., Columbus, O.
Hagerty, Thomas, Delevan, Wis.
Hall, Ernest W., Moreland, Ill.
Holmes, Ed. P., Chicago.
Hanson, Olof, Minneapolis, Minn.
Hartung, Fred, Chicago.
Hyman, F. R., Chicago.
Hodgson, E. A., New York City.
Rogers, Miss Annie M., Edgewood Park, Pa.
Reed, Harry, Mevasha, Wis.
Rogers, Thos. J., Gates City, Ill.
Ritchie, Thomas, Chicago.
Ross, H. C., Chicago.
Robbins, A. H. Jr., Chicago.
Regensburg, O. H., Chicago.
Robinson, Warren, Delavan Wis.
Root, Geo. E., Kansas City, Mo.
Reed, Chas., Mevasha, Wis.
Rose, Theo. S., New York City.
Rowe, Samuel, New Gloucester, Me.
Rothert, Waldo H., Council Bluffs, Ia.
Stout, Milton, E., N. Evanston, Ill.
Stout, Mrs. Milton E., N.Evanston, Ill.
Steaton, C. D., Golden, Ill.
Smith, J. L., Faribault, Minn.
Schory, A. H., Columbus, O.
Swift, Harry, Indianapois, Ind.
Shields, Mrs. J. J., Englewood, Ill.
Strening, Miss L. A., Chicago.
Schaub, W. H., St. Louis, Mo.
Smith, Russell, Omaha, Neb.
Standacher, E., Dubuque, Ia.
Smith, Harry, Green Bay, Wis.
Souweine E., New York City.
Steinweinder, C. E. Indianapolis, Ind.
Snyder, Miss Renia, Chicago Lawn,Ill.
Smith, H. Ward, Albion, N. Y.
Syle, Mrs. H. W., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sonneborn, Joseph, Chicago, Ill.
Sonneborn, Morton, Chicago, Ill.
Spear, A. R., Devil's Lake, N. D.
Scott, Robert, Chicago.
Scott, Mrs. Robert, Chicago.
Schuttler, C. J., Chicago.
Schoenenberger, Miss T. W., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Tregarden, G. M., Edgewood Park,Pa.
Towner, C. C., S. Brooklyn, O.
Tracy, H. L., Baton Rouge, La.
Towne, E. O., Pekin, Ill.
Thornberry, W. M., Austin, Tex.
Vail, S. J., Indianapolis, Ind.

Hyman, G. S. Chicago.
Hart, H. R., Chicago.
Hunter, Mrs. E. D., Chicago.
Hine, E. H., Waterbury, Conn.
Heyman, Mrs. Moses, New York City.
Jack, Miss Ida L., Logansport, Ind.
Jackson, Chas., Indianapolis, Ind.
Jones, W. G., New York City.
Jones, Miss Nettie, Columbus, O.
Jackson, B. F., Rockford, Ill.
Johnson, David E., Faribault, Minn.
Kaufman, Fred, Chicago.
Keine, Wm., Omaha, Neb.
Keefe, J. T., Bellows Falls, Vt.
Knollman, Frank, Cincinnati, O.
Kinney, Geo. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Klagge, F. E., St. Paul, Minn.
Kennedy, Miss Annie, Farmer City, Ill.
Kerney, Chas., Indiananapolis, Ind.
Kerney, Mrs. Chas., Indianapolis, Ind.
Veditz, G. W., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Wood, Alfred F., Talladega, Ala.
White, W. E., Nashua, N. H.
Wolff, Chas., St. Louis, Mo.
White, Harry C., Boston, Mass.
Welch, Chas. I., Port Royal, Pa.
Wolpert, D. N., Denver, Colo.
Woodrow, Jas., McLean, Ill.
Wilson, A. O., Corsicana, Tex.
White, Miss, Emma, Chicago.
Woolley, Jas. M., Pleasant Ridge, O.
Woolley, John, F., Connellsville, Ind.
West, Jesse A., Springfield, O.
West, Mrs. Jesse A., Springfield, O.
Wray, Miss G., Englewood, Chicago.
Wayman, Miss Bessie, Wheeling, W. Va.
Ziegler, Robert M., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Zorn, Wm. H., Columbus, O.

Mr. Dougherty causes a break in the programme by presenting a large handsome copy of the Pas-a-Pas Club in group, with the compliments of the Club, to the French and Irish Delagates, to the Gallaudet Society of Boston, the Union League of New York, the Fanwood Quad Club of New York, the St. Louis Deaf Mute Club, and the All Saints Club of Philadelphia.

Mr. William E. White, of New Hampshire, presents to the Association a copy of the "Eulogy on the Life and Deeds of Thomas Brown; the pioneer of New England and a leading light in his day and generation." Accepted with thanks.

The Fourth National Convention now draws to a close.

Mr. Allabough moves resolutions of thanks to the energetic and successful Local Committee of Arrangements for their valuable services as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are extended to the Local Committee for their services in making arrangements for this Convention.

Passed, amid wild enthusiasm.

Mr. Souwenie, of New York, moves that the foreign delegates present be made perpetual members of the Association in recognition of their important services at the Congress. Passed unanimously.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Koehler, the Convention was adjourned, and the gavel fell. The curtain fell upon the most important scene in the life of the National Association for years.

HENRY C. WHITE, N. D. M. A., Secretary.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

PREAMBLE.

For mutual assistance and encouragement in bettering their standing in society at large, and for the enjoyment of social pleasure attendant upon the periodical reunion of a widely scattered class of people, the undersigned deaf citizens of the United States agree to form themselves into a national association.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be called the "National Association of the Deaf."

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

Any deaf citizen of the United States may become a member of this Association upon the payment of the initiation fee.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, four Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a National Executive Committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

§ 2. The officers of the Association shall be elected by a majority vote of all the duly qualified members voting at the permanent organization of each national convention of the Association.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

§ 3. The National Executive Committee shall consist of one member from each State and Territory represented upon the roll of membership of this Association, one of whom shall be Chairman and the President of the Association as *ex-officio* member.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

§ 4. The President elected at each national convention of the Association shall have power to appoint the members of the National Executive Committee and to designate the Chairman thereof.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of the President of this Association to preside at its meetings in national convention.

DUTIES OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

§ 6. The Vice President shall fill the office of the President when the latter is unable to discharge the duties of his office.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

§ 7. The Secretary shall record the minutes of all meetings of the Association. He shall keep a list of the members of the Association, giving the full

name, together with the post-office address. He shall have charge of all documents, etc., belonging to the Association, except those of the Treasurer.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

§ 8. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, keep an account of all receipts and expenditures, and shall make a report of the state of the finances of the Association whenever called upon to do so by the Association. He shall preserve all vouchers.

POWERS OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

§ 9. The National Executive Committee shall have general conduct of the affairs of the Association from the final adjournment of one national convention to the organization of the next one. It shall aim to carry out the expressed will of the Association as far as circumstances may render it wise or allowable. It shall have power to appropriate any available funds of the Association for purposes tending to promote its welfare.

ARTICLE IV.—NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

SECTION 1. This Association shall meet in National Convention in three years after the adjournment of each convention, unless unfavorable circumstances should call for postponement.

§ 2. The month, day and place of holding each succeeding National Convention shall be decided upon by the National Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

A motion to amend the Constitution or By-Laws of this Association must be submitted in writing to the President, and be published by him in the leading newspapers for the deaf for at least thirty days before the meeting of the Association in National Convention, and then such amendment shall require a two-thirds vote, a quorum voting, for its adoption.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—MEMBERS.

THE INITIATION FEE.

SECTION 1. The initiation fee of this Association shall be one dollar for gentlemen and fifty cents for ladies.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

§ 2. No person shall vote on the permanent organization of the convention of the Association, or thereafter, who has not first paid the initiation fee.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

§ 3. The term of membership of each member expires during the preliminary organization of each convention, and must be renewed by the payment of the initiation fee to the Enrollment Committee.

PERSONS NOT PRESENT AT CONVENTIONS MAY BECOME MEMBERS.

§ 4. Any deaf person not present at any convention of the Association, may be enrolled as a member by forwarding the initiation fee. Any deaf person may, at any time after the adjournment of a convention, be enrolled as a member by the payment of the initiation fee to the Treasurer of the Association, but the term of such membership shall expire during the preliminary organization of the next following National Convention.

PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS.

§ 5. No person shall be entitled to take part in the permanent organization of the convention, to offer any motion or resolution, to read any paper, to discuss any motion, resolution or paper, to address the convention on any subject, or to hold any office, who has not first paid the initiation fee, but non-members may be invited to speak by special courtesy of the Association.

ARTICLE II.—RULES OF ORDER.

The proceedings of the convention of this Association shall be governed by ordinary parliamentary practice, and in case of dispute on any question of parliamentary practice, "Roberts' Rules of Order" shall be regarded as authority on all such points.

ARTICLE III.—CALLING THE CONVENTION TO ORDER.

The President of the Association shall open the proceedings of each National Convention by calling the meeting to order and reading the official call. in the absence of the Presldent, this duty shall devolve upon the first, second, third and fourth Vice Presidents, in succession.

ARTICLE IV.—THE LOCAL COMMITTEE.

At least three months before the time for holding each National Convention, the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall appoint a local committee, not necessarily members of the Association, residing in the city where the conventlon is to be held, and this local committee shall make the best possible arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the members of the Association.

THIRD DAY.

SATURDAY, July 22, 1893.

At 9 o'clock a. m. President Dougherty called the Congress to order, and introduced Rev. P. J. Hasenstab, of Jacksonville, Ill., who made the opening prayer.

The President: We now come to the concluding work of the Congress, and we shall proceed with the programme without any unnecessary delay. The opening topic of discussion is "Oralism from the Standpoint of Practical Experience." I shall ask M. Genis, of France, to take the chair.

The Chair: The first paper on the programme is from M. Chambellan, of Paris. It will be read by M. Despeeriers.

ORALISM IN FRANCE.

BY VICTOR CHAMBELLAN, PARIS.

(Translated by Mr. J. L. Smith.)

I have been requested to send to the Congress at Chicago a brief discourse concerning the pure oral method from a practical point of view. I do not know how to accede to this request better than by reproducing some passages from my pamphlets.

Since 1878 there have been held International Congresses of teachers for the betterment of the condition of deaf mutes. Many questions have been discussed at them. Especially have they concerned themselves with the method which is fitted for the instruction of these unfortunates. After long debates, they have condemned the sign-language and proclaimed for instruction by means of speech, which I regard as unfavorable to the moral and intelectual development of the deaf mute.

It should be stated that the method which they propose is not new; like other systems it has already been tried; they undo and do over again what has been attempted many times.

The education of deaf mutes dates one hundred and twenty-six years since the time when tbe Abbe de l'Epee engaged in it, and three centuries since the death of Pedro Ponce. How is it that we still advance gropingly? Should we be led astay? Have we not profited by the lessons of experience?

However it may be, we do not want the deaf mute reduced to the condition of an automaton; we want him to reason, to understand what he reads, what he says, what is said to him; to know how to manage his affairs, to have a con-

sciousness of his duties and his rights. And this progress, let us not forget, can only be obtained if we have the wisdom not to extinguish the beacon-fire which the Abbe de l'Epee lighted in his school by introdncing there the language of signs—that language which Nature, in her solicitude, has given in compensation to the deaf mute from birth—the language to which has likewise recourse the traveler in a foreign land, not knowing one word of the idiom of the country.

To make all deaf mutes talk is a superfluous undertaking. It is important not to confound accidental deafness and congenital deafness. Those individuals who, in their childhood, could hear and who were taught to speak letters and syllables, if they have preserved the activity of their intelligence, acquire facility by means of an able drill of the vocal organs and learn to speak with sufficient distinctness. As for those deaf from birth, notwithstanding the efforts of the most accomplished teacher, they are always at the beginning; they succeed in pronouncing a hundred separate words, more or less, without the power to combine them by means of other words in such a manner as to form a sentence. Moreover, their pronunciation is guttural, nasal, and very disagreeable to those who hear the children and who do not succeed in understanding them without giving the closest attention. All this testifies that it is impossible for the deaf of that category to make use with profit of spoken language.

Let us examine by what means the pure oral method, which is wrongly called new, has succeeded in gaining a certain prestige. There have been presented to the public, in exhibitions, some deaf mutes. carefully selected, talking well enough and appearing to read from the lips. The persons who wish to gain public favor for this method, have renewed these exhibitions with variations, seeking to create for it thereby a curent of favorable opinion.

We know that the public grows enthusiastic over generous projects; it said to itself that a method of instruction that did away with mutes; that placed them in a condition to converse with their fellow citizens as if they could hear and speak, was a noble work, and merited the support of the whole government.

Thenceforth the current of opinion desired was obtained; it went on increasing, little by little, so successfully that this pure oral method has become the official method.

At present, in solemn ceremonies, there are shown pupils who talk passably well, and the public believes that all the others arrive at the same result. Alas! there is nothing in it. Out of fifteen young people, for example, three or four at most learn to talk in a manner sufficiently satisfactory. It is still necessary that they should be exceptionally endowed, or, as I have said, that they should have heard formerly. No one can understand the other, and good care is taken that they shall not be seen. In the schools the teachers, in order to communicate with their better pupils, make, in pronouncing the words, very distinct, very emphatic movements of the lips. But upon their departure from the institution, when the young deaf mutes find themselves in contact with their fellow citizens, can they take part in speech? Can they, by this means, exchange their thoughts and grasp those of others? I do not hesitate to say very few can do it.

In order to understand a deaf person talking it is necessary to be accustomed to his manner of pronunciation, which varies with individuals, to the tone of his voice, which presents as much diversity as there are individuals—in a word, to be already acquainted with him.

In turn, one wishes to reply to the deaf. To this end it will be necessary to have recourse to the movements of the lips so exaggerated, of which I recently spoke, that everybody can make, but everybody does not know how to make well, lacking which the deaf person will not divine what is said to him.

I challenge any one to show me, on an average, one deaf mute out of five, or even one out of ten, taking part in a connected conversation with strangers or even with acquaintances.

What signifies a method that is to benefit so few persons? By that alone it is condemned. It develops the intelligence some one objects, better than the sign language. This is a pronounced error. The deaf mute comprehends only by means of signs the principal abstract ideas, and there are as many, if not more, abstract ideas as concrete. What kind of instruction is it that is limited exclusively to concrete ideas? It is not even half instruction; it is nothing. And, then, how can moral ideas be made to enter the head of the deaf mute?

It has been said that some talking deaf teachers made no use of the language of signs; that they taught only by means of speech. That is truly incredible. How, in effect, could those who never heard direct the pronunciation of their pupils and know whether it was intelligent and tolerable?

I have had occasion to question some deaf mutes taught according to the new method. They were much less instructed than those trained in the old way. One has also seen some of them who, moving their lips and tongue, believed themselves speaking, in the acceptation of the word, and did not speak at all.

Certain families cannot endure the hoarse, somestimes sepulchral, voices of their young relatives sent forth from the schools; they oblige them to have recourse to the pencil and the manual alphabet. We must not lose sight of the fact that these pensioners of speech have difficulty in finding situations. Managers and foremen prefer to them the deaf mutes expressing themselves well enough by means of writing and signs.

In a decisive address by a speaking professor of the National Institution for Deaf Mutes, at Paris, at the distribution of the prizes of 1887, we read:

"The truth is that the speech of the greater part of my pupils only distantly recalls that of their hearing brothers; the truth is, that in spite of our efforts, the deaf will never be anything but deaf, and that they will remain, from the severe law of their birth, pensioners of speech.

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"In order to understand them, complaisance is often necessary, one must guess a little.

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"However strange and fantastic their accent may seem to you to be in certain cases, guard yourselves from letting it appear to them.

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"Among these young pupils, it is true, sight has taken the place of hearing, and they have acquired the sad privilege of hearing with the eyes. Does it follow then that they will understand all you say to them? Guard yourselves from that illusion.

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"They will often have to repeat your remarks; if they did not already know the sense, they will be to them only useless sounds. That is why you can employ in your conversation only words that may be familiar to them."

The author of these lines deserves congratulations, for he has had the courage to attack error with frankness.

Mr. Warring Wilkinson who, in 1891, visited the institutions for the deaf mutes of Europe, declares that he learned hardly anything new, and in regard to the pure oral method, practically applied, he saw it nowhere.

Only twenty minutes have been accorded for the reading of my address. I pause. But I will not end without putting down my conclusions. It is necessary to establish two categories among the deaf-mute pupils, as the earnest modern teachers have always done:

First, Those who have never heard nor spoken, or who have lost their hearing before the age of four years.

Second, Those who have heard and spoken until that age.

The education of the former can only be carried on successfully by means of the sign language, with written exercises and varied reading. To cultivate speech among the others nothing can be better, and it has been done in all times; but it would be an error to make them abandon entirely the language of signs which can only contribute to quicken the development of their intellectual faculties.

The Chair: The next paper is from Mr. Foster, of England. It will be delivered in signs by Mr. McGregor, and read orally by Mr. Odebrecht.

ORALISM FROM THE STANDPOINT OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BY J. P. FOSTER, PRESTON, ENGLAND.

I have been specially asked to give a paper on the above subject, on account of my having experienced the benefits of both the oral and the manual systems, and my large experience among the deaf and dumb residents in Great Britain and Ireland. At the age of nine years I was sent to a private boarding school at London (kept by Mr. Van Asch for the teaching of the deaf and dumb on the pure oral system), where I remained for four years. He was considered one of the best oralist teachers. I got on very well in articulation and lip-reading, owing a good deal to my being possessed of a little hearing, and thus being able to distinguish sounds. Afterwards I attended an ordinary day school for three years in order to finish my education; especially in relation to history, composition, grammar, arithmetic, etc., as most of my time at Mr. Van Asch's had been spent in articluation and lip-reading, thus leaving me only half-educated. Leaving school at the age of seventeen years, I began the battle of life by being apprenticed to a litho-draughtsman, and almost at the same time I began to associate with the deaf and dumb of Glasgow, in which town I was then residing. I attended divine services, lectures, etc., at the Mission Hall, deriving much good therefrom, and in time became proficient in the finger and sign-language, and for many years afterwards took an active part in the work of the Mission. I had thus many opportunities of mixing with the deaf and dumb, and observing the results of both systems of education, there being some among them who had been taught on the pure oral system. I also often met with children who were being taught orally at a private school and others who had already left school (pure oral.) And now, after all my experiences and careful observations, I have come to the conclusion that oralism, taken as a whole, is not the best for the deaf and dumb.

First I will deal with its possibtlities. Under favorable conditions it is possible for oralism to be successfully taught. First, The child so taught must be intelligent and smart; its voice good. Second, The teacher must be specially trained, and having a large fund of patience, and Third, And a longer period than that usually allowed under the manual system for teaching If these conditions were carried out the child would turn out a well educated one, able to speak and to read lips well; all the better if it enjoys the faculty of a little hearing. For I have noticed that those who are stone deaf, as a rule, are poor speakers, and in many cases execrable ones, while those who are not so turn out to be fair speakers. The person, if thus taught under favorable conditions, is able to carry on conversation with his folks at home and also friends elsewhere, with his employer and others at his work. But those are all the benefits he

gets; for, and here I come to the limitations of oralism, he will, outside the circle of his own relations and friends, find his articulation and lip-reading abilities practically useless. He may manage, here and there, to make strangers understand what he says, but as for reading their lips, the attempt is almost quite useless. He will invariably have to resort to paper and pencil, as has been the case with myself, although I am considered one of the best examples of the pure oral system. Then as to attending divine services, lectures and public meetings, he also finds that oralism is of no use whatever to him in trying to make out what is said thereat. I myself have tried to make out what is said by preachers and public speakers on various occasions by means of lip-reading, but have always failed. Then, lip-reading is very trying to the eyes if kept up for a length of time and at a distance. In fact oralism is practically useless for divine services, public meetings and entertainments.

It does not, as some people say, retore the deaf to society. I myself have several times tried to get on socially with hearing people at parties, dances, etc., but so far never succeeded. I never feel verv comfortable on such occasions. I enjoy the society of my afflicted fellow-creatures far better, carrying on our conversation in the finger and sign language. From the educational point of view, oralism does not produce satisfactory results. I have noticed, as a rule, that those taught on the finger and sign language are much better educated than those taught on the oral system. I attribute this result to the fact that much time is required for teaching the child articulation and lip-reading only, and very little time left for improving its mind by means of reading, composition, study of history, etc., whereas in the case of the finger and sign system, much less time is expended in acquiring the finger and sign language, and consequently a large margin of time is left for improvement in other directions.

In many institutions, endeavors have been made to use both systems at the same time; that is to say, the children are taught on both systems, a combination known as the combined system. What is the result? Well, in my humble opinion, it has made matters worse. The education of deaf and dumb children nowadays is no better; on the contrary, it is worse, all owing to the combined system. Some of you may take exception to my statement; however, I maintain its truth, and am ready to stake my word, yea my life, upon it. Ever since oralism became a part of the curriculum of our public deaf and dumb institutions, the education of the deaf and dumb has suffered a good deal. No one who has any experience among the deaf and dumb, and come across those who have left school within the last ten years, can shut his eyes to this fact. How is it? Simply because too much time is wasted in the efforts of teaching the children to talk and read lips; the chief object of teachers seems to be in turning them out as speaking automatons, and nothing more. I beg to remind you of the fact that a large number of them, after leaving school, give up speech and lip-reading, and fall back on their natural language, viz.: the finger and sign language. In most cases they make use of their dearly-bought acquirements only at home, and even there not always. I find that, as a rule, they do not associate by preference with the hearing; they find it more

enjoyable and congenial to mix with those similarly afflicted. It is so in my own case.

In my opinion, oralism should be used only as an accomplishment for those who are capable of acquiring it. The finger and sign system is by far the best for the majority, I should say, the whole of the deaf and dumb; it benefits them in every way. I close this imperfect paper with a strong appeal to all present to make a firm stand against oralism, or rather the oral system being used as a principal means of educating the deaf and dumb.

The Chair: Mr. Watzulik will present the German view on the subject.

THE ORAL METHOD IN GERMANY FROM THE STANDPOINT OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

A. M. WATZULIK, ALTENBURG, S. A.

Its possibilities?

With a part of the deaf, especially those who have formerly been able to hear and speak, or who on entering school still possess some degree of hearing and speech, a good articulation is possible. As soon, however, as signs are avoided in teaching these pupils, the lesson becomes irksome and fatiguing, because the spoken word leaves too weak an impression on the mind of the deaf, and because in such a process the eye is strained more than the intellect.

Its limitations?

The pupils should be required to answer the questions of the teacher orally whenever it appears possible and their command of language is sufficient. On the other hand, the teacher, in addition to speech and writing, should use signs in order to give life and interest to the lesson, and a better understanding of the subject to the pupil, and also to spare the eye.

Its results?

The results with the semi-mute, the semi-deaf, and bright deaf mutes, must be designated as gratifying; that is, results in speech regarded as speech only. Unfortunately, however, these results are obtained at the cost of a satisfactory elementary education. With about forty per cent. of all deaf mutes the results in articulation are altogether incomplete and disappointing.

Do pupils educated according to this method abandon speech after leaving school, and to what extent?

While semi-mutes and bright deaf mutes attain to a high degree of proficiency in speech after leaving school, the less intelligent, after a few years, become almost totally dumb. Their articulation is so indistinct that even teachers are unable to understand them. This remark does not, of course, include those deaf mutes who develop their speeeh by means of constant intercourse with the hearing. Such deaf mutes are, however, very scarce.

Does this method "restore the deaf to society?"

It is certainly an occasion of pleasure in social circles when individual deaf mutes are found who are able to make their articulation in a measure understood. On the other hand, we may also say that an indistinct utterance and a harsh and disagreeable voice have a repellant effect upon the hearing. Give us gestures and writing rather than an articulation that insults the ear, for it is not unfrequently the means of bringing the deaf into disrepute with the uninitiated laity.

What is its future?

Articulation, provided they possess the necessary ability to master it, is one of the most beautiful gifts a deaf-mute school can endow its pupils. There-

fore articulation must in the future always hold an important place, and that, too, not only in Germany, but wherever the deaf mute finds intelligent teachers. But this does not imply that all instruction should be imparted by speech alone. On the contrary, the combined system is, according to my firm conviction, the system of the future, and this view is defended with the greatest persistence and courage by our noble champion, Mr. Heidsick, teacher in Breslau.

What can you say from your own experience on this subject?

I am indebted principally to speech for my present education. An intercourse with the hearing extending over many years, carried on by means of speech and written conversation, and supplemented by private study, has enabled me to amplify my education. I would even declare that intelligent deaf mutes are very well able, by means of good reading and regular association with intelligent hearing people, not only to widen their mental horizon but also to cultivate their judgment on all subjects. But there is one drawback I have always met with in my association with the hearing; notwithstanding that I always select interesting subjects for conversation, there is soon a manifest unwillingness to submit to the inconvenience of repeating statements and correcting misunderstandings. This may be owing to the circumstance that this conversation generally takes place in the evenings, and my partners are compelled to work more with the pencil than the tongue. This has had one good result—it has driven me to the companionship of newspapers and books. I must also say that, notwithstanding my long association with the hearing, I have always preferred the company of the intelligent deaf, simply because the language of signs affords a more rapid and convenient medium than speech. I am able to put hearing people in audible good humor by all sorts of spoken remarks, but also to awaken the deepest sadness; I am able to furnish articles for the hearing papers; and, in short, I can perform almost any task that might be demanded of any intelligent deaf mute, but never can I acknowledge that a really good education can be secured to the deaf by means of speech alone.

The Chair: Mr. Babbitt will present a paper from the American section.

ORALISM FROM THE STANDPOINT OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

BY HARRY E. BABBITT, BOSTON, MASS.

The advantages of the pure oral system are many and useful to those who can master it. It would be folly to deny the benefits of speech to the deaf in the family, in the company of friends, in the market and workshop or office, and I have known one deaf mute, who has obtained a marvelous command of English from his long course of reading, to say that he would gladly give ten years of his life to be able to speak with ease, for the convenience of it.

People are always in a hurry, and it is not always possible to use the tablet and pencil. Speech and lip-reading save time and patience. Of two young men, one of whom can speak and the other cannot, the foremen of workshops always prefer the first one for the sake of easier communication, and the mute young man finds it harder to get regular employment than the average young man.

We deplore it, but we cannot help it. Such is the way of the world.

The art of speaking can be learned by constant practice in school and out. In the class room we learn only the principles of speech, and to make the lessons worth anything we must make use of them everywhere. Unless this is done, all the efforts of our teachers are worse than wasted and our education as a whole is ruined, for while so much time is spent in these oral lessons, the rest of our education is neglected, not intentionally but unavoidably.

From my own personal experience since boyhood, I am confident that speech can be improved and developed by studious attention to the teachers and practicing at it with friends. If my friends and relatives had not kindly given me as much assistance as they could at all times, my lessons wonld have been thrown away, and I have improved little by little, until now I can talk fairly well. If my friends had not helped me, I certainly would have been obliged to give up all attempts to learn to articulate. It would have been impossible to get any benefit from the school room alone. My friends encouraged and infused new life into me, for in the beginning of my education my case was not much better than that of a newly-born babe. For this object my stern father made me serve him as a clerk in his drug store, where I was obliged to wait on customers, read their lips, and ask whether they wanted such and such a thing. My father understood better than any one else that I could learn to speak only by experience.

At first it was a great difficulty for me to understand exactly what was wanted, but gradually my confidence grew until my father thought I was good enough to run a drug store all by myself in Lynn, Mass. From what I have seen, I believe that any boy or girl with a sound voice and more than fair intelligence can be taught to read the lips and articulate if they would give thei

whole attention to it all the time. But, like any other system, oralism has its limitations, and more of them than the sign system.

"Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
Think what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be."

As speech can be learned with profit only by constant practice with the hearing people in lip-reading, asking fearlessly for a correction in case a mistake is made in pronunciation, there are but a few who have courage and patience enough for the task, the oral system is necessarily limited in its usefulness. Most of the pupils do not carry their practice out of the schoolroom, and the teachers are obliged to give them much more of their time and attention to the neglect of other studies. These teachers, however, believe that whatever has been gained is better than nothing, and they blind their eyes to the defects in the education of their pupils.

In my own class of twenty pupils, as far as I know, only three or four pupils have succeeded in mastering the speech system well enough to use it in the world. All the rest can use only a limited vocabulary and cannot carry on a general conversation with their hearing friends. They have been unable to overcome their difficulties. The results of the system are not the same in all cases. While some have left school poorly educated, a few learned enough to be able to carry on the ordinary business of life in speech, and went to the School of Oratory to perfect themselues in the voice and manner of speaking.

Many, however, have been thrown upon their own resources, and as their folks and friends would not encourage them in the use of the tablet and pencil, they forced themselves to self-improvement by talking with their friends oftener, and made better progress in this way. In one case which has come to my knowledge, a young man who was admitted into a business firm achieved remarkable success without any particular method, by personal and persistent efforts in conversing with his partners, clerks and customers. He learned to read the lips even at a distance with lightning-like rapidity, and seldom asked others to repeat their words to him. In a business way, this is the most successful case in my knowledge. But this is an exception to the rule, and as a general thing the want of hearing is a great hindrance in business, and the use of the pencil is necessary in all business matters, even with the best graduates of the oral school.

Inattention and indolence are the worst foes of the oral system. I should judge that twenty-five per cent. of the pupils lose their speech after leaving school. They never use their voice if they can help it. The difficulties of keeping up their speech are too great for them to overcome, and they are discouraged by their inability to make their wants understood by strangers and others who are not accustomed to their peculiar manner of pronunciation. Then they are sometimes ashamed of the unnatural gutteral tones of their voices, at which thoughtless people often laugh, and being very sensitive to ridicule, they give up speaking and resort to writing only.

I don't know as the oral system really restores the deaf to society. If you mean it as a general thing, it cannot and does not. Whoever says it does, claims too much. It may restore to society a few among the wealthy classes

whose children are given the benefit of private teaching and when their teacher goes with them every hour of the day, talking to them all the time. But it does not always do that. The children must possess a good voice and intelligence. A dull pupil can never do as well under private teachers as a bright one could in a school. These privately-taught deaf are so jealously guarded from contact with the other deaf that it is difficult to tell whether they are really restored to society or not. As fair as I can see, the graduates of the oral schools, with a very few exceptions, are not restored to society, in a business or social sense. There is still an insurmountable barrier of silence between all the deaf and the rest of the world. Whatever the oralists may claim, the deaf themselves do not know what restoration to society means.

From my intimate relations with the graduates of pure oral schools, I know that they certainly try their best to keep up their speech after leaving school, but they cannot keep it up to a great extent. Probably out of twenty graduates, fifteen of them get along fairly well, while the others articulate rather queerly, and soon come to the conclusion that it is of no use to try; hence they give up their attempts. But in most cases, say five out of twenty, continne to improve with rapidity, while the rest still stand in the same position as when they left school. As to the future of oralism, at present it is meeting with many disadvantages, but it is slowly but surely approaching its limit, beyond which it cannot go; but as long as the parents of deaf children wish them to learn to speak, so long will the oral system flourish. The promoters of speech are rich, influential and active. They will spare no efforts and leave no stone unturned to make it the universal system of education in America. They have the public with them, because the public knows nothing of the practical results of either system. If a child is taught to crow, it is proof positive of success! It may be that the great expense, which is not equal to the benefit, will prevent the spread of the system, as it requires more teachers to a class than the combined system does. Except in isolated cases, the pure oral system does not bestow any tangible advantages over the pupils of other schools. As to my own case, I attended the Northampton, Boston and Hartford schools; yet I found no material advantage of the oral system over the combined method. On the contrary, I feel that I have gained more benefit from the combined system than the oral. I do not say that the oral schools cannot do as well, but they cannot give as substantial an education as the other schools do. Too much valuable time was wasted in my lessous on articulation and lip-reading. In looking around, I have found the graduates of the combined system much better educated in language, mathematics and general knowledge of the world, politics, religion and everything worth talking about. In spite of their system you will find the graduates of the oral schools in New England dumb on any subject except trivial home affairs. Of the great world outside of their homes, they know nothing. Their ignorance of current events in the State or nation is pitiable. They could not tell the difference between Democracy and Republicanism, and do not know who is President of the United States or queen of Great Britain.

If these oral pupils spoke on the street, their uncouth voices and unnatural

contortions of the face would attract a large crowd around them, who look at them as though they were a set of monkeys chattering to each other. I have seen it time and again.

Just look at those from the Horace Mann school. Among many I have been able to meet, I have attempted to talk with them, but it was difficult to get a right answer from them. There are many who, after leaving school, find more light and knowledge among those from other schools, and again and again is the expression from their lips, "Oh, I wish I had gone to Hartford," and the like. Doesn't that show then that the advocates of oralism claim too much?

As to myself, I am a strong advocate of oralism, but still stronger on the combined system as the best method ever adopted. General intelligence and information, as far as my close personal experience among the three schools shows, are generally sacrificed to proficiency in lip-reading and speech.

The oral pupils only practice among their own folks, to whom they are accustomed, but as they do not speak to strangers it would never do to claim it as a success. The oral graduates associate with the hearing not by preference, but only at the request of their friends; and I am acquainted with many who after leaving school attended a gathering of the deaf for the first time and wished to go again, but their folks refuse them permission; but they attend again on the sly. They find it a blessing to meet other deaf mutes. After some time it came to the knowledge of their friends and they are scolded for it and kept at home.

The Chair: We shall proceed to the consideration of "The Necessity of Technical Schools for the Deaf." Mr. Warren Robinson will present the first paper, which will be read orally by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet.

THE NECESSITY OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF.

BY WARREN ROBINSON, DELAVAN, WISCONSIN.

Never before in the history of the world, has an age been distinguished by such wide-spread and deep-seated a revolution in industrial education as the present one. The striking features of this great reform are the large introduction of machinery into every branch of human industry, specialization and the incorporation of manual training into the courses of study of the schools. The best proof and illustration of these changes are right in our midst. In the presence of such a display of the handiwork of man, thought is crystalized in such substantial and durable form that words seem to lose their force and power.

The question now is whether we are to take advantage of and constitute a more intelligent and prominent factor in this great movement of progress and reform. It is scarcely in line with our greatest possibilities. This occasion is, perhaps, the grandest opportunity of our lives, and well has it been recognized in the presentation at this distinguished gathering, of the industrial problem for consideration, so far as it concerns ourselves.

Now to our subject, "The Necessity of Technical Schools for the Deaf." Are they necessary?

Let us look into the meaning of "technical education," "industrial education," and "manual training," the confusion or misunderstanding of which we believe has been the cause of considerable indefinite discussion.

In its generally accepted sense "technical education" is used to describe all that aims at a directly practical end as opposed to the education given at the college. It is the application of the sciences to industiral ends. The class of professional men that technical schools turn out are usually known as engineers, whose work covers all the arts of production and construction which arise from the physical sciences. Examples of the high grade technical schools are found in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, the Rose Polytechnic Institute, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and others of a like character, whose courses of study embrace such specialties as Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Metallurgy, Chemistry, Biology, etc. The building up and maintenance of these institutes has cost millions of dollars.

"Industrial education" does not differ from general technical education, except that the term may properly be considered as applicable to the lower ranges instead of the higher, though no line of demarcation between the two can be sharply drawn.

"Manual training" does not necessarily include scientific instruction. It

is rather an education in the care of tools, of the hand to skill in the use of them and of materials, and a training of the eye to accuracy and the mind to attention. It does not violate the rights of young people. It teaches no particular trade, but the mechanical principles of them all. It gives a boy the best chance to choose a trade and the best preparation for it. Taken with the usual school work, a course which included quite a variety of work in drawing, in wood, the metals stone, and leather, might extend over several years. The motto of manual training is: "Instruction, not Construction."

Now a high grade technical school does not appear necessary right away. What we want is to make a beginning, with that as an objective point. The courses of study in those high-grade schools are very difficult, and could only be successfully pursued by the few, to say nothing of the fewer still who would follow up their success, and the sharp competition against which they would have to contend. Of the ten we know who prepared themselves for special callings, with all their ability and the advantage they derived from mingling with the hearing, only half of them kept up technical work. Two are architects, two chemists, and one a mechanical engineer.

There is abundant opportunity offered to these few in the excellent institutes of technology and technical departments of universities scattered throughout the country. Judged by the experience of those who have, and those who are now taking courses in such schools, the difficulties are more imaginary than real, and the advantages derived have been invaluable. There can be no question that to successfully compete with the hearing, especially in the higher professions, the deaf must be in contact with them as much as possible during the stage of preparation.

In regard to the deaf entering such schools, a deaf graduate of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute writes: "I do not see why a deaf man, endowed with a fair amount of ability and good sense, should not be able to master the courses offered by them." A graduate of another school thus delivers himself: "My actual experience is that the deaf student, bright and willing to learn, can go through hearing technical schools, without even the aid of special professors or 'coachers.'" As the student is supposed to have a taste for his work, only suggestions and occasional explanations are necessary. The subjects of lectures can be found out beforehand, and read up in the library, or the professors may be asked to loan their manuscripts, or the notes of a fellow student may be borrowed; for there will always be some willing and ready to lend a helping hand to a solitary deaf student.

The deaf want more encouragement to enter these high grade schools and some means by which they may maintain themselves while there, such as the Northern New York Institution, at Rochester, is trying to secure for its special pupils.

But for a large number of the deaf, no one can deny that there is not a strong and growing demand for higher industrial education, such as would fill up the gap between the industrial training given at the State schools and the high-grade technical schools.

We feel certain that the idea of so many entering hearing technical schools

in order to procure this higher industrial education, would be rejected by a majority of persons directly interested in this question.

Without some such provision we can not see how the more intelligent and aspiring deaf are ever going to hold their own in the sharp competition that is fast relegating to the background all who are unprepared for the new conditions of life. It has been said: "A vast majority of our people are employed in the useful arts, and distinction in every department of labor now depends upon scientific education. Without technical education or manual training the laborer of the future cannot hope to rise above the grade of a piece of automatic machinery." Out of this higher education, in time, might grow the highest technical instruction. For a beginning it might offer a course in the mechanic arts, which would help pave the way towards the engineering professions; courses in the various branches of the industrial and fine arts and agriculture; at the same time giving attention to machine and electrical construction, surveying, photography, engraving in its various forms, pattern making, chemistry in connection with assaying, and other particular lines of work requiring more than ordinary intelligence and skill. There would be no need whatever of duplicating the work of the schools. What is here suggested would form a "natural supplement" to the present work ot the National College, which the Directory of the Graduates and Former Students of that Institution, as given in the Buff and Blue, plainly shows is very much needed. It would also be, as another aptly puts it, "the training school for the future leaders and instructors of the deaf in Science and in Art," besides enabling hundreds of others to follow more independent, lucrative and honorable callings than they could otherwise do.

The tendencies of our time on their very face, indicate the necessity of higher education, and tendencies are stronger than men.

This year a Commission was appointed by the Senate of the State Legislature of Massachusetts to investigate the existing system of manual training and industrial education, and the following is a gist of its report: "The Commission recommends that the principles and practice of the kindergarten, of domestic science, of manual training, the last so far as applicable to primary and grammar schools, be taught in the normal schools; that high schools in which a course in the mechanic arts and in domestic science, the latter including sewing and cooking, be established in all cities having a population of 20,000 or more; that cities establishing industrial training schools for boys and girls 14 or more years of age, shall receive from the State treasury an amount (not exceeding $5,000), equal to the amount specially appropriated yearly by the town for the support of such schools; that the State shall make provision for the training of teachers by establishing at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, or Worcester Polytechnic Institute, State scholarships open to such young men as, being otherwise well qualified, shall promise to become after this course of training, teachers in the public schools of the State." This is only a single instance among many of the importance that is being attached to industrial education by the hearing in this country, not to mention the immense strides it has made in the old one. Is it of less consequence to us

when our need of it is greater by so much as our "misfortune leaves us in the rear," and when our greatest hope lies in this very direction? "The blind have been worsted in the conflict." Are we, too, to be left by the wayside?

Twelve years ago the prophetic eye of a distinguished educator of the deaf anticipated this necessity by recommending the establishment of a Professorship of Fine Arts in the National College. Last summer the Seventh Conference of Superintendents and Principals in session at Colorado Springs, Colorado, put itself on record as "feeling the great need" of technical and industrial education for the deaf.

The Worcester graduate above referred to says in connection with this subject: "I think the one thing needed is a school where the deaf can complement the classical training they receive at the existing Schools and College with such technical training as will enable them to earn a comfortable livelihood at some skilled trade." Another, whose opservations among the deaf, both in this country and Europe are entitled to weight, says in substance that unless post-graduate courses in industrial training are given at the State Schools, which he fears is not practicable, owing to their limited facilities, such a technical school is absolutely necessary. "The best investment for any one of us is to become a specialist, either in excellence among the skilled, or one of a few in a special occupation," is the opinion of another in the teacher's profession, who has pretty well divined the signs of the times and clearly foreseen the course which nature and circumstances have laid out for us.

We need not tell you that the professions are already crowded even for the hearing. As a class we are not cut out for purely literary or scientific careers. Even in the profession of teaching, which has been the chief employment of the educated deaf in this country for over half a century, the demand for us is slowly but preceptibly diminishing, especially for those of us who have been deaf from childhood, or from birth. At the printer's trade many have done well, but the field of their labor is being invaded by machinery, and though there are conflicting opinions as to how far it will displace the typesetter, there is no predicting what further improvements may do. And here again will the deaf printer be brought into still closer competition with his hearing brother, not only for place, but for the operating of the machines. With few exceptions, so far, little can be said for us in the province of journalism and business outside of our own small world.

Too much must not be expected of the State Schools. They now have all they can do, and much more than can be done well. Their mission is to fit the great mass of the deaf manually, morally aud intellectually for the common walks of life, and the brighter ones to enter the higher, not to undertake higher work or instruct in special lines. In fact, it will be one of their great duties to make this higher education possible. Those who have had experience in the literary department of our Schools, need not be told how much of time and work is required there to give most of the deaf even the rudiments of an education and a fair command of language. What all the Schools want now, are thorough courses in manual and domestic training, the introduction of more machinery, and more thorough instruction in the trades already taught.

The industrial exhibit of the Schools now here indicates more what may be accomplished in advanced work and in special lines, than it does the actual condition of the departments themselves. In speaking of manual training, one of the leading educators of this country has said: "With industrious habits, a trained eye, a skilled hand and educated judgment, one may acquire a new trade with comparative ease; but where these are wanting to start on, any new line of work is a difficult task." To this may be added that manual training is the best safeguard against changes and improvements in the industrial world.

In conclusion, in whatever form this higher education materializes, whether as a technical department of the National College or as a separate school, it must be a matter of growth, particularly on the lines of applied science. For our own part, the College, as the center of all higher education for the deaf, would seem to be the proper place for a beginning of this kind.

The Chair: M. Aymard's paper on technical schools will now be read by M. Genis.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR DEAF MUTES.

BY F. AYMARD, BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

[Translated by Mr. J. L. Smith.]

The apprenticeship in the workshop, such as our fathers knew, no longer exists except in occasional cases. The reason therefor is in the employment of mechanical devices which can be operated by men without much professional knowledge; and in the division of labor born of the demand for quick and cheap production.

Apprentice or industrial schools are destined to fill this important gap. Without doubt they are necessary for deaf mutes in order to make of them workmen perfectly prepared for work and capable of earning their livelihood immediately upon leaving school. They can also furnish to industry good foremen and masters of shops, for the deaf have a special aptitude for grasping all instruction that is addressed to the eye. The school must be directed by means of a very practical sense, and tend to develope the imitative faculty of the deaf mute. It is to this kind of instruction that the young deaf mutes owe their love for independence, their confidence in themselves, and their precocious judgment.

It is in contemplation to organize the leading schools for the deaf under new conditions, and transform them into industrial schools, on a higher plane than their present one, but with a programme less developed than that of other industrial and professional schools. The principal workshops include the various industries connected with working in iron and wood, forging, fitting and turning of metals, wood turning, carpentry, cabinetmaking, wood carving, chair making. The deaf pupils pass successively, during the first year, through the workshops of iron and that of wood. This kind of general exercise gives to the hand suppliness and sureness. It is well, moreover, that in case of stoppage in the industry in which he may have adopted, the workman can, at least provisionally, earn his daily bread in some other manner. The choice of a specialty has not a place until the opening of the second year. Then, only, commences the work of actual execution; but the theory is never sacrificed to the practice. No piece, no implement is taken up in the school before it has been the object of a sketch, a working drawing, so that the deaf mute can give an exact account of the proportions and of the joinings, and that he may have a full understanding of all that his hand executes.

Technical instruction divides itself into two parts: the one theoretical, the other practical. The theoretical includes the necessary complements of primary instruction in order that the deaf mutes may keep up and add to the general knowledge acquired in their special school, and, in addition, the elements of geometry, of technology, of physical and natural sciences, the history of art, industrial drawing, drawing by sight, modeling and moulding.

The practical instruction corresponds to the trades that make use of iron and wood, and includes four years of apprenticeship. The young deaf mutes cannot be admitted before the age of thirteen, nor after seventeen. It is at the end of the fourth year that the certificate of apprenticeship is given to each pupil; to those who shall have entirely satisfied all the tests of the final examinations there should also be given a fine premium.

When the deaf mute has finished half of the required time, he is more or less in a condition to earn his living. At this moment he is very generally seized with an ardent desire for independence, for the abandonment of his studies, in order to go forth and live the life of a workman, with freedom and compensation. His parents are often the first to encourage him in this. The result is, naturally, an insufficient technical knowledge, a lessening, often for all his life, of the industrial value of the workman. The various grades of apprenticeship are applied, more or less, to fight against this danger; the increase of gain from year to year would be one of the means most often employed, but it is not always sufficient; the attraction of liberty is frequently more powerful; the prospect of receiving a sum of money at the end of the apprenticeship would be a second encouragement very efficacious.

An industrial school for deaf-mute girls should have for its aim the teaching of an occupation while permitting them to complete the general studies in their institution. The instruction includes two series of courses: the course of general instruction, the course usually followed by all the pupils; and the special course answering to the occupation chosen by each pupil. Besides the technical and theoretical instruction, the young deaf-mute girls ought to receive a teaching not less useful, that of knowledge necessary for women in order to manage a household with order and economy. The course of general instruction and instruction in housekeeping, are common to all the young deaf-mute girls, and obligatory for each one, whatever may be the occupation for which she is destined. The course of general instruction includes the matters of the higher course of primary instruction taught to little deaf-mute girls, viz., written language, the elements of style, arithmetic, history and geography, to which are added accounts, the usual ideas of legislation, and drawing regarded from the point of view of its applications to industrial work.

As to the instruction in housekeeping, it includes the care of the household, cooking, washing, ironing, ordinary sewing, knitting and *le recommodage*. The deaf-mute girls participate in them by turns, being given charge in succession, during one week, of all the labors pertaining to the household. These practical exercises are completed by a course of hygene and domestic economy. Religious instruction forms a part of the moral education which the pupils receive. There is made, moreover a special course in morals, and a course in politeness and good breeding.

From the industrial point of view, the school is divided into many workshops, corresponding to the following specialties: laundry, ironing, dressmaking, corsets, embroidery for clothes and furniture, millinery. A certain number of pupils only, according to their aptitude, are admitted to the course in drawing and water colors, in painting on porcelain, faience, silk, glass and

enamel, fans and screens, and in the manufacture of artificial flowers and feathers. The young deaf-mute girls can only be admitted at the age of thirteen at least, or sixteen at most. The duration of their normal apprenticeship is three years, save in the case of the courses in painting and industrial drawing, for which four years are necessary.

For deaf-mute farmers a farm school would be of great utility in developing among them moral force by a Christian education, and, upon this firm basis, intellectual force by means of an earnest professional and theoretical instruction, arresting the emigration of the rich or well-off youth from the fields towards the so-called liberal professions, by showing them how agriculture, well understood and intelligent in its processes, ceases to be difficult occupation, poorly remunerated, vulgar in appearance, and is elevated to the height of the most liberal, the most worthy, and the most healthy, both for mind and body, of the professions, as well as the industry best guaranteed against the disturbances frequent among other occupations, such as stoppage and bankruptcy. The farm school will also arrest the emmigration of the deaf-mute youth in quest of their daily bread, for it devotes itself to the sons of cultivators, of renters, of vine-dressers, of market-gardners, and will produce and distribute in all parts of the country excellent farm laborers, by giving them employment in all the operations of improved cultivation.

In the regions of petty farming, of medium rental, and of small cultivation varying from ten to fifty hectares (about 25 to 124 acres), the farm-school has another aim, it must not only facilitate the creation, in France, of that class, who, in England and America, are called "gentlemen farmers," that is to say, capable and educated proprietors, sufficiently in the possession of the knowledge of a healthy economy to understand the best way to draw from the farms that surround them the precious treasurers that the earth conceals for them; treasurers which she only gives up to persistent and intelligent labor. But it must also create petty farmers, farmers capable of understanding, and, by their intelligent co-operation, of aiding the relatives and agticultural proprietors to intelligence in rural management, and desirous of applying to the soil their knowledge and their capital.

It is very well to teach the deaf-mute child in his primary school to spell, to read in his agricultural catechisims; but if, between his departure from this school and his entrance into the hard and continuous labor commanded to the cultivator from morning till night, the young deaf mute of sixteen or seventeen years passes three or four years in on industriul school where he will become acquainted with the most perfect implements, economical processes, the rational distribution of crops, (*l'elevage*), drainage and irrigation, the culture of the vine, which constitutes the great wealth of France, concerning which we have already told him the advantages in the primary school; if he is accustomed to agricultural labors, he will be incited against the difficulties which he there encounters, for he will wish to be their conqueror. Before a thriving seed-time a soil cleaned of weeds and bearing rich products, at the sight of calves, of colts, becoming by his care, splendid bulls, stallions, etc., etc., the pupil-apprentice will no longer feel fatigue, for weariness and perspiration are

easily endured by those who likewise feel that success will be their recompense.

The need of new establishments, which we experience more than ever, need not make us refrain from telling you that the silent people of France will one day be dowered with a leading farm-school, or agrichltural colony, of 600 hectares (about 1,500 acres), which is to be included in the department of Correze, in Limousin. An enlightened philanthropist and friend of deaf mutes, has made a gift of it to the worthy congregation of brothers of St. Gabriel, which possesses already eight schools for boys in France. It will assume charge of this vast establishment to promote at the same time the instruction of the agricultural industry and the physical developement of its deaf-mute pupils.

Likewise industrial instruction will there be applied to apprenticeship in the trades of the shoemaker, the tailor, and the carpenter, while permitting the installation that prepares the way for the establishment of a forge, the working of iron, to make and repair various implements destined for agriculture.

The Chair (Mr. A. M. Watzulick): A paper on Physical Culture will be presented by Mr. A. F. Adams. In his absence it will be signed by Mr. Veditz and read orally by Rev. Mr. Cloud.

THE PHYSICAL TRAINING OF THE DEAF.

BY A. F. ADAMS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: In the library of the Surgeon General's office, at Washington, can be seen a cartoon representing a middle-aged couple calling upon a doctor. To judge by the costumes worn, the period was somewhere during the seventeenth century. The following dialogue is said to have insued:

"Husband.—Do you see, doctor, my dame and I be come to ax your advice. We both of us eat well, and drink well, and sleep well, yet for all we be somewhat queerish.

"Doctor.—You eat well, you drink well and you sleep well, very good. You were perfectly right in coming to me, for depend upon it I will give you something that will do away with all these things."

Probably many of you feel a fellow-sympathy for this seventeenth century couple, coming here as you do in good health and spirits to receive something which you might think "shall do away all these things."

But seriously, in addressing this assembly of adult deaf, it is with a feeling of regret that for most of you the time for receiving the fullest benefits of physical training has passed. Fortunately, though, that part immediately concerned with the preservation of health is still available, thanks to the spread of gymnasiums under the control of educated and specially trained directors; and to the arrangement of home exercises and the invention of apparatus for home use. Still it should be borne in mind that a thorough course in physical training in youth, tends to act as a preventive for many ills from which adults who never enjoyed physical training are now suffering. These ills are often too deep seated to be offset by exercise later in life, though their increase may be thereby prevented.

When we stop to think how much one's mental powers, moral nature and manual dexterity, depend upon his physical condition, we can only wonder that such a valuable part of an education as physical training has so long been neglected. It is true that the subject has been given more or less attention at a few of our schools during the past ten years. But the extent to which physical training has been adopted, the support accorded it, and the standing given it are not of the character needed to make it a perfect success.

Before going further it would be well to define our subject. Physical training, in its latest significance, is the training and development of the muscles and that part of the nervous system—the motor centers in the brain and the motor nerves—concerned in muscular movements. Included in this is a training of the judgment of distance and height, of physical judgment, muscular control, quickness, courage and self-possession. The muscular, osseous and the nervous tissues constitute the working mechanism of the body, while the

vital organs serve either to provide material for the growth and repair of these tissues or to remove their waste. The vital organs—the heart, lungs, digestive and eliminating apparatus—being called into increased activity during muscular exercise, have their functional power strengthened. The ends, then, of physical training are seen to be educational on the one hand and hygienic on the other.

How these ends of physical training are accomplished will now occupy our attention. Considering the hygienic end first, we find a vast number of exercises carefully arranged by medical men who can give a physiological reason for every movement. These movements are carefully graded, permitting adaptation to the varying wants and requirements of different individuals in respect to age, sex and strength. Nothing need be done at hap-hazard; the result, where a course is intelligently followed, being good health and development under normal conditions. Where training is the object, we can also find series of exercises going from the simple to the complex, from the general to the special, all scientifically arranged. Of course it is not to be understood that exercises intended primarily for health are never used for training, or *vice versa*. On the contrary many exercises are used indiscriminately for either health or training, but the point should be noted that certain exercises which can be used for one end only should not be condemned because unavailable on the other. A person taking the hygienic view of physical training ought not to regard all exercises as useless which fail to promote health, though demanding adroitness to perform; while on the other hand many seemingly simple and tiresome exercises requiring no skill are highly conducive to health. In a system where the two ends to be accomplished are kept steadily in view, and where the means employed are those which scientific minds have sanctioned, we can look for such results as health, an erect and graceful carriage, a broad and deep chest, fully developed and well rounded limbs, and power to execute with ease, precision and economy of force to such movements as are involved in exercises of strength, speed and skill.

The effect of physical training is three-fold—physical, mental and moral. The mental and moral effects, being indirect, are not easily observed, and hence are apt to be overlooked or attributed to other causes. They are well illustrated by the experiments recently made in the State Reformatory, at Elmira, N. Y. Here are confined criminals from all classes, ranging in age from eighteen to thirty. Many of these are dullards whom it was formerly found impossible to instruct. Yet by an intelligently directed course of physical training, satisfactory progress was found possible in a mental direction. It is supposed that the motor centers giving rise to muscular movements stimulate by their increased activity the adjacent intellectual centers. Many of these young criminals who were in poor physical condition, improved greatly in conduct and morals when their bodily defects were removed or lessened by physical training. The relationship existing between an unsound body and unsound morals is not quite clear, but it can be stated without hesitation that a healthy and vigorous body is the safest from a moral standpoint as well as from the physical. Those of our class who possess in a marked degree the "deaf-

mute mind," or whose moral nature specially needs strengthening, might receive great benefit from the right kind of physical training.

The need of physical culture in our public schools and in our colleges, so widely recognized by our leading educators and physicians, becomes doubly pressing when we turn our attention to schools for the deaf. Among congenital mutes we are apt to find in the majority of cases a relatively small lung capacity. This is due mostly to a failure to use the voice in anything like the extent usual among the hearing. It is well known that the deep breathing which precedes a prolonged effort of the voice, as in singing, public speaking and certain forms of conversation, has a most salutary effect on the development of the lungs. A small lung capacity means poorly oxygenized blood, a liability to coughs and colds, and a greater or less tendency toward consumption, while it is also a frequent cause of rejection by insurance companies. In addition, the fact is well known that few deaf mutes breathe properly. Any unusual exertion is apt to cause gasping or puffing. The inability to properly manage the inflated lungs is a serious obstacle to success in learning to speak. On this account, teachers of articulation often experience great difficulty in training their pupils to avoid pausing at the end of every word. Another peculiarity noticeable among congenital mutes is a shuffling and a stamping gait. A considerable majority of the adventitious deaf lose their hearing from diseases which almost invariably leave after-effects. Victims of cerebro-spinal-meningitis and scarlet fever usually suffer from impaired constitutions. This manifests itself in a staggering gait, enfeebled digestion and circulation and imperfect muscular control. Now, owing to the attention which has been given the subject of physical training by educated men during the past twenty years, the problem of how to treat these defects is easy of solution.

In the purely intellectual parts of the brain the different faculties, such as memory, imagination, reason and judgment have their particular time for development, though this is relative, not absolute. We do not attempt to develop the reasoning powers of a young child, because the time for that faculty to be developed has not arrived. It is the same in the case of that part of the brain in which the motor centers are situated. We do not teach a young child complicated movements because the co-ordinating centers are not ready to be developed. So it is seen that mental and physical training correspond in the fact that the respective centers which they exercise have a certain period during which perfect development is possible. Further, if this period is not utilized, the center or centers involved can rarely, if ever, be made to reach their normal development. Witness the effects of neglecting one's education until late in life, or of attempting to master the sign language after the age of forty. It is obvious, then, that physical training, like mental, must commence in childhood.

The physical training of the deaf should begin with their admission to school, and continue as regularly as their mental training until they graduate. Further, their instruction should be of a nature to impart an intelligent understanding of their bodies, thereby creating a desire for a continuance of physical care and training as long as life lasts. Any system of mental education that looks only to the immediate present of the pupil is more or less a failure. The

object of mental culture is not simply to store facts into the pupil's head to enable him to recite his daily lessons, but to form habits of reading, thinking, observation and expression, insuring future mental progress. The same can be said in regard to physical training. A system which aims only to teach gymnastic feats for exhibition purposes, without any regard to or explanation of their hygienic or educational ends, ignores the future and is a failure. Just here lies the fallacy of those who contend that the athletic sports as usually indulged in by the pupils, or that some of the trades taught them, render physical training unnecessary. The great difference between physical training and athletic sports is that while both have a tendency to keep the body healthy, the former alone gives the pupil an intelligent understanding of his body, and gives him power to keep his health years after he has lost all desire or opportunity to engage in sports. Concerning the trades the deaf are taught at school, few if any employ all parts of the body, while the majority induce a one-sided development. It is of the greatest importance that pupils who learn and afterwards follow such trades as printing, shoemaking and tailoring be given every advantage in the way of healthy bodies, and such information as will enable them to counteract the numerous evil tendencies of a physical nature to which they are exposed.

The best way to get an idea of the working of a course of physical care and training of the deaf such as every school shonld have, is to imagine we are following a pupil through his entire school life. It should be added that while the course outlined below is for both sexes, there will necessarily be some modification to suit the girls, particularly toward the close.

Immediately upon entering school the pupil in question is given a somewhat restricted physical examination by a man or a woman instructor as occasion requires. Next the pupil is assigned to a class to which, in the judgment of the physical director, he or she is best suited. Special classes can be formed for those whose physical defects prevent them from joining one of the regular classes. For the first year or two only the lightest forms of gymnastics are given, consisting of marching, free-movements and gymnastic games. The latter are just beginning to be systematized and are meeting with deserved favor. The following two years or so is taken up by advanced light gymnastics, drills with dumb-bells, wands, rings, clubs, practice on the balancing beam and games of basket ball. The pupil has now reached an age when the fuller development of the muscles can be commenced in earnest, without stunting the growth or dwarfing the intellect. Preliminary to this there is a thorough physical examination and a system of bodily measurements. Knowing the strength of various muscles, size of different parts of the body, lung capacity, condition of the heart and many other items, it becomes comparatively easy for the instructor to prescribe general or special work. For this development the principal means employed is the chest weight. The name of this machine should be changed, as the latest are so combined with other pulley machines, that by its use the muscles of the entire body are safely and symmetrically developed. To strengthen the heart and lungs, swimming, with running and jumping in the open air, form part of the course. After development, more

training follows. This time it is through the medium of heavy gymnastics. Embraced in these are exercises on the vaulting-horse, parallel-bars, horizontal bar and ladders. In addition, there is instruction in wrestling, boxing and fencing; beside out-door work, such as "putting the shot," tossing the medicine ball, hurdle jumping, mile running and pole vaulting. But the most important part of this final course is the instruction imparted by the physical director in anatomy, physiology, effects of exercise, hygiene and personal purity. The entire course combining, as it does, theory and practice in a most advantageous form, leaves the pupil possessed of good health and of a fully and harmoniously developed body, which he is able to control instantly and with the least unnecessary expenditure of force His courage and will have been developed by exercises in which there is an element of danger; and by some which are in a measure distasteful, though excellent for the discipline they impart. His self-reliance has been increased by exereises where no assistance can be given by others. Those parts of the brain and its accessory nerves controlling muscular movements have been properly trained and developed. And lastly, he knows how and feels inclined to preserve his health, strength, skill and courage under ordinary circumstances for the balance of his active life.

In the system just outlined great attention is paid to the defects peculiar to the deaf. For those with a small lung capacity and defective breathing are arranged out-door work, especially running, and breathing exercises such as any intelligent instructor knows will develope the lungs and promote correct respiration. Prolonged practice at marching and exercises on the balancing-beam will tend to obviate a faulty gait. While various functional disorders, such as a feeble circulation and impaired digestion, due mostly to diseases of the nervous system, are greatly aided by special exercises.

The period when the deaf were regarded fit for only menial work has passed. Considered in reference to occupation, it is a sign of advancement that the deaf need physical training. A laborer has about all the physical exercise he needs; while his out-door life balances his hygenic errors due to ignorance. But the large number of you who have become teachers, draughtsmen and clerks, derive little physical benefit from your occupation and require artificial exercise. That you do not know why, how and when to take it, must be charged to your schools. Beleiving that the value of physical training is understood and appreciated, it is hoped all will do whatever lies in their power to assist in having it introduced into schools for the deaf, even though they will receive no direct benefit themselves. Let the coming generation be able to say that ample provisions are made for the physical training of the deaf.

The Chair: According to the programme, the paper to follow is on "Indirect Results of College Training." It will be presented by Mr. Amos G. Draper and read orally by Mr. Fox.

INDIRECT RESULTS OF COLLEGIATE TRAINING OF THE DEAF.

BY AMOS G. DRAPER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To draw a hard and fast line between direct and indirect results of collegiate training of the deaf is not practicable; yet certain results may be classed as indirect.

One, and perhaps the most important, is the effect which the prosecution of that training has exerted upon the work of the schools and institutions. When the college was organized, in 1864, there were only three or four high classes in all our institutions put together. Among the first applicants for admission were bright deaf and semi-mutes who had not received preparatory training at all commensurate with their abilities, because, being proficient in language as compared with their class-mates, they got no special training in the absence of special arrangements for it. But, even of applicants prepared so imperfectly as these, there proved to be few. The examinations showed that it would be necessary for the college itself to do the preparatory work. Accordingly a course of two years' study was laid out in advance of the college course proper. This situation immediately became the burden of constant correspondence between the college and the school authorities, and the subject of constant pressure on the part of the deaf themselves. Largely, if not entirely, as a result, some of our most progressive institutions set up high classes and made their course of study lead to the college preparatory class. In not a few cases where this was impracticable devoted principals and instructors deserve still greater praise, for they went out of and beyond their daily duties to labor in the preparation of single pupils. So effective was this new impulse in the schools that, after maintaining the two-year preparatory course for seventeen years, the college authorities were justified in giving notice that its preparatory work would thereafter be confined to one year. This was in 1881. To illustrate the steady improvement in the schools, the time during which the records are complete may be divided into two equal periods, and the comparative numbers of failures noted in the examinations for admission to the preparatory class. In arithmetic the failures in the earlier period were to those in the latter as 27 to 14; in English as 3 to 2; in United States History as 13 to 11; in English History as 29 to 14; in Geography as 1 to 0; in Physical Geography as 5 to 1; and in Natural Philosophy as 29 to 19. In but one subject, English Grammar, have the failures increased, they standing as 3 to 4. Comparing the whole number of failures with the whole number of examinations, the former have decreased in the two periods from 17 to 10 per cent. All will rejoice but none should feel content with the improvement already attained. It can be still further

increased. The college and the schools should enter into closer and friendlier relations, as colleges and schools for the hearing are. The National Educational Society has begun a movement too systematize and harmonize secondary education throughout the country. The college regents' examinations in the State of New York have improved secondary schools in that State 50 per cent. in the last twenty-five years. We may fairly anticipate a time when the education of the deaf in America will be a regulated, harmonious, mutually-related system, from the primary classes through all the grades to the college. The effect of college work among the deaf must not, however, be estimated solely by reference to those who have entered the college doors. Where one has succeeded numbers have tried and yet failed to enter; nevertheless, to these that incitement and strenuous endeavor was great gain. Moreover, I know to-day, on the plains of the South, in the Colorado mountains, in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and on the rugged hillsides of New England, deaf persons who, roused by this college work among their kind, are pursuing the highest culture in the midst of their daily avocations. True, the best efforts of these men may come to naught from a worldly point of view,—they may never be heard of more; yet, struggling as they are to brighten the immortal part of themselves, their toils will count for something in the sum of human progress.

It is the glorious function of colleges everywhere to send into the world a large body of men whose influence is almost wholly good. A large proportion of college-bred men in any community is a warrant that there will be found in greater force the activities that tend to elevate, empower, ennoble and sweeten society. What thus ensues in the world at large has taken place also in the narrower circle that has been called, sometimes with a measure of opprobrium, "the deaf world." The tendency of the deaf to associate is marked, is almost universal. Not merely the manually-taught, but likewise the pupils of every pure oral school in America seek one another and, if near enough, form societies as soon as they leave their schools. From a theoretical and scientific point of view this tendency must be deprecated. From that point it would be infinitely better if the deaf could, upon leaving school, be sundered and scattered among the hearing, and live out their lives in contact with the hearing alone. On the other hand we are bound to view the matter from the warm regions of humanity, religion and love, as well as from the airy heights of idealism and the cool pinnacles of science. We have got to remember that, comparatively speaking, the deaf man is always and forever a unit in society. Circumstances may mitigate, but they can never cancel the pitiless fact. Now, the deaf man is a man still. He hath still hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions; he is hurt, healed, warmed and cooled as a hearing man is; if you prick him he will bleed, and if you tickle him he will laugh like a hearing man. These susceptibilities are what make a human creature, and they are fully gratified only in a society where there is ease, equality, freedom, and that sympathy which grows out of a common experience. It follows that the deaf in general do not find with the hearing alone that incredible happiness, that fruition of the soul, and of all the faculties which springs from true

human intercourse; and when they incline to cheer the dull round of daily toil by meeting one another in leisure hours they only obey impulses which are at once the sweetest and most dominant in human life. For these reasons societies arise among them almost by a law of nature, and it can be safely assumed that no arguments, no system of education, and no power whatever short of despotism will ever greatly check the existence and development of such societies. Now, many alumni of the college, while doing their full duty in the great world, have mingled also in this little world, exerting precisely the same influence that the graduates of other colleges exert upon the world at large. Everywhere their presence has had the effect to energize the work, elevate the character and broaden the sphere of these societies. Formerly they were occasions for games and chit-chat. While retaining their social features they now generally embrace also literary, charitable and religious work among the members. The graduates frequently engage in debates before them, and give lectures upon subjeets almost as varied as those of the lecture platform in general. They also induce hearing persons to give such lectures. Thus the adult deaf are enabled to share an intellectual stimulus from which they would otherwise be wholly cut off.

In no direction has the elevating influence of the graduates been more marked than in the matter of Christian worship. This, the highest of the common interests of mankind, is nevertheless one in which a deaf person can ordinarily share only in the most remote and perfunctory sense. By the aid of a friendly hand he can indeed follow the bare order of services. But the moving pathos, the sweet persuasion, the solemn warnings that fall from the sacred desk are all alike to him; for him in vain the pealing organ swells the note of praise; and naught in him responds when the vaulted arches roll with the harmony of a thousand choral voices. His eye takes in the vast throng, intent and reverent; the mighty arch, the softened light; the person and varying aspect of the man of God;—and all these things do move him; but for the rest he sits a solitary man, not being, in any true sense, even a unit in the mighty congregation that presses upon him, for he alone, of them all is cast back upon his own consciousness for spiritual sustenance, communion and growth. To a few highly-cultivated deaf persons such a situation may be consoling, but to no human creature can it be satisfying. Hence, wherever in any parish there are a number of Christian deaf people they inevitably draw together by the operation of precisely the same instincts that have drawn their hearing friends together—seeking communion of soul by means of exercises in which they can all join intelligently. In one place, for more than forty years, such exercises have been held by one of the most devoted friends the deaf ever had; but latterly, largely as a result of collegiate training, these exercises have been established in many centers. A number of the alumni are engaged wholly in religious and missionary work, either independently or as regularly-ordained clergymen of certain sects. They speak to the deaf from the most powerful of spiritual platforms, that of an intimate and common experience. Moreover they speak in a language that alone of all languages is capable of fixing the attention, arousing the interest, stirring the

emotions and persuading the reason of the deaf in public assemblies,—the only language which serves perfectly to congratulate them in joy, comfort them in sorrow, cheer them in the struggles of life and support them at the gates of death. If ideality or science would suppress such meetings by destroying the sign language, may not humanity and religion well ask what science proposes to give the deaf that will fill their places as agencies in sweetening life and exalting character?

Besides the results that have been alluded to there are others, evident to all familiar with the deaf for the last twenty-five years. One is the attitude of Eurpean observers of American methods. Those methods are exerting great influence, if not imposing themselves upon Europe. The intelligent deaf in Europe look at American schools with longing. Those who can, come to avail themselves of the opportunity here for higher education. They return and stir the spirits of their brothers with the narrative of their experiences, powerfully illustrated as it is by their own evident growth in breadth and knowledge.

Again, the deaf in America during the same period have greatly changed. They are more enterprising, more alert in business; they have a broader consciousness of the meaning of life, a keener appreciation of the value of its opportunities. As a consequence of all, they have a greater tendency to pursue high lines of action and thought, and hence have increasing self-respect.

All these advancements in the character, condition and labors of the deaf are, of course, not wholly ascribable to the establishment and maintenance of collegiate training among them. Other agencies have contributed to the same end. But if from all agencies we were to select one as pre-eminent, surely it would be that which has unfurled and still before the masses of the deaf bears aloft the standard of the highest physical, mental and moral culture.

The Chair: The next paper on the programme is from Mr. Douglas Tilden, at present in Paris, France.

ART EDUCATION OF THE DEAF.

BY DOUGLAS TILDEN.

When we look at a painting, the first thing that strikes us, is the story it tells.

An art critic comes around and glances at the same picture, and he will see not only the story told on the canvas, but also what we fail to grasp, the means and elements that go toward making up the composition. We admire it without being able to tell whether it is well executed or not, while the critic will at once sum up its merits and defects.

In this way the critic is said to be a better judge of art than us. He sees farther than us. We may stare wonderingly at an immense battle-piece on which he would condescend to bestow only a cursory glance, or we may pass heedlessly by what he would spot at once as a masterpiece. A Western farmer will hang up a gaudily colored chromo and deem himself a happy possessor, while a connoiseur will be content only with the pick of European art galleries.

And why all that? The critic is better educated than us, but in what? In that knowledge of what constitutes mechanical excellence in painting. That *finesse* may have reference to the body, form, substance, quality, action, color of the images that the artists depicts with his brush.

Art, therefore, concerns itself not merely with the expression of an idea, but also with the mastery of many things, without the aid of which that expression can be but imperfectly carried out.

Now, what the critic assumes to know, the artist certainly also knows, for *he* is the creator. He thinks out the picture, and then sets to give substance to the idea teeming in his brain; he imitates the forms, corrects the drawing, adjusts the tones and values, balances the shadows, patches on the lights.

All this mechanical manipulation—imitating, correcting, adjusting, balancing, patching—comes under the designation of *technique* or grammar of the art of painting. The skill of the artist is measured by the promptitude and confidence with which he does those things; his eye has to be educated and the hand trained, and moreover, behind them all, there must be the requisite strong and natural talent, without which all labor would be unavailable.

Now, to acquire that skill, an apprenticeship covering many years is required, and it is best begun in early manhood. The student may be eighteen years old. He begins by copying plaster casts of antique statues or of their fragments, which are admirably adapted for the purpose not only by their matchless beauty, but also by the breadth and simplicity of their masses of lights and shadows. From that, he next goes to the "life class" where he studies the living human figure. A naked man, woman or child poses on a

platform in the middle of a room, and the students sit before their easels, set in a semi-circle around the model, and set to reproduce on paper or canvas, the form that they see before them. The study of the antiques may take one, two, five years according to the aptitude and application of the pupil, while the nude will take a longer time. In Paris it is no uncommon thing to meet a student who has been studying the academic rules of imitating the human figure alone for ten years.

At the same time, to test or stimulate the student's imaginative or inventive faculties, subjects are named, from time to time, for original compositions in charcoal, oil or clay. They may be words of an abstract nature, such as Desire, Patriotism, Maternal Love, etc., or incidents drawn from Biblical and classical times. Thus, at the last competition for the "Prex de Rome" in which ten students, chosen out of some three hundred young sculptors, took part, the subject was "Despair of Adam." In one sketch in clay (almost life size), our ancestor was represented as tugging wearily at a shrub, another as sitting with his head bowed down in profound dejection, another as standing by the side of a primative spade and wiping his forehead, and, at the same time, looking heavenward with a face which told with unmistakable features, the extreme despair preying on the exile's mind; this third composition was adjudged the best, alike for its *technique* and sentiment, and was accordingly awarded the coveted prize.

The above course is about the rule in all European schools, no matter in what line the pupil's taste will ultimately lead him, be it portrait, genre or landscape painting. Of course, there are theories as to art education which this or that master advocates with all the warmth of our oral and manual teachers, but this paper is hardly the place for such discussions.

Now, the student's first period of "disciplinary study," in which he has been perfecting himself in the means of art, is over; and his second period is come, when, to use Thackery's simile, he must, like the Indian youth after his trials of endurance, pass into the rank of warriors. He has now to deal with that critical time of his life, when his own inherent powers, as apart from mere mechanical skill, must be made manifest or he falls by the roadside. Hitherto, in a sheltered cove and under the guidauce of a teacher, he has been for many years, fashioning his ship; he must now break loose from the mooring and sail his life-long journey alone. "'Method and skill are as rudder and compass,' said Leonardo;" but whither shall he go? Shall he follow beaten tracks, or shall he steer for undiscovered lands? Shall he come back richly freighted or shall obstacles arise before him, and he put into a harbor, discouraged, and let the ardor of his earlier days fritter away? Those questions he can answer only for himself. No hand can hold out succor to him. His guide must be the individuality *I*. He must look into himself and discover his powers there; he must dream and work, and lo! one morning the world may crown his brow with the laurels of a creator!

For the above distinction between the two periods of an artist's career, I am indebted to an article by the Professor of Fine Arts of Yale College, published in the Harper's Monthly some ten years ago, and gladly would I make

use of more of his learned ideas, if they can serve the purpose of this paper, but I think that enough has been said to make us understand:

Firstly, why the deaf, with their keen sight, will often show so much aptitude for drawing and modeling, and,

Secondly, when they come to the greater and true tests, they will fail to be great artists.

Now, suppose a young deaf-mute aspirant came to me for counsel. He is the first pupil in the Institution Art Class, and his friends speak hopefully of him as a coming artist. Should he go direct to Paris, Munich or Rome? I cannot advise such a course. His strength has been measured only with that of those whose powers are weak or uncertain. What, then, should he do? I think it is best first to go to some large town of his own State and, joining a drawing class there, try to make his mark. If he makes no show in this class, he can hardly ever be of any account anywhere else. Of course there are exceptions to this rule. There are pupils who make a brilliant record at school and sink out of sight as soon as they leave the guiding hand of their master, and there are dullards whose powers suddenly burst into flowers as soon as they are free of academic restraints. But all the same the rule is a safe one to follow.

The best course for the unsuccessful deaf mute would perhaps be to go back home and get into some useful trade; and here, in his new sphere he will find that what little training he has had in that provincial art class, was beneficial, and that he can accordingly hope to be an excellent workman.

But suppose, again, that he distinguished himself. He had now better go to an academy in some great Eastern city, such as the Art Students' League of New York City or the Academy of Fine Arts of Boston. Thence his steps may lead him to Paris. I put Paris last, not indeed because it has better equipped schools than America, but because for several reasons, the students from all parts of the world have chosen so make Paris their Mecca. Among those students we find graduates from academies of other countries. Is not it then but uatural that, with that influx of so much youthful talent, a high standard of excellence should be maintained as a standard of success in the *atelier* and of admission into the *Salon*, and that the competition for fame should therefore become all the more keen? To succeed under such circumstances, the deaf student's powers, clearly, had better first be put to a severe proof at home, or he will, after some years' struggle (he will naturally expect to stay long before he can be rightly called a failure), have the mortification of finding that his friends had overated his talent, that he had been put to unnecessary expenses and that, at his advanced age, he must retrace his steps and get into more congenial business.

The above recommendations are not so weighty, if the deaf student is a genius of an unquestionably high order, or if he is the son of wealthy parents, or in himself possesses enough funds to gratify a not over serious inclination.

Another equipment in the career of a deaf artist should be a sound *literary* education. The directions that his masters write to him often contain involved language, to say nothing of technical terms such as value, fore-shortening, per-

spective, which will always puzzle a half-educated mute; current literature is full of news of art of the day as well as dissertations on this or that style, be it that of idealists, realists, impressionists, symbolists, incoherents, Raphaelites, pre-Raphaelites, all of which he should be able to read intelligibly.

All great artists, even if some of them started in life with a poor education were men of culture. Michael Angelo was a poet, Leonard de Vinci an essayist, Flaxman a lecturer.

A courtier referred to Rubens as a diplomat who amused himself with painting.

"I am a painter," replied the artist, "who amuses himself with diplomacy."

The hearing artists have that inestimable advantage over the deaf-mute in that they can hear; brought into contact with each other as students and fellow-workers and with polite society as men of the world, they must eventuaily come to lop off the shortcomings of their earlier days. What, then, is the instrument with the aid of which the deaf artist expects to overcome his disadvantages and to keep himself continually in repair, if it is not a good education, a taste for reading and some ability as a conversationalist? I have described the two periods of the artist's career, the first that concerns itself with skill and is preparatory to the second, that deals more with the "expression of himself." Does the latter have nothing to do with an instructed mind? Will a deaf artist succeed in spite of his illiteracy? That seems improbable. After a flash of success during the mechanical period, he will, when he comes to the greater after-school test, be weighed in the balance and found wanting.

As is the case with all rules, there may be exceptions to the above, but they can occur only under extraordinary circumstances, or in the very rare cases of exceptional genius.

The *Annals* (Vol. XXVI., No. 3) has an account of a Spanish mute artist, named Juan Fernandez Navarrette (born 1526, died 1579) who seems to furnish an illustration of such an exception.

"He acquired sufficient reputation," says the biography, "to attract the notice of Don Luis Manrique, Grand Almoner to the king of Spain, through whose influence he was invited to Madrid, and on the 6th of March, 1568, was appointed Painter to his Majesty, with a yearly allowance of 700 ducats, besides the price of his works. * * * The king declared later that none of his Italian painters, except Titian, were equal to the mute Spaniard. * * * From his splendid coloring, 'El Mudo' received and deserved the name of the 'Spanish Titian.' His works have a freedom and boldness of design that belonged, says Stirling, to none of his Castilian contemporaries; and it has been well said that he *spoke* by his pencil with the courage of Rubens without (what the Spaniards call) the coarseness of the great Flemish master. * * * He painted no face that was dumb, and although mute himself, his breathing pencil lent to his canvas a voice more eloquent than many a speech."

All accounts seem to unite in giving El Mudo the highest rank as an artist, and his existing works are being preserved in the museums of Spain with

the same zealous care allotted to a Valasquez; but at the same time we are compelled to believe that this deaf-mute painter to his majesty the king of Spain was comparatively uneducated.

" He had no opportunity," says the *Annals*, " of learning speech and lip-reading, for that method was not introduced by the Benedictine friar Pedro Ponce de Leon until 1560, some thirty years after the birth of 'El Mudo.' In his chilhood he expressed his ideas and wants by rough sketches in chalk or charcoal, a practice in which he showed great readiness of hand, learning to draw as other children learn to speak."

And again: "'El Mudo' was a man of great talent, and in an uncommon degree versed in sacred and profane history and in mythology. He read and wrote, played at cards, and expressed his meaning by signs with singular clearness, to the admiration of all who conversed with him."

The last paragraph was quoted from the history or the Spanish writer Cean Bermudez, and the statement that the painter could read and write may be accepted with some reserve; for if he could write fluently he would not have found it necessary to resort to the use of signs. Moreover, we learn that " shortly before his death, he confessed himself three times to the curate of the parish of Santo Vincento by means of signs, which that ecclesiastic declared were as intelligent as speech."

Judging from the pictures he painted, which, I believe, were all of a Biblical character, he must have been a copyist in the sense that he could, by seeing a number of compositions treating of the same subject, create out of them a new one, with the figures in new positions and surrounded by new accessories. He could not have been an originator like Raphael, a discoverer like Corregio, but at the same time we know that the art of painting is also a science; that the perfect combining of elements in a picture of even an old theme requires a profound subtlety of mind, and that the fact that he repeated subjects does not, in consequence, detract in any way from his reputation, if he could paint such masterpieces. How, then, his genius came to assert itself in face of manifold disabilities is a problem that must always baffle our understanding. He was the first star to appear on the horizon, and is it not strange that in the history of deaf-mute achievements the brightest and most lasting page should belong to this same painter to his majesty the king of Spain, an uneducated mute who lived centuries before the Abbe de l'Epee came to bless our times?

Now, to conclude, the aim of this short paper has been rather to show what a deaf-mute student is expected to do, than to describe schools and methods or to enumerate deaf-mute artists; and I hope that in doing so I have thrown around the calling of an artist all the dignity and importance that really belongs to it. We are too prone to look upon " art " as something like manual dexterity and nothing more, and to call a deaf mute " artist " who makes crayon portraits from photographs. Where such flippant ideas prevail, the Institution art department is bound to be a poor one, and the effect can hardly be a beneficial one, for are not the deaf artists, of all the bright deaf mutes, destined to contribute a great deal to the elevation of the class to which they belong? It must be remembered that we are one to every two thousand of the population, and

that, in that small number, we cannot expect to look for an over-abundance of talent. Does not this fact, important as it is because of its relation to the welfare of the deaf at large, devolve upon us all the more the two-fold duty: firstly, of discovering artistic propensities among the pupils; and, secondly, of fostering them in an enlightened manner? What if the Institution sends out many graduates before one case of strong natural talent is stumbled upon? Is not one Koh-i-noor found only after many small diamonds have been unearthed? Multiply, therefore, the art classes so that hidden genius might be discovered, no matter where; and when such a young artist is met with, let us teach him dignified ideas of his chosen vocation, and, above all, repeat to him this infallible maxim: Excellence in any pursuit whatever can be purchased only with fortitude, unremitting labor and a high and unswerving ideality.

The Chair (Mr. Gerhard Titze): A paper on the Royal Commission of Great Britain will be presented by its author, Mr. Bray, and read orally by Mr. Hanson.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF GREAT BRITAIN—ITS WORK AND RESULTS.

BY ROBERT E. BRAY, CHICAGO.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

To some of you here present it may be recalled that it is just a year since I wrote a letter for the columns of the New York Deaf-Mute Journal upon an item that appeared a few days before in the Chicago Herald, to the effect that out of fifty-two children, candidates for admission to the London (Eng.) School for the Deaf and Dumb, only twenty-three were elected. I have not had the opportunity of reading the comments upon my paper in the other journals interested in the deaf and dumb, but am told my statements were much commented upon, and were corroborated by some of the educated deaf in England.

To you, deaf citizens of the United States of America, who by the grace of God and the liberality of the Legislatures of your various States, here enjoyed the benefits of an education, untrammeled by the restrictions imposed by the scanty resources of charitable organizations, or the want of influence arising through the poverty or reluctance of parents to receive charitable aid for their deaf children, you sympathize with what is still the misfortune of large numbers of English deaf mutes, who grow up deprived of the inestimable blessing of an education, the sole and only means of developing their dormant minds, and thus lifting them above the level of the animal world.

Consider the lot of these fifty-two children, who had to pose as candidates for admission to one school. Many of the twenty-three who were successful had been required, in all probability, to wait one or more years before they were lucky enough to gain admission to the school. Those who were unfortunately unsuccessful would have to remain in total ignorance for another year, or perhaps find their chances gone altogether for a lifetime, to become rational and civilized men and women; perhaps, through no fault of their own. Some might eventually be confined in asylums for the feeble minded or insane, just because they failed to express their wants and desires in an intelligible manner, or confined in poor-houses, because they had not acquired a trade that would keep them independently of other help.

But here the opportunities are open to all the deaf who will accept of them; although occasionally we hear of deaf-mute children, even in Illinois, being kept on poor-farms or asylums for feeble minded, because those having the care of them have not heard of the schools where they might be educated. Still, these cases are isolated, and whenever known prompt measures are taken to remedy the injustice. In England the schools are all supported by voluntary contributions. You can little understand the repugnance I feel when seeing this polysyllabic expression. I have seen it outside the gates of all sorts of buildings in London and other parts of England. The cripples are supported

thus, and pleas are put in the newspapers for help continuously to keep them from starving or being turned from these havens of refuge. The consumptives, the incurables of all kinds of diseases, the feeble minded, men and women of evil repute who have lost their health or profess reformation, the blind, old tradesmen, worn-out teachers of both sexes—over all these houses is to be observed that degrading sign, as I look upon it, "Supported by Voluntary Contributions." In one way it expresses human sympathy for the afflicted, and in that it is ennobled; but on the other hand it is too apt to give every unfortunate who accepts the aid of these places the badge of pauperism or "Charity," which latter does not signify the same as St. Paul used it—*Love*, but it means a grudging donation of $1 or $5 yearly in order to see one's name in print as a 'benefactor" in connection with others of his or her acquaintances.

The English deaf, many of whom, like myself, have lost their hearing in youth or later years, feel indignant that their class, who require an education, must accept it as an act of charity, or else their friends be compelled to pay a very large yearly sum for a rudimentary education, which sum would, if they could hear, be adequate for their support in college, or learning a well-paying profession. So for years they have agitated for the English schools to be under government control and inspection, the Voluntary Contribution system to be done away with, and a humane law passed whereby every child who is unable to hear sufficiently to take its place in a common school should be provided for in its educational period by the state.

This demand, which my American friends would think reasonable enough, met with many and serious objections from superintendents of schools and others, where such schools were already well provided for by donations, legacies and other charitable bequests. These people foresaw an end of certain private emoluments. Where they were allowed to keep an unlimited number of private pupils at the same time as they were teaching the children admitted by charity, the private pupils would enjoy advantages out of the reach of the others, being waited upon by servants, and treated with greater consideration and respect by the principals and teachers. This would often breed an amount of arrogance and pride in those more favored ones than would scarcely ever be eradicated in after life. It is both amusing and mortifying to be in the company of one of these parlor-boarder, educated deaf mutes, and notice the air of superiority they frequently give themselves when dealing with an old schoolmate of the other class.

But as I have said, the more enlightened deaf, and the teachers, have been steadily trying for better legislation. Years passed, and at length some attention was paid to their complaints, mainly through the persistency of Mr. Wm. Woodall, M. P., who had taken a great and lively interest in tbe deaf while a member of the House of Commons. The Conservative government of that time, 1884 I think, in order to pacify Mr. Woodall and some of his friends, who, like the "importunate widow" mentioned in St. Luke, would not leave the government alone until they got what they wanted, a Royal Commission was appointed, with a metaphorical flourish of trumpets, and an exceedingly dignified inauguration. I append the list of the Royal Commissioners, with a few observations upon their qualifications as arbitrators:

ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY DEAF-MUTE AND BLIND EDUCATION.

Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Egerton, of Tatton.
The Rt. Hon. The Lord Bishop of London, D. D.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, M. P.
The Rt. Hon. S. Mundella, M. P.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Lelwyn Ibbetson, M. P.
Admiral Southwell Sotheby.
Benj. Ackers St. John.
Dr. Thos. Rhodes Armitage,
Wm. Auchinloss Arrol.
F. S. Campbell.
Sir Wm. Tyndall Robertson, M. D.
The Rt. Hon. Wm. Woodall.

SECOND COMMISSION.

Rev. Wm. B. Sleight.
Rev. C. M. Owen.
L. Van Oven.

I feel rather tempted to make some disparaging remarks about the composition of this committee. It is just a sample of the ordinary way such things are done in England.

The Chairman, the Most Noble Lord of Tatton, I should not think possessed any special knowledge of his duties, or had any acquaintance with the deaf and dumb, particulary of the class most affected by his decisions.

The Lord Bishop of London, would, on his own line, be a very hard worked man; he has the oversight of all the clergy of the Established Church in London; has to arbitrate in their quarrels between themselves or their congregations; to preach himself; to attend to his parliamentary duties in the House of Lords; assist at social functions among the aristocracy, and occasionally show himself among the poor of that great city. I cannot conceive what time he could give to this hardly debated question of State aid to deaf mutes versus voluntary contributions.

Sir Lyon Playfair. A scientist of high rank and a politician in the best sense.

Admiral Southwell Sotheby, as his title implies, would be an old salt; he would be about the last to understand the questions most pertinent to deaf-mute education, for in the whole British navy there would not be an officer or A. B. who could either be deaf and dumb or blind.

On the whole list of fresh appointees there are only three names I could recognize that could speak with any authority on deaf and dumb matters, they are Mr. Wm. Woodall, Sir Tynsdale Robertson, Mr. Ackers St. John; but even these were without *practical* knowledge of deaf and dumb requirements.

Sometime after the original committee had been nominated, there was so much dissatisfaction with its composition, and the committee themselves found they could not get along without the aid of specialtists, so three more names were submitted to the Queen and graciously accepted as part of her royal commission, the were, the Rev. Wm. B. Sleight, whose father was honorably known

for forty years as the principal of the Brighton school; Rev. C. M. Owen, an Episcopal clergyman and friend of a young semi-mute gentleman who ultimately was ordained to preach to the deaf. Thirdly, Mr. Wm. L. Van Oven, whom I think, from his name, was associate with the teaching of the oral system.

The Committee commenced their work by ordering teachers of the deaf to London for examination, and also accepting written papers from them. All this had to be done after parliamentary precedent, in which a great deal of "red tape" is unwound. Then the Committee concluded it necessary to make personal visits to the schools and institutions through the country. After that Europe was overrun with them in search of novelties, not a country except Turkey and Russia was exempt. A great deal of information was acquired; very rarely were the principals of foreign schools averse to giving the Commission all the assistance in their power. The majority of the Commission being not experts in deaf-mute education, were more impressed with the oral system than the sign or combined; a little talking, even of the simplest forms of speech, by a semi-mute, or alleged deaf mute, was considered a greater marvel than the best display of intellectual activity and knowledge when the pupil happened to be unable to talk. There was a decided bias against the manual system, and its advocates were in many instances treated in scant courtesy, and frequently were the objects of cross-examination and re-examination in order to break their evidence, but in every instance they came out triumphantly.

The Rev. Mr. Owen, who was one of the Committee, submitted himself for examination, and gave his testimony in a very interesting and convincing manner. His experience of the deaf in general, and of his friend, Mr. Pierce, in particular, strengthened his conviction of the superiority of the combined system over the pure oral. Most other practical teachers of the deaf supported this view; they readily admitted that in some cases the oral was of the greatest benefit, but in rapidly instructing a class of varying degrees of deafness, but of equal intelligence and acquirements, the sign system gave the best results.

The whole field of deaf-mute education, ethics and morals, was covered by the evidence. Prof. Bell was able to give his views of the laws of sociology in *extenso*, and very interesting they were to the examiners and to those who have read his theories. They must be considered respectfully, they have been a work of labor and love on behalf of the mute, but though the theory may seem unanswerable by logic, yet in actual practice we find such is often disregarded with no evil consequences resulting therefrom.

Dr. Gallaudet, of Washington, was invited to address the Commission; he very kindly accepted. He came as a representative of the teachers of the United States. His evidence was very interesting; it was the experience of a life time devoted to the best interests of the deaf; a grand example of the laws of heredity—a worthy son of a thrice-worthy father. The Commission was much impressed with his views and the results he was able to show from the standing and careers of many of the graduates from Kendall Green. But he was occasionally interrupted by some not over-wise question coming from one

of the know-nothing figure-heads on the Committee. But his patience and tact won him great applause. A very graceful action during his evidence, was the presentation of a complete set, in thirty-one volumes, of the American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb. The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., of England, gave an account of a personal visit to Kendall Green; it was delivered in his usual graceful and convincing oratory, and was highly in favor of the work carried on there, with the wish that the same could be done in England.

Having given a synopsis of the views of two representative Americans and of two English laymen, I now come to the evidence of the English teachers. The principals of schools, or, as we say here, the superintendents, only were invited, a very few missionaries to the adult deaf were among the number; no assistant or subordinate teachers, neither were there any representative deaf mutes or semi-mutes, with the exception of two only, Mr. Healy, of Liverpool, and Mr. Baker, the Hon. Secretary of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, a society which has been of great value in London in the interest of the adult deaf-mute population.

Mr. Healey handed in a written statement, which was accepted not a single question was addressed to him; he was introduced to the Commission and bowed out quicker than it takes to tell it.

Mr. Barker was accorded a little more courtesy, a distinction in his case owing to his position as a civil servant under government, acquired, as he himself admitted, not altogether by merit. His answers to questions in some instances were prompted by very good sense, and, like an Englishman, were very outspoken. He alluded to his school career under inefficient teachers; he was a semi-mute but received no oral instruction, nor was his speech improved methodically, yet at the examination he was brought before the public as an example of the oral method, which he terms was a bare-faced falsehood. He approves of the oral as an adjunct, but is a firm beleiver in the mixed system. I have spoken of the class distinctions in deaf-mute schools arising from the majority of the children obtaining their education as an act of charity and not of right, and of other children in the same schools and classes, who were termed parlor-boarders, and lived in a more sumptious style than the others, having also the direct personal supervision of the superintendent, his wife and assistants after school hours. Mr. Barker being educated in this way and of the latter class retained some of those predjudices which I consider are inimical to the real welfare of the deaf mute in school.

As an example. He is asked if in favor of trades being taught in schools.

Ans. No.

Why not?

Ans. Because no master will take a workman without an apprenticeship. His idea seemed to be that it would be preferable for a deaf-mute boy to go into the world helpless instead of with a good knowledge of a trade by which he could earn money at once.

Mr. E. Townsend, principal of the Birmingham, Eng., school, was very emphatic in his advocacy for State aid, as we understand it in America; his

school has been established for sixty or more years; no provision is made for the physical training of the children. I visited that school many years since when under another superintendent, and I shall never forget the miserable listlesness of the poor children in the evenings, no books nor games to keep their minds and bodies busy. I have no doubt things would be much better under Mr. Townsend, but he deplores that there was only one school room, where all classes were taught in common, no class or study rooms were provided, and, as a general thing, he could only have a poor staff of assistant teachers, young men and women of ambition would not accept the salaries offered them, less than laboring people. This, indeed, is very true and is a sample of many other teachers' evidence. The regret is almost universal that the schools are quite inadequate for educational purposes as understood in these enlightened times. Limited resources cripple the enthusiasm and abilities of the teachers. The prayer was for entire State control of the schools with adequate funds to pay for efficient instructors and the requirements of the pupils.

The only exception to this universal appeal to the British Government for aid, comes from the secretary of the London Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the oldest and richest school in the country, and the place where the first philanthropic Dr. Gallaudet was refused the permission to acquire the art of teaching the deaf. It has been explained that the occurence was the result of an agreement made at that time by the directors of the school whereby the family of Dr. Braidwood had the sole monopoly of imparting his system of deaf-mute instruction. What seemed at the time a most ungenerous act and a great misfortune, like other happenings that occur to nations and individuals, was by the power of God only a blessing in disguise.

Mr. W. H. Warwick is the secretary of the London Deaf Mute Asylum and objects to Government interference in the management of his school. It is the same old, old story, especially in England where the rights of "property, property" are deemed invoilable. This school is the wealthiest of all; until fifteen years ago the old building that had stood the requirements of nearly 100 years of deaf-mute teaching, was supplied with an annex—as I might call it—at Margate, a seaside resort perhaps forty miles from London. The children were under better sanitary conditions than at the old school, which for many years had been situate in the midst of a most squalid population, and in the adjacent neighborhood tanneries and other insalubrious and evil-smelling businesses were carried on. In the heat of summer all the school windows were closed, and both teachers and pupils were in danger of suffocation by foul and heated air. Things have improved lately, but with all its wealth no attempt is made to impart an education to *all* deaf-mute children who apply for it, or who live in what is called London. So that in the year 1892—eight years after the Royal Commission had started its inquiry—this wealthy school was electing its *objects* of *charity* by votes, and out of fifty-two candidates only twenty-three were to have access to its privileges! Mr. Warwick would not give much information about the funded-property and other wealth of the school, but admitted that every year children who could not obtain enough votes were "left

over" uncared for till another election. At the time he was examined, A. D., 1886, fifty-eight children were "left over" for that year.

Mr. Richard Elliott is Superintendent of the London School, and by his zeal and enlightenment, many changes were made for the better, against much opposition from parsimonious Directors. Mr. Elliott's position is such that he has little voice or choice in the financial management, hence he has been subjected to many restrictions. His evidence was given in a very straightforward manner. He thinks much of the oral system where it can be successfully used, and every effort is made to develop and cultivate the children's powers of speech; but where the results are unsatisfactory, they are transfered to the sign and manual department.

The majority of teachers are against day schools for the mute children, and the usual arguments are adduced.

The Commissioners, with the apparent object of saving Government money, were very anxious to get a favorable opinion of day schools, so that the cost should be thrown upon the local rates or taxes, but was not successful in putting the scheme through.

On the marriage question there was much interesting discussion, from the philosophical theories of Professor Graham Bell, downward. The Chairman of the Commission was far more prejudiced against deaf-mute marriages than Professor Bell. As an illustration: Mr. E. Townsend, of Birmingham is under examination. He is asked if he *disapproves* of them? You see how the question is put. He replies, No. I think they are the most natural thing in the world. Question, 17354. Why? Because of the sympathy and mutual feeling, and mutual interest very often; and more than that, I think it is better for the deaf and dumb to marry and have children in wedlock, than to have a lot of illegitimate ones, which would invariably be the case if they were not married.

Question 17355: Do you think that the absolute ultimatum? And so the argument continues, the Chairman showing his animus against young deaf-mute people being brought together in school. The old British idea of seclusion of the female.

In many of the schools supported by voluntary contributions, the limits of Institution training is fixed at only four years—which is all the funds will allow. The Rev. Mr. Stainer, a teacher of many years standing, advocated a period of ten years in school, eight spent on languages and two on manual training.

It is absolutely impossible for me, in the time limits allowed for this paper, to notice the evidence of many other experts in the instruction and training of the deaf. I have ommitted to mention that the Royal Commission was authorized to enquire into the condition of the blind as well as the deaf. We are, of course, all sensible of the justness of the plea that the blind should be equally well provided for in all that concerns their welfare as the deaf. But I consider it a matter of regret that this Commission should have been obliged to accept this double task—either of them requiring all the thought and skill of men of the highest culture to do justice to—and when it so happened that a day or a part of a day was devoted to listening to arguments about the deaf,

and then the next day or part thereof was spent in receiving evidence on the wants of the blind; I maintain that it was absolutely impossible for either class of our afflicted fellow creatures to receive that undivided attention, and impartiality of judgment that was absolutely necessary. The requirements of the deaf are so utterly dissimiliar in the matter of education, to what is necessary for the development of the faculties of body and mind of the blind child, that it seems to me, the adjudicators would sometimes unconsciously let their thought run on what would advantage one class, when they should be determining the requirements of the other.

It was with reluctance I accepted the invitation to address the Congress on this subject, having been absent from England for several years, and thought one better qualified might have been selected. But being in some measure instrumental in getting the Government to nominate this Commission, I know the many years the friends of the English mute spent in agitation for recognition before the Commission materialized. We wanted something of a less cumbrous nature, and thought a few, earnest-minded men could have settled the question of State aid in a few weeks or months at the latest. The British Government thought otherwise. Hence the Commission was started, and its deliberations extended year after year, with the steady refusals of its officials to take the educated deaf into its confidence, we thought it might last until the commencement of the next century, which some people expect will usher in the millenium. The enquiry, however, was finished a few years ago, though little was known of it; its very existence had been forgotten, until the appearance of four bulky volumes, which not long since, were circulated among a few of the institutions for the deaf. I have been fortunate in gaining access to them by the kindness of Dr. Gillette, lately of Jacksonville, and have done my best to digest the moiety of 22,298 questions, and their respective answers, which as usual would often require an hour to cover a monosyllabic query. The other half of the questions, I should think, would represent those of the enquiry into the condition of the blind.

The evidence being heard, the Commission drew up a series of recommendations concerning the deaf, educationally and socially.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Educational. (1). Children to enter school at the age of seven and continue until their sixteenth year.

(2). All schools having Government grants (of money) to teach the oral system the first year. Children shall only be taught the manual, or combined system, if they prove mentally or physically incapable of being benefitted by the oral system.

As regards the first, it would be impossible and unjust to make a hard and fast rule, to send all pupils away from the school at the end of their sixteenth year, would be to deprive the backward youth of the opportunity to gain a better standing in language; and also close the way for bright children to obtain a more complete mastery of it; and of the ordinary branches of a good education.

Educational. The Commissioners think the "mixture of the sexes in school, and especially in after life, is in all cases unadvisable."

At this time we shall probably have several of the British Commission among us. We must show them what we know of the advantage to both girls and boys of co-education; already in England some steps, tentative and timorous, have been made in this direction in the higher branches of learning. But the old British prejudice and horror of innovation is strongly displayed in this recommendation.

Marriage. This leads to the consideration of the marriage question, which the committee consider in all cases unadvisable, when contracted by congenital mutes.

This is due in a large measure to the terror inspired by the hypothetical cases of Professor Bell. They would like, if possible, to prevent these marriages by Act of Parliament. They have the idea that a tremendous responsibility is thrown upon society by the permission of these deaf-mute marriages; utterly ignoring the hundreds of thousands of hereditary criminals who marry, as well as the offspring of the vicious and depraved, born out of wedlock, reared in vice and infamy, costing the community hundreds of thousands of dollars in efforts of repression, by police, prisons, and other engines of the law; while the deaf mute, congenital or not, his school days over, with an education equal to his capacities and started on the road to work, however humble, is almost invariably a law abiding citizen and a producer of wealth to the country.

In respect to the great question of State control of the schools; putting them on the same basis as the institutions for deaf mutes and the blind in the United States and Canada, where every child, poor or rich, has an equal right to an equal education, and the best that the latest development of the art and theory of deaf-mute instruction is able to impart. The British schools will undergo no such remodeling, neither will the Government be responsible for apparatus nor books. The Commissioners, without taking into consideration the different conditions under which the present institutions carry on their work, where some few have a surplus of funded property, and others are in a chronic state of beggary, simply recommend that a grant of about $50.00 per annum be given for each scholar.

Trained teachers "as in Germany," (why was America to be ignored, which gave far more information and precedents than any other country) should receive salaries such as would induce teachers of special attainments to enter the profession, and on a higher scale than those enjoyed by trained teachers of "ordinary" children. This recommendation does only tardy justice to the abilities and self sacrifice of many worthy men and women who have remained teachers of the deaf in spite of many discouragements, but we must remember that this is only a recommendation, there is nothing to hint, as yet, that the government will enforce any or all of them.

I must now close this exceptionally long and perhaps discursive paper. A great field has had to be covered in order in some measure to do justice to the Commission, which has indeed been most exhaustive, however disappointed

many of the British deaf were that they were not allowed better representation on the Committee.

My own defects of expression and language I attribute in no small degree to the want of such educational training during my youth as I should undoubtedly have enjoyed had I been born or reared in this country. Though desirious of an opportunity to acquire a thorough course of instruction, my wishes were regarded with indifference or suspicion and I must frankly say I have been quite unable to discover a case when a mute or a semi-mute has gained any distinction in the literary or business world, through the stimulus of any of his instruction in deaf-mute institutions in England. I take it as a personal favor, notwithstanding my deficiences, to have been permitted to address you. The British deaf-mute and semi-mute population owe a great debt to their American friends, the deaf and the instructors of the deaf, for their sympathy and good will, and I take upon myself to tender our grateful acknowledgements for the same.

The Chair: A paper on "The Deaf in India" follows, from Mr. Francis Maginn. It will be delivered in signs by Mr. Odebrecht, and read orally by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet.

THE DEAF OF INDIA.

BY FRANCIS MAGINN, BELFAST, IRELAND.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel happy to take the opportunity given me on this occasion, and would humbly endeavor to create an interest in the condition of our brethren in India. Before doing so, it is well to notice the improved facilities enjoyed by the hearing masses in India.

In the year 1854 the British East India Company resolved to introduce a national system of education for India, in a dispatch from the Board of Control, July 19, No. 49, 1854. The most important feature of the dispatch was the measure of Grants-in-aid. It offered to all schools already existing, or that might hereafter be established, provided they were found efficient, pecuniary aid, and to an amount in each case not exceeding sums arising from local sources, subject to conditions that in no way interfered with the perfectly free action of the managers of such schools, and only requiring that they should be submitted to government inspection, with a view to insure the secular instruction therein furnished being of a satisfactory character.

Up to that year (1854), during the rule in India of the English East India Company, only small and local efforts had been made by the state to educate the people, and even these had languished. The school of Fort William, established during the Marquis of Wellesley's administration, was again abolished in 1853. But in 1881, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay cities each had a university with professors, and granting degrees in arts, medicine and law and civil engineering. In the ten years—1872 to 1881—there had been 56,647 candidates for matriculation, of whom 21,182 had passed.

In 1881 there were 79,953 institutions for youths and 2,599 for girls, with 2,195,614 scholars, of whom 120,365 were females.

During Hindu and Mohamedan supremacy, except in a few rare places, the education of their subjects was left to the benevolent efforts of learned men, who taught gratuitously such pupils as sought instruction; and this practice is continued to the present time. Since the arrival from Europe of Portuguese, Dutch, Danes, Italians, French and British, the Christian missionaries of all sects have striven to spread educatio namongst the people, and there are schools and colleges in which the English language is the medium of instruction which compete successfully with the institutions established by the government of India.

I trust this Congress will give impetus for further good work, and that the report, with that of the Teachers' Convention, should possess great interest for those who look forward to legislation for the deaf in Great Britain and Ireland and India. It is scarcely creditable that England, which has spent over $30,000,000 on grants to schools for the hearing, last year allowed the deaf and

dumb to be educated through charity. I am glad to think that this injustice—I can call it by no other name—will soon be a thing of the past, and that the Educational Department is waking to a sense of its duty in this matter. I have had a communication from the Right Hon. A. H. Acland, M. P., Vice President of the Council of Education, in which he said: "The bill for the education of the deaf, to which you allude, has been introduced in Parliament and referred to a select committee of the House or Commons."

We know that to all preceding generations of the deaf, until a century ago, education was non-existent or unattainable. It is only right that deaf mutes who have been happily brought by the education we have received to enjoy the blessings of civilization and religion, should help that the same blessings should extended to the 150,000 living sufferers from life-long deafness among the population of India. There are in other parts of the world 500 special schools while in the whole of the vast territory of India there is but one, of recent foundation, containing less than thirty pupils. Bombay itself, in which the institution stands, contains 551 deaf mutes of different races, the Presidency contains over 16,000, and the whole of India a total variously estimated at from 150,000 to 200,000.

As the Indian peoples are now so largely, as I have demonstrated, admitted to English rights and privileges, education and religious influence, it is right that the government of India should establish a system of education which will afford to the deaf and dumb inhabitants of that vast land those advantages of education which we gratefully enjoy, and which our unhappy brethren in the East have never known.

The Institution at Bombay was established through the exertions of Monsignor de Haerne, who intended founding one in India before he thought of England. He persuaded Monsignor Meurin, the Archbishop of Bombay, to begin an Institution for boys, and sent out Mr. Walsh to be head-master. Mr. Walsh had previously been the head-teacher at St. Joseph's Cabra, Dublin.

While at the Deaf-Mute College, Washington, I wrote to the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, then Governor General of India, offering to establish a school at Calcutta, providing that I received pecuniary assistance from the Indian government. My letter was referred to the Education Department a Calcutta, and I was promised assistance on condition that I would undertake to raise one-half of the amount needed for the support of the school by voluntary subscriptions. I could not venture to start a school under such circumstances, and nothing more was heard of the matter until the following letter was forwarded by Girindranath Bhose, an influential native gentleman residing at Calcutta:

DEAR SIR:—I am told that three or four years ago you applied to the government of India for aid in the establishment of a school for deaf mutes, and that you did not, unfortunately, receive the encouragement you deserved. My object in now writing is to inform you that I and a friend of mine are anxious to carry out your plan. But we cannot take any steps in the matter till we have some idea as to expenditure, etc. I should, therefore, feel much obliged if

you would kindly draw up a scheme for a small Institution. Of course I assume that your interest in the deaf mutes of this country has not ceased.

Apologizing for the trouble I am under the necessity of putting you to, and soliciting the favor of an early reply, I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

BIRINDNANATH BHOSE.

Complying with this gentleman's request, I sent him all the information I could gather. The Secretary of the Calcutta Education Department gave all encouragement. The London Indian Office was desired to act, and to select a candidate for post of teacher for the proposed school.

Friends of the deaf and dumb have been on the *qui vive* for the inauguration of a system of education for India, and are disappointed that the Indian officials have not done their duty. In order to set the official machinery again into motion, it seems that there could be no better plan than a largely-signed petition to the Queen. It would, indeed, be a touching scene to behold deaf mutes, serving under different forms of government, beseeching the most humane and benevolent sovereign on earth to consider the case of your unhappy Indian brethren.

The Chair (Mr. W. E. Harris): The paper that follows is on "The Term Charitable as Applied to Our Schools." It will be presented by its author, Mr. Hanson, and read orally by Dr. J. L. Noyes.

THE TERM "CHARITABLE" AS APPIED TO OUR SCHOOLS, AND OTHER MISCONCEPTIONS CONCERNING THE DEAF.

BY OLOF HANSON. M. A., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

When the education of the deaf began in this country, its possibilities were largely a matter of conjecture, and the founders of our earliest schools probably expected that it might be necessary to care permanently for at least a portion of their pupils. This is indicated by the name Asylum, which still attaches to our honored parent school at Hartford.

It soon became apparent, however, that all that was necessary was to give the deaf an education, and the word Institution came into general use. This word neither affirms nor denies the existence of charity or benevolence. It leaves the question in doubt, and therefore is little better than the word Asylum.

It is clear that in the public mind the idea of charity is quite generally associated with our schools. People not personally familiar with them rarely speak of them as schools or institutions; the word asylum is generally used, even without any purpose of disparagement. The reasons for this prevailing impression are various, and some may be noted.

The first and foremost reason I believe to be founded in a generous spirit of the public mind. On first seeing a deaf person, the natural sentiment is a feeling of pity, and people slightly acquainted with the deaf think that they need help, and, therefore, that they get it. The collection of the deaf by themselves in large schools lends color to this belief, as to the casual observer they bear a certain resemblance to insane asylums, with which they are probably associated in the public mind.

Without education, the deaf indeed are dependent and to be pitied. Those engaged in their education, and especially those whose duty it is to procure funds for carrying on the work, may often find it necessary or advisable to appeal to the spirit of charity in our law makers in order to attain their ends. The idea of charity thus invoked in behalf of the uneducated deaf is apt to remain in the public mind associated with the deaf even after they have received their education.

In this country it is a recognized duty of the state to provide for the education of its citizens. The accident of deafness or blindness does not absolve from this obligation, though it requires the establishment of special schools. These schools are a part of the public school system, and they are in no sense a charity. Though the pupils enjoy certain privileges, such as free room and board, this is not granted as a charity, but in order to increase the efficiency of the schools. Our schools are schools, neither more nor less, and this fact should be impressed on the public, on all occasions, and by every means in our power.

Other reasons may be traced to our lexicographers. Webster, in his definition of asylum, makes a direct reference to the deaf in the third definition, which reads as follows: "Specifically, an institute for the protection or relief of the unfortnate, as an asylum for the poor, for the deaf and dumb, or for the insane." The Century dictionary gives a similar definition and a direct reference to the deaf and dumb, and Worcester defines an asylum: "A charitable institution, as for the blind, deaf and dumb, lunatics, etc."

The word institution is a little better off so far as the idea of charity is concerned, because charitable institutions occupy quite as prominent a place as any others in the various dictionaries.

In a work entitled Decimal Classification and Relative Index for Libraries, etc., we are placed in not very desirable company. Under the head of Associations and Institutions the order is as follows: 362.2 Insane, .3 Idiotic, .4 Blind, Deaf, Dumb, .5 Paupers, etc; Under the head of education of special classes, the deaf are mentioned, but with a cross reference to the word asylum. As this work is coming into general use in libraries, an effort should be made to have this unjust classification corrected.

In a few European countries the schools for the deaf are supported mainly through private charity, and as a large proportion of our population has come from these countries, the idea of charity is in their minds naturally associated with the deaf.

The consideration of the deaf by the conferences of charities and corrections does not tend to remove the public misunderstanding, and should be discouraged. Until the last census the deaf have been classified in the census reports with the dependent and criminal classes. Fortunately in the last census, through the efforts of leading men in the profession, our schools were placed in their proper place among educational institutions. Thanks to the same men we have a place here to-day, not among dependent classes, but among educators. This is a sign of progress, and will do much to place us in our proper place before the public.

Having mentioned the causes that associate the idea of charity with our schools, it remains to indicate the remedies.

The errors of the dictionaries and works of reference should be corrected as early as possible. Editors and professional men look upon these as their standards and when they find themselves endorsed by leading lexicographers, it is sometimes difficult to convince them of their error. While the definitions may have been excusable in their day, their application to schools for the deaf as now conducted in this country is entirely out of place. "*Tempora Mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.*" Correct ideas may also be disseminated through the press by means of short essays or circulars, interviews, and through personal contact with the public. The misleading names "institution" and "asylum," should be changed to schools. All familiar with the subject acknowledge that this is the only word that correctly describes their character and purpose.

As to the other causes, which are of a general character, they can be met only in a general way. The misconceptions in regard to our schools arising from these causes extend also to the deaf as a class.

One reason why the deaf are not better understood is the difficulty of communicating with them. Writing is slow; signs and finger spelling are known to comparatively few; and lip-reading is limited in its possibilities as a means of communications. For these reasons many highly educated deaf persons do not receive the consideration which the same attainments would insure to a hearing person; and, on the other hand, some are given credit for attainments which they do not possess. Among the deaf as among the hearing, there is a wide range of culture; but it is difficult for the hearing public to discriminate in the case of the deaf.

We must not overlook the fact that to most people the sight of a deaf person is, comparatively speaking, a rarity and the acquaintance of one still more rare. Probably the vast majority of people form their opinion of the deaf from the appearance or deportment of some whom they have happened to see. From this consideration it is clear that to secure the good opinion of the public we should give careful attention to our personal appearance and conduct, and our schools cannot give too much attention to inculcating in the pupils good manners and dignified deportment.

It must not be supposed that misconceptions are all on the side of the hearing public. The ideas of the deaf concerning the hearing are often quite as incorrect as those of hearing concerning the deaf. We often misunderstand grievously our hearing friends. Being accustomed to interpret people's thoughts by their looks, an indifferent look will be interpreted as a slight, or a thoughtless act as an insult, when nothing of the kind is intended. We must be very careful not to take offense hastily, but place the best interpretation on their acts, for in nine cases out of ten it will be found to be correct.

We should also try to associate as much as we can with the hearing in order that we may understand them better and they us. Much might be said, which the limit of this paper does not permit, in favor of the deaf attending church with the hearing and going with them to socials and entertainments. We must not expect to gain social recognition without effort, but when in company should try to make ourselves agreeable, so that it will be a pleasure for our friends to ask us to come again.

Mr. President: There are remaining two papers which are not on the programme, but have been sent to us from abroad. One is from Switzerland and the other from Italy; they will be filed and appear in full in the proceedings.

THE DEAF MUTES OF SWITZERLAND.

BY JACQUES RIECA, GENEVA.

[Translated by Mr. A. G. Draper.]

Switzerland does not form an exception to other countries in regard to the deplorable infirmities from which a part of humanity suffers. I wish to speak of that class disinherited from birth, the deaf and dumb.

The Swiss deaf mutes devote themselves in general to arts and manufactures or to agriculture; they live by their labor and, with few exceptions, they rely upon themselves, and hence they are neither rich nor poor.

At present there exists no society for the deaf in Switzerland, but we meet habitually once a week in a cafe to converse upon various subjects, and that forms a kind of succession to the Geneva society which existed in 1875. It prospered for several years, but was finally dissolved owing to dissensions which frequently arose among the members, who were eight in number. At that time there were also two other societies in German Switzerland, that at Zurich and the Federal. They had the same fate as that at Geneva. It is truly regretable to see left in a corner the magnificent flag costing 600 francs, which the Federal society procured by means of a subscription. We hope that by and by it will not be thus left.

After every evil there comes always some good, and so after having been grouped in societies the Swiss deaf frequently mingled more freely listening to one another—Protestants and Catholics, the Jews being little represented. During a certain time a religious meeting was held every Sunday, its origin being due to M. Duneuf, a mute painter, very well versed in the Scriptures; but it did not continue very long for lack of hearers.

The deaf of German Switzerland maintain good relations with the French; as to the Italian portion I cannot say whether the German Swiss mingle with them, they being separated by the great rampart of the Alps through which the St. Gothard tunnel, the greatest in Europe, passes.

Most of the Swiss deaf come from the schools at Geneva, Moudon, Berne, Zurich, etc. Outside these schools there are several boarding or private schools where the pure oral method is in use, as also in the twelve Swiss schools, of which four are French and eight German. It is greatly to be regretted that the method of the Abbe de l'Epee has been put aside, and we do not at all understand the strange opinions of the directors and teachers which prevents them from using the combined method, which is the best and most efficient method by which to perfect the education of the deaf as a whole.

To our knowledge there is no school for the deaf in Italian Switzerland; there the deaf go to neighboring Italy or to Milan to learn to read and write. The institution at Zurich merits special mention, for it is the oldest in Switzerland, and in all respects it is better managed than the other Swiss schools. Its di-

rector, M. Schibel, has been at its head for sixty years, and he has finally resigned to live tranquilly in retirement. A venerable old man, aged 86, he is yet vigorous, for he still possesses all his faculties. Geneva has two schools of fifteen or twenty pupils each, in which the articulation method is applied. One is directed by M. Sager, successor to M. Maquat, and supported by M. de La Rive, a very wealthy citizen of Geneva who has a mute daughter. The other is confided to M. Dejoux and is supported by the City of Geneva.

At the institution at Berne they teach the trades of shoemaking, tailoring, carpentering and weaving. In other schools where pupils depend upon their parents, they choose those occupations ordinarily the more useful and usual, as bookbinding, engraving, lithographing, etc., which are better paid in French Switzerland and in which, as in France, the workman gains according to his capacity. There also come from them painters, photographers, diamond cutters and makers of watches, clocks and jewelry. Several painters have studied the art at Munich and at Paris: M. Bleuler, of Zeurich, a former pupil of M. Schibel; M. Deneuf, of Neuchatel, a former pupil of the school at Yuerdon under the direction of M. Naef; M. Teller, of Geneva, under the direction of M. Somel. M. Spalinger, of Zurich, engraver upon wood, a former pupil of the Zurich school, labored five years at Paris, which he left after the revolution of 1848 and established himself at Zurich, where he employs several workmen, among whom is M. Jules Salzyeber, a mute. He received a bronze medal at the Universal Exposition at London in 1851, and one of silver at the Swiss Exposition at Berne. M. Veillard, of Geneva, an engraver of jewels, was a pensioner of the French Government under Napoleon I., a pupil of the institution in the Rue St. Jacques, under the Abbe Sicard, and also of M. Jouffroy, a very clever and distinguished engraver and a member of the Institute of France. The artistic works of M. Veillard are numerous; one may mention among others the portrait of General Dufour; and among M. Teller's the Swiss landscapes upon enamel. These works, exhibited at the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1867, received honorable mention. There are at Zurieh two mute engineers, one of whom is foreman in a large workshop.

Marriages are usual as in France, some marrying the hearing and others the deaf; the number of children varies in the several families from one to nine, all hearing and speaking; there is, however, to our knoweledge a deaf couple at Lucerne whose child was born deaf.

In the mountainous regions the deaf are commonly engaged in agriculture, and love hunting, ascensions, sharp shooting, gymnastics, etc. Among the principal ascension of mountains made during the past four years by several deaf mutes of Geneva, without any other guide than the map and the volue entitled Practical Guide for the Climber Among the Mountains which Surround Lake Geneva, we may mention *les Cornettes de Bise* (2,439 metres in heigth); *la deut d' Oche*, 2,245; *les Roches de Naye* (the incomparable *Righi Vandois*), 2,045; *la dent du Midi*, 3,260; and *le mount Buet*, 3,109; admirably situated to contemplate not far away, the massive magnificence of Mount Blanc, 4,810. Other Swiss deaf persons have made extraordinary ascensions reaching he

of more than 4,000 metres. As the love of mountaineering develops more and more among the deaf, so among the hearing people of Geneva, who have six clubs, the Montagnow, L' Edelweiss, Union Montaguarde, Des Grimpeurs, Le Piolet, and Suisse, the last being the oldest. A proposition of foundation on the part of M. Griolet de Geer has been favorably received and supported by General Dufour, from which we believe in the possibility of the near formation of a mountaineering club among the deaf in Geneva.

There exists on the whole much activity among us and it is to be hoped that with union we shall become more useful to society.

Up to this time the Federal Council does not give its protection to any of the Swiss institutions, which, for the most part, are supported by their respective cantons, the others being sustained by voluntary annual contributions of private persons.

In closing we feel a lively desire of union with all our brothers in misfortune, and cherish wishes for friendship and amity among them, and that men of large heart will continue to interest themselves in our class.

Mr. Abraham, of England, was invited to the platform and made a few remarks.

The President: There are a few moments still left before final adjournment, and I am sure that we all would be pleased to have a few words from the first President of the National Association of the Deaf, Mr. Edmund Booth, of Anamosa, Iowa.

Mr. Booth: My friends it is a great pleasure to be with you; the moment recalls many reminiscences of the past. Looking at our foreign friends, I readily recall that Sicard's sign was somewhat like that we use to designate a bee; Abbe de l'Epee's sign was "a sword." My experience has shown the dreams of my youth turned into absolute facts; the dreams of your youth will likewise be realized. Such phenomena as aerial navigation will be common things 100 years hence, when people will call us of to-day savages. Still the deaf of to-day are making good progress, and this Congress is certain to set the mark of progress higher than ever before attained. [Applause.]

The President: M. Felix Plessis, a sculptor of Paris, and one of the French delegates to the Congress, has completed a heroic bust of De l'Epee, which in the name of the deaf of France, he presents to the deaf of America. The French deaf mutes desire it to be placed where it will do the most good. [Applause.]

M. Plessis: Ladies and gentlemen, in the name of the deaf mutes of France, I present you this bust of our distinguished benefactor, the Abbe de l'Epee. [Applause.]

M. Genis: In presenting the bust of De l'Epee to our American brothers, it is the desire of the sculptor, M. Plessis, and myself that it be placed in Washington, D. C.

M. Gaillard: As the bust is of plaster, not marble, it should be placed in Chicago, as a memortal of the Congress.

M. Plessis: I am willing that the Congress should decide where it is to be placed.

M. Chazal: Send it to Washington where it was originally intended to place it; another copy can be made for Chicago.

Mr. Watzulik: I desire to express the pleasure and gratification with which I have witnessed the position of the deaf in America. On July 4th, I saw with wonder and delight the celebration of a free people, and everywhere the evidences of your happiness and prosperity is to be seen. In all the cities I have visited I have been entertained by your deaf-mute clubs and societies, and must confess that as a general rule, your deaf people show more progress and intellectual ability than is common in other countries.

M. Titze: I also must acknowledge the greatness of your nation, the excellence of your schools for the education of the deaf, and the success attending the adult deaf. I shall have good news to take back to the deaf of Sweden.

Mr. Veditz: I desire to announce that by vote of the Executive Committee of the National Association, the next meeting of the Association will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1896.

M. Gaillard: There is one thing in which the Congress has cause to be well satisfied, and that is the number of foreign delegates. Considering the great distance and the condition of the deaf in Europe, eleven foreign delegates are a great number. How many foreign hearing teachers have attended the Congress of Instructors of the Deaf? The comparison suggests an interesting lesson.

Mr. Fox: The deaf delegates and visitors in Chicago, have been shown many courtesies by the Pas-a-Pas Club during the past few days I take pleasure in offering the following:

Resolved, That the delegates and the deaf generally, in attendance at the World's Congress of the Deaf, do hereby pass a vote of thanks to the officers and members of the Pas-a-Pas Club, for the many courtesies shown them during their stay in Chicago.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Hanson: I offer the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Congress are due to and are hereby extended to the President and Honorary Chairmen, and to the interpreters for their successful performance of their arduous duties.

The President: It seems to me that the Secretaries should be included in this resolution, and it be so amended.

The resolution as amended was carried unanimously.

M. Plessis: Permit me to say that the Congress has been a wonderful gathering. I shall never forget it, but recall it with pleasure.

Mr. B. R. Allabough, of Pennsylvania: I herewith move a vote of thanks to the Local Committee of Arrangements.

Carried.

Mr. W. E. White, of New Hampshire: I move a vote of thanks to the World's Auxillary for the use of the Hall.

Mr. Hodgson: I amend the motion of Mr. White, that the President and Secretary should write out the expression of thanks, and take the same to the Auxilliary Committee.

Motion as amended was carried unanimously.

The President: I am unable to give definite information as to when the report of the Congress will be printed and ready for distribution, but free copies will be sent to leading libraries.

Mr. Fox: What, then, am I to do with the minutes and papers of the Congress?

The President: Consult Secretary Young for directions in regard to them.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet: I hardly know under what head I am in as a member, and am given the privilege of speaking. Perhaps as I have French blood I may come in as a Frenchman, or since my mother and also my wife are deaf mutes, I come in on that account. But you all know that my work is connected with the deaf.

Now a few words on the language you all, American, English, French, German and Swede, have been using in common at this Congress. Signs are to the deaf through the eye what sound is to the ear. Lip-reading is not the same thing as hearing the spoken word. While we give all due credit to the value of lip-reading, let it be plainly understood that it is not hearing, nor always a successful substitute for hearing.

This may be the last time all of us shall meet together. May God bless you all.

Mr. Veditz: There being present deaf persons from many states and countries who have given their views from practical experience, it seems this is the proper time to offer the following:

WHEREAS, There has been frequent expression of opinion at the World's Congress of the Deaf, assembled at Chicago, July 18-22, 1893, by representative

American and European deaf mutes, in regard to the comparative value of the various methods of instructing the deaf; and

WHEREAS, These speakers, representing every method of instruction observed in American and European schools, are practically unanimous in their condemnation of the exclusive use of any one method, and of the pure oral method in particular; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this World's Congress of the Deaf that the combined system, giving equal recognition to the manual and oral methods, is the only system of instruction that meets ali conditions and purposes and best answers the golden maxim, "The greatest good to the greatest number;" and be it further

Resolved, That in accordance with this sentiment, the adoption of the combined system be earnestly recommended to all schools for the deaf where it is not yet observed.

The President: We shall now vote on these resolutions. The resolutions have been carried unanimously without one dissenting vote.

We have completed the work of what I consider a remarkably successful Congress. At every session the assembly has been large and attentive to the numerous interesting papers presented, and we certainly have been repaid for our regularity. Time will prove the value of the work of this Congress. As we are about to dissolve, I wish you one and all a safe return to your homes with pleasant memories of this remarkable gathering. The moment has come when I declare the Congress of the Deaf adjourned *sine die*.

[This list includes only those who registered; a great many failed to do so.]

DELEGATES AND MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS.

AUSTRIA.

Victor Bloom, Vienna.

CANADA.

James A. Balis, Belleville, Ontario. Mrs. Jas. A. Balis, Belleville, Ontario.
Ambrose W. Mason, Belleville, "

FRANCE.

Joseph Chazal, Paris. Rene V. Desperriers, Paris.
Henri Gaillard, Paris. Henri Genis, Nanterre (Seine).
Emile Mercier, Eperney. Felix Plessis, Paris.

GERMANY.

Albin Maria Watzulik, Altenburg, S.A.

IRELAND.

William Eccles Harris, Belfast. Francis Maginn, Belfast.

SWEDEN.

Edward A. Klofterskold, Stockholm. Gerhard Titze, Karlskrona.

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Alfred T. Wood, Talledega.

ARKANSAS.

George F. Worden, Little Rock. Mrs. George Worden, Little Rock.

COLORADO.

Max Kestner, Denver. Stephen McGinnity, Denver.
D. H. Wolpert, Denver. George W. Veditz, Colorado Spring

CONNECTICUT.

Herman Erbe, Waterbury. Edward H. Heine, Waterbury.
H. S. Lewis, Waterbury. Robert D. Livingston, Bridgeport.
John Muth, Bridgeport. R. Newton Parson, Hazardville.

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Mark C. Knighthart, Kankakee.
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Theodore Rose, " H. Edward Smith, Albion.
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Charles Angle, South Superior.
Philip S. Englehardt, Milwaukee.
Christian Larson, Rio.
Harry Reed, Menosha.
George F. Worden, Lone Rock.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIFTH CONVENTION

OF THE

National Association of the Deaf,

HELD AT THE

DREXEL INSTITUTE,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

JUNE 23, 24, 25, 26, 1896.

FULTON, MO.
PRINTED BY HENRY GROSS.
1898.

Officers of the Association.

President, Rev. J. M. Koehler, Pennsylvania.
First Vice-President, - George W. Veditz, Colorado.
Second Vice-President, Rev. P. J. Hasenstab, Illinois.
Third Vice-President, - Moses Heyman, New York.
Fourth Vice-President, Miss Julia Foley, Pennsylvania.
Secretary, - - E. A. Hodgson, New York.
Treasurer, - Theo. D'Estrella, California.

Executive Committee.

Rev. Jas. H. Cloud, Missouri, *Chairman*,
R. M. Ziegler, Pennsylvania,
Thomas F. Fox, New York,
Sidney J. Vail, Indiana,
G. T. Dougherty, Illinois,
Rev. A. W. Mann, Ohio,
Miss Annie Barry, Maryland,
A. G. Draper, District of Columbia,
E. L. Chapin, West Virginia,
W. H. Rothert, Iowa,
Miss A. M. Tiegel, Minnesota,
George Porter, New Jersey.

Proceedings of the Fifth Convention.

First Day, Tuesday, June 23rd.

The Fifth Triennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf was called to order in the Auditorium of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, on the morning of June 23, 1896, at ten o'clock, by President Thomas F. Fox. The Secretary, Mr. Harry C. White of Massachusetts, was unable to be present on account of sickness. Mr. Henry Gross of Missouri was accordingly selected to act as secretary *pro tem.*

Rev. J. M. Koehler, pastor of All Souls' Church for the Deaf, invoked the divine blessing on the meeting.

Dr. James McAllister, president of Drexel Institute, made an address of welcome to the Convention. He stated that the Board of Directors of the Institute had never extended a more cordial welcome than the one he was authorized to make to the Association. His remarks were interpreted by Prof. J. P. Walker of the Mt. Airy Institution.

On behalf of the Association, President Fox responded to the address in a few well-chosen words.

Rev. J. M. Koehler, secretary of the local Committee of Arrangements, read a letter from Mayor Warwick, in which he regretted that a sudden call outside of the city prevented his addressing the Association.

The subjoined Official Call of the President was then read by the Secretary.

OFFICIAL CALL.

Under date of January 20th last, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association announced June 23–27, 1896, as the

dates selected by the Committee for the Fifth meeting of the Association; notice was also given of the appointment of a Special Committee to prepare a business program for the meeting.

Since this announcement was made public, a desire has been expressed by members of the Association that the meeting be limited to a shorter period than had previously been agreed upon. A motion to the effect that the Convention adjourn *sine die* upon the conclusion of the business session Friday, June 26, was presented for the consideration of the Executive Committee, and has received the favorable action of that body. The Business Committee has completed a program and is prepared to report.

I, therefore, as President of the Association, announce that the Fifth Convention of the National Association of the Deaf will meet at the Auditorium of the Drexel Institute, in the city of Philadelphia, at half-past nine o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, June 23, 1896, and continue its sessions, in accordance with the business program, till final adjournment on Friday, June 26th.

THOMAS FRANCIS FOX, *President.*

President Fox read his address, which was given orally by Mr. J. P. Walker.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Our meeting here to-day is in fulfilment of the object of the National Association of the Deaf, "For the mutual assistance and encouragement in bettering their standing in society at large, and for the social pleasure attendant upon a periodical reunion of a widely scattered class of people." Our case is very aptly expressed in the words of Emerson:

> "Man was made of social Earth,
> Child and brother from his birth."

To accomplish an object such as the Association seeks, requires a high degree of unity. Yet in the application of the principle it cannot be reasonably expected that complete unity in opinion will exist among us. We all esteem the right of private judgment too sacred to be lightly relinquished, and so there will be discussions and differences of views in our conventions. This, which some would magnify into a lack of a unity of purpose, is rather to our glory. Accepting as a fundamental principle, that we are free to discuss all questions here presented for our consideration, so long as we hold freedom of thought and expression as an essential truth, we may continue to differ in our views, since it is impossible to chain down all thinking minds to one set mode, either in opinion or in practice.

And yet, this freedom of thought is consistent with that true unity which is only of real value. Go through all our associations and you will discover vastly more essential unity of purpose than in many other bodies which boast of this virtue, but would restrict free

expression of views. It is substantial unity that is of real value. It is, in fact, the only unity that is worth anything.

One of the great problems which directly interests us to-day, is the best plan to pursue in seeking the real advancement of the deaf. This a great and serious work. To devise and execute means leading to this end, adapted in plan and instrumentalities to the wants alike of the public, and to misguided enthusiasts with a quasi acquaintance with the deaf, needs wisdom and discrimination. It is an enterprise whose completion stretches far into futurity. It will hardly be accomplished in a single generation. We who are now embarked in the undertaking can scarcely dare to hope that we shall see its consummation. Before the standard of absolute victory waves, we shall probably have passed away. The laurels which we may hope to wear, are not those that shall be conferred as the result of the final triumph. We must be content with having shown the way.

Still even in our time we have seen some decided progress made. The day is happily passed when the limit of hope for a deaf man was to be a mechanic or a laborer, and that of the woman, a household drudge. The deaf have assumed their rights to be heard on all subjects affecting their status, and it would be a very bold American teacher who would ask, as has been asked in several European states, What right have the deaf to opinions on the methods adopted in their education and training? While this is so, there remains much to be accomplished even in our country, before they reach the point they have a right as citizens to assume.

In seeking to reach this end we are apt, at times, to come into conflict with the views and opinions of others who claim an equal interest in the advancement of the deaf, but who would adopt widely different methods of action in order to "restore the deaf to Society." At times the methods they employ in our behalf are so questionable and so hurtful to our interests, that our feelings are naturally other than grateful. Indeed, we are, with cause, more than weary of iteration and reiteration of pseudo-discussions in our behalf, and may be excused for crying out to be saved from the efforts of such friends.

I would not be understood as claiming that the deaf alone are qualified to pass upon the deaf, to discuss their capabilities and restrictions, and to determine what is best for them; but I do mean, and I do say, that the adult educated deaf are, all things considered, better qualified to pass upon disputed questions affecting their welfare, than nine-tenths of the men of pretensions and titles who would be the self-constituted arbiters of all questions regarding them. Though many of these pretenders and their pretensions are alike utterly spurious, wealth, social positions and titles, secure for them the ear of the public, to the exclusion of others more impartial and more competent to give honest judgment. And this is a point upon which we must fix our attention and combat it till it is overcome

At our gathering in Chicago, in 1893, we participated in the

most important and most truly universal Congress the deaf of the world have ever held. While we may not claim it as having been distinctly an affair controlled by this Association, we still glory in the fact that its promoters and managers were our brother members of the National Association. Moreover, to the Association belongs the credit of making possible the publication of its proceedings, a work which, more than any other, affords reliable information upon the deaf, gathered together from their leading representatives in the principal nations of the the world.

Since the meeting in 1893 there have come prominently forward several subjects of general interest to the deaf, which will be presented to us by competent authorities, specially selected for the purpose by the Business Committee. There are other affairs interesting to us as members of the Association which I personally wish to refer to at some length, as calling for immediate action. Among these are amendments to the Constitution of the Association looking to needed provisions in relation to the time which the new officers of the Association shall assume their duties, and the order of business to be followed at our triennial meetings.

Upon general principles it might be preferable to let the incoming officers and the National Executive committee have no offical duties to perform until after the adjournment of each Convention, as the old officers are naturally more familiar with the affairs of the Association, that have gone under their management, than the incoming officers. For a similar reason, the outgoing officers are more competent to handle the affairs of the Association until the *sine die* adjournment of a convention. Yet provision should be made by which the new Executive Committee could meet, decide upon the place for holding the next Convention, and announce the same before the adjournment of the meeting. In this way the danger of the Committee having any undue influence exerted upon it in favor of any particular city, would be minimized. Provision should also be made for the appointment of a Business Committee, with a clear definition of its authority and duty as distinct from the local committee of arrangements. A clause should also be inserted in the Constitution making it obligatory for the President to issue an official call for each convention. I wish, furthermore, to direct your attention to the difficulty attending the gathering of a quorum of the Executive Committee at our meetings, and to suggest that it might be wise to place in the hands of the Board of Officers the auditing of bills against the Association, or, at least, to make some provisions for proxies for those members of the Executive Committee who, for various reasons, cannot attend conventions.

In order to effect these changes it will be necessary to make somewhat radical modifications of the Constitution, as numerous sections in it were apparently constructed upon the supposition that the first business of the Association was to go into "preliminary organization,"

i. e., the receiving of reports and addresses from outgoing officers and the committees, and the election of new officers. While these matters are important they are not the sole business of a convention of an association of this character.

These are some of the changes suggested by my experience in the past three years, and to them I would add the value of a liberal appropriation for the publication of the proceedings of all conventions. The funds of the Association cannot be better employed than in aiding the widest possible circulation of the work of the Association in convention assembled. These proceedings afford valuable information as to the deaf, their status, rights and demands, and in distributing them far and wide, we carry out to the letter the spirit of our Constitution, towards "bettering their standing in society at large," by educating the public to a comprehension of their status. How necessary is such a circulation of information can be realized with a little thought. A recent unfortunate occurrence in a school for the deaf has only made more prominent what we have long been aware of,—the many preposterous statements made concerning the deaf, an evil so generally prevalent not only among the general public but even among the highly educated. We have had the deaf portrayed as sullen and revengeful—the exact characteristics of murderers —in the columns of the metropolitan press. This absurd information originates with the space writers for the public press. In the constant strain after the sensational, they give currency to much that has but a shadow of truth in it.

How are these great public educators which exhibit such ignorance, to obtain needed instruction? What body has more interest in supplying this instruction than the National Association of the Deaf? I may say, in passing, that there remain over four hundred copies of the Proceedings of the World's Congress of the Deaf, and the setting aside of a small sum for postage will permit the supplying of our leading libraries and newspapers with this valuable work. It has been said that opportunities, like eggs, must be hatched when they are fresh; these proceedings contain our eggs. Shall we hatch them? It remains for you to answer. We must remember that the rule for success is to work for it and win it; to deserve it is well enough, but we cannot always expect our just deserts, more especially when it may be to the interest of others to deprive us of them.

Within a few months there has passed away a man who manifested in an eminent degree, the most disinterested love for the deaf and their welfare. I need hardly state that I refer to the late William Gurney Jenkins, of the American School for the Deaf at Hartford, Connecticut.

A man of superior talents and scholarship, his writings proved him a close student of extensive reading, and with a love for his work alike ardent, consistent and practical. It did not die away in

sickly sentiment. It did not evaporate in idle speculations. It was not smothered in selfishness, so common in this day, nor was it marred by want of charity but came from a sincere heart, and excited him to do all in his power for the cause of the true interests of the deaf. His character in the profession always stood high. No one ever doubted his sincerity, whatever else they may have doubted. With views liberal but not loose, his charity extended to all the deaf and to those honestly engaged in their education and elevation. He was not a slave to any shibboleth. He called no man Master; he bowed to no supremacy, he claimed liberty of conscience and opinion, and his expression of honest opinion has accomplished much in the line of setting thought in the right direction in the education of the deaf.

For the memory of such a man we cannot but feel but deep and abiding veneration, and I feel sure that you will join cordially in the effort now being made to erect a lasting memorial to his persistent and unselfish efforts in our cause.

In bringing these remarks to a conclusion, I desire to refer to a subject which was presented at the third convention at Washington, but which, like several other subjects, did not receive the attention called for by the Business Committee of that body.

At that meeting, as well as at the last meeting in Chicago, the particular business of the Association was overshadowed by other affairs, and consequently several important matters did not receive that deliberation which the welfare of the Association demands.

In a paper read at that time, I argued that there be formed some bond of union among the State Associations of the deaf in the United States. The objects of all are similar in a greater or less degree. As they all strive for the best interests of the deaf, would they not profit by making this National Association a body wherein delegates from every State Association would meet with the foremost deaf of all sections; and, in the language of the day, pool their issues on a common platform. Some such reorganization is absolutely necessary, for the association as at present organized has no tenable standing. By the conditions of membership, the deaf of whatever city in which the convention may happen to assemble have, by their mere numerical strength, a preponderating influence on all the questions considered, and though but recently become members, can out-vote those of long standing and tried devotion to the interests of the Association. They can control all decisions, and consequently hold the Association, for the time being, completely in their power.

What is demanded is an apportionment of members among the different States, so that each section shall be entitled to a representation in proportion to its importance. What might be better still, would be to allow a certain number of votes to each State Association, which could, when necessary, be cast by proxy. In this way the stability of the Association, as a whole, would be maintained, and its influence be more far-reaching than it is at present. Its declarations

would have more weight, and would be presented by competent representatives, and not left to the chance membership picked up at each meeting. It would be thoroughly National and united, and the prospect for long and useful service would be immeasurably increased.

On motion of Rev. J. H. Cloud of Missouri, a recess of twenty minutes was taken to enable the Committee on Enrolment to enroll the members. After the Convention had again come together, the Committee made a partial report, showing that 56 gentlemen and 26 ladies had been enrolled.

The president appointed the following committees:

Committee on Nominations—Henry Gross, Missouri; S. J. Vail, Indiana; A. L. Pach, New Jersey.

Committee on Resolutions—E A. Hodgson, New York; P. J. Hasenstab, Illinois; J. H. Cloud, Missouri.

The election of officers was next in order, but R. M. Ziegler of Pennsylvania, moved that the election be postponed to the next day. The motion was seconded by E. Wilson of Pennsylvania, and carried.

Reports of committees being in order, President Fox stated that he had received the report of the Executive Committee from its Chairman, George W. Veditz, who had asked him to submit it to such members of the Committee as might be present. A recess was taken to allow the Committee to consider the report.

In the interim, Mr. Ziegler, chairman of the local committee of arrangements, explained the matter of transportation to Mt. Airy and to Atlantic City. Rev. J. M. Koehler extended a cordial invitation to the members of the National Association to participate in the meetings of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, which would be held in the afternoons and evenings at the Industrial School, Pine and Broad Streets. This building was formerly occupied by the School for the Deaf. Mr. A. McGahan, in behalf of the Mutual Aid Society of the Deaf, invited all to take in a steamboat excursion 125 miles down the Delaware.

The Executive Committee having approved the report of its chairman, President Fox read the report, Vice-President Dougherty occupying the chair.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

DENVER, COLORADO, June 18, 1896.

Gentlemen of the Executive Committee: — I regret very much my inability to be with you at this meeting of your body. Until a few weeks ago I expected with the greatest confidence to attend the Convention, but a business venture in which I since engaged makes it imperative that I remain in Colorado through the summer.

Though you are acquainted with the work done by the committee, it may not be improper to submit some sort of a report of the business accomplished.

The first item that demanded your attention was the appointment of a committee to attend to the publication of the proceedings of the World's Congress of the Deaf, at Chicago in 1893, which was practically a convention of the National Association. The appointment of this committee was duly authorized together with the appropriation of $100 for necessary expenses, and Messrs. Fox, chairman, McGregor and Hanson appointed.

The proceedings were published in due time and I believe it is no exaggeration to state that it is the most valuable publication ever undertaken by the deaf, and can not fail to attain in the course of time, to the greatest historical value in the annals of the deaf of the world.

Our thanks and congratulations are due to the committee, especially its chairman. The result of their work was no less successful and efficient than their task was laborious, exacting and time-taking.

In this connection I should add that in the spring of 1895, Mr. Fox, the chairman of the committee, requested me to authorize the requisition of $50 to cover expenses still unpaid, with the understanding that all or at least the greater part be refunded as delinquent subscriptions came in. As the request was altogether reasonable and certain to meet with your endorsement, I authorized Treasurer Balis to pay the amount required.

Two other motions on which you took action at the same period, *i. e.*, November, 1893, were to appoint the NEW YORK DEAF MUTES' JOURNAL the official organ of the National Association, which motion prevailed, and to appropriate $100 for the diffusion of a knowledge of the manual alphabet among the hearing, which motion failed.

In the fall of 1895, in my capacity as chairman of your committee, I appointed Messrs. R. M. Zeigler, Chairman; J. M. Koehler, James S. Reider, Thomas Breen and O. J. Whildin, a committee to arrange for the Fifth Convention. At the same time you fixed upon June 23 to 27 as the dates for the Convention and authorized me to appoint a special committee of three members to arrange a business program. Messrs. Fox, chairman; Dougherty and George were appointed to serve on this committee. In this connection I would suggest that—as the

Constitution and By-Laws make no provision for a business committee, and the experience of the Chicago Congress, as well as of the last two Teachers' Conventions, demonstrates that such a committee is indispensable to efficient and organized work—some one would make a motion at the proper time to incorporate an article into the By-Laws, making the appointment of such a committee on business compulsory.

There remains but one item to claim your attention. The Fifth Convention was originally appointed to meet June 23 to 27 inclusive. On the request of the business committee I authorized the adjournment of the Convention on Friday the 26th instead of Saturday the 27th, as the reasons submitted were so reasonable that I felt certain they would meet with your approval.

These reasons in brief were:

(1) Five days were considered too many for the sessions of the Convention.

(2) The programme prepared could be easily completed in four days.

(3) Adjournment on the 26th would enable members who so desired to reach home before the following Sunday, and thus remove the necessity of travelling on the Sabbath.

Finally congratulating you on your harmonious action in the past, and trusting that the course I took in cases when the exigency of the occasion made it impossible to confer with you beforehand, I remain

Yours fraternally,

G. W. VEDITZ,

Chairman and Member of the Executive Committee for Colorado.

President Fox also presented the report of the Committee on Publication of the proceedings of the preceding convention:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

NEW YORK CITY, June 15, 1896.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Immediately following the adjournment of the World's Congress of the Deaf, which included the Fourth Triennial Convention of the Association, inquiries were instituted by Mr. Dougherty, the representative of the Directors and Commissioners of the Columbian Exposition, and by the Secretaries of the Congress of the Deaf, with regard to the prompt publication of the Proceedings of the meetings held under the auspices of the Auxiliary. The result of our investigations was far from satisfactory and indicated a long delay, if not final failure.

The minutes and papers were accordingly held by Mr. Fox who had served as one of the Secretaries of the Congress, and who had been elected President of the Association.

Subsequently the undersigned were appointed by the Executive Committee of the Association a Committee on Publication, and herewith report.

Upon the organization of the Committee, arrangements were made to have the papers of the French and German delegates translated into English, and as a measure of precaution against accident, Mr. Fox had duplicate copies of the minutes and papers type-written.

After making earnest inquiries and public solicitations of bids, out of several received, the lowest was that of the Regan Printing House of Chicago. Under date of August 6, 1894, this company agreed to print 1000 copies, in the same general style as the printed proceedings of the Teachers' Congress, for the sum of $467.55, of which $150 was to be paid on signing the contract, and the balance in thirty or sixty days after the Proceedings had been issued. As these were the very best terms the Committee could obtain, and as the arrangement would enable the Committee to have Mr. McGregor as proof reader and Mr. Gallaher to exercise a general oversight of the work, the terms were accepted and a contract made. Early in September, 1894, the copy was forwarded to the printer with the first payment, $150, which had been voted by the National Association. The printed Proceedings were issued in October, 1894.

It was the hope of the Committee that it would have no difficulty in disposing of a sufficient number of copies at 75 cents per copy to meet the balance of the $460 needed. In this hope, however, although the Committee left no effort untried, and have not spared themselves labor in soliciting subscriptions, it was disappointed, and up to March, 1895, had been able to pay the printer only $377.27, which included the $150 voted by the National Association. There was then a balance of $82.73 remaining, which was later reduced to $65.00. In May, 1895, the printer requested the Committee to remit the final payment, and seeing no other way out of the difficulty, the Committee laid the matter before the Executive Committee of the Association and asked for assistance to meet the balance due for the Proceedings. The Executive Committee promptly responded, and voted a further allowance to close the business.

The failure of the Committee to meet the balance due is traceable to several circumstances, and while not wishing to offer excuses for their failure, it is due the Committee as well as the Association that a public explanation be made. Some of those who gave their names for copies failed to redeem their pledges; other agents not only returned the copies they had ordered but left the Committee to meet the expressage. At least two agents have proved unfaithful to their trust and sent us no payments, and some others made but part returns of moneys collected.

The following is a statement of the disposal of the printed Proceedings:

Number of printed copies		1000
Number of copies distributed to agents	357	
Number of copies distributed to the Committee	174	
Number of copies missing	4	
Number of copies on hand	465	
		1000

Those on hand are in a small room at the Pas-a-Pas Club at Chicago, without any responsibility as to safe keeping, and we suggest that arrangements be made for their final disposal on the line proposed by the President in his address.

Of the amount paid for printing the Proceedings, with subsequent additions handed over to the Association's Treasurer—

The National Association advanced	$215 00
Mr. Thomas F. Fox collected	163 81
Mr. R. P. McGregor collected	52 35
Mr. Olof Hanson collected	35 68
Mr. J. E. Gallaher collected	13 50
Making a total of	$480 34

The Institutions that subscribed were :—

American Asylum, Job Williams, through Mr. Crane	1
New York Institution, E. H. Currier, through Mr. Fox	25
Pennsylvania Institution, A. L. E. Crouter, through Mr. Ziegler	10
Kentucky Institution, J. E. Ray, through Mr. Fox	2
Ohio Institution, Supt. Clarke, through Mr. McGregor	2
Virginia Institution, W. S. Doyle, through Mr. Fox	2
Illinois Institution, through Mr. George	
Georgia Institution, W. O. Connor, through Mr. Fox	1
Missouri School, J. N. Tate, through Mr. Fox	6
Wisconsin School, J. W. Swiler, through Mr. Fox	2
Michigan School, F. D. Clarke, through Mr. Fox	6
Mississippi Institution, J. R. Dobyns, through Mr. Fox	10
Iowa School, H. W. Rothert, through Mr. Fox	2
Columbia Institution, Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, through Mr. Draper	10
Alabama Institution, J. H. Johnston, through Mr. Fox	2
LeCouteulx St. Mary's Institution, Sister Mary, through Mr. Fox	3
Minnesota School, Dr. J. L. Noyes, through Mr. Hanson	3
Colorado Institution, through Mr. Veditz	
Clarke Institution, C. A. Yale, through Mr. Fox	1
Maryland School, C. W. Ely, through Mr. Fox	6
Nebraska Institution, J. O. Gillespie, through Mr. Smith	5
Western New York Institution, Z. F. Westervelt, through Mr. Fox	3
New Jersey School, Weston Jenkins, through Mr. Fox	6
Belleville, Ontario, R. Mathison, through Mr. Balis	10
Volta Bureau, Washington, D. C., through Mr. Fox	10
Midland, England, Dr. Roe, through Mr. Fox	1
Belfast, Ireland, through Mr. Fox	2

The Committee desire to express their special acknowledgment to Mr. James E. Gallaher, for his valuable services to the Committee as their immediate representative at Chicago in their arrangements with the printer, and as agent in distributing the Proceedings. He performed his arduous work in a manner deserving of the thanks of the Association. The Committee also desire to express their appre-

ciation of the great assistance rendered by Miss Tiegel, and Messrs. Draper, George, Veditz, and Smith, in the work of translating the Italian, French, and German papers.

Did space permit it, we would also name the numerous agents who assisted the Committee in soliciting subscriptions and in distributing the work. They, however, have our thanks, especially Messrs. Ziegler and Draper, who disposed respectively of thirty-nine and twenty-six copies.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS FRANCIS FOX,
R. P. MCGREGOR,
OLOF HANSON,
Committee on Publication.

A motion was made by J. M. Koehler to accept the report and continue the Committee with power to distribute the remaining copies among public libraries. R. M. Ziegler having seconded it, G. T. Dougherty amended the motion so as to include the public libraries of Europe, and J. H. Cloud added those of the other portions of the globe where English is spoken. In this shape the motion prevailed.

At this junction, J. S. Reider moved that the vote by which the election of officers had been postponed to the next day, be reconsidered. This motion was seconded by R M. Ziegler. After a lengthy discussion, the motion was carried.

A recess was taken to allow the Committee on Nominations to make its selections. Miss Julia Foley made some needed announcements regarding the reception to be given that evening at the Mt. Airy School. A letter of regret was received from Lars M. Larson, announcing his inability to attend on account of the closing exercises of his school.

The Committee on Nominations having completed its labors, presented the following ticket:

President, J. M. Koehler, Pennsylvania; First Vice-President, G. W. Veditz, Colorado; Second Vice-President, P. J. Hasenstab, Illinois; Third Vice-President, Moses Heyman, New York; Fourth Vice-President, Miss Julia Foley, Pennsylvania; Secretary, E. A. Hodgson, New York; Treasurer, Theo. D'Estrella, California.

J. H. Cloud moved the adoption of the report, and it was carried.

On motion of J. M. Koehler, the Association adjourned.

Second Day, Wednesday, June 24th.

The session was opened with prayer by Rev. J. H. Cloud.

The incoming President, Mr. Koehler, asked for more time to make up the Executive Committee, and his request was granted on motion of G. W. Jones of New York.

Prof. A. G. Draper, of Gallaudet College, read his paper on the future of the deaf. It was given orally by Mr. Percival Hall, of Gallaudet College.

THE FUTURE OF THE DEAF IN AMERICA.

The deaf people of America can review the history of their class in their own country with a great measure of pride and comfort. That little germ planted by the generous Gallaudet grew, and sent over all the land those fruitful seeds which for more than four-score years have sprung up into generations of intelligent, happy, and useful men and women.

With that past we need not deal to-day. Let us rather turn our eyes to the future and endeavor to see what it holds for the deaf. To do so we need not invoke the spirit of prophecy. The future is the child of the present. The conditions and tendencies of to-day disclose the character of the future both for good and evil; and it is only by a study of those conditions and tendencies that we can hope to increase the good and lessen the evil.

In many directions present conditions are full of promise to the deaf of the future. There exists a very wide and active interest in their treatment. One result will be to improve them in

PHYSICAL MATTERS.

Due attention will be paid to giving them bodily power and endurance. Already, beginning with Gallaudet College, several schools have regularly appointed gymnasiums in charge of skilled instructors, so that every pupil can receive both a general development and any special training which his case may need. Thus many a moment formerly spent in idleness or aimless exercise will be used in storing up that vigor and stamina without which the best mental and moral education is of little avail.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Industrial training has an increasing share of attention from

educators of the deaf. It should have a greater still in the future. In not a few aspects it is the most important of the aims of our schools. To send out pupils with well-stored minds is a fine thing, but, as the world is, to send them out skilled in handicraft is a better. Nay, more, though they leave the schools with souls never so refined, it will be fatal to forget how thin is the partition that separates poverty from sin, and lack or incapacity for employment from the shame of dependence. We read with a shudder that in Denmark 46 per cent. of the adult deaf are pensioners upon their friends. With corresponding joy we hear such news as that in the Illinois institution thirty boys have begun to learn the baker's trade, and others in the New York institution the horticulturist's—both excellent vocations for the deaf; or that a man of parts has been placed in charge of industrial affairs, as recently in the Mt. Airy school.

This matter of earning a living is unfortunately at present beset with new difficulties. It is harder to get work now than it was thirty years ago. Immigration, the minute division of labor, the incursions of machinery as in the shoe and printing business, and the tyranny of trade unions are all obstacles in the way of graduate pupils seeking a livelihood. There are cheering indications that educators are alive to these new conditions. Industrial matters command a larger share of attention in school papers and in meetings of the profession. At the Flint convention half a day was given to them. Future meetings should give them more. It is a question if these matters should not have an almost equal share with mental culture in the minds of educators of the deaf. Perhaps the large institutions in or near cities might wisely enlist some hearing man of good character to co-operate with them in the transference of industrial graduates from their own to the workshops of the community, and in exercising a friendly interest in their labor and relations for a time thereafter. Such a work would consort naturally with that of a pastor among the deaf. It would need a man of tact and generosity, for it would sometimes be a delicate, disheartening, and even thankless mission. Nevertheless, such a man, making the effort not to encourage a spirit of dependence upon himself, might do great good at a vital point in the lives of graduates.

THE PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF REMNANTS OF HEARING

is another direction in which the present is full of promise to not a few among the deaf of the future. Great discoveries are making in aural surgery and in the training of the semi-deaf. During the past winter I knew of three cases of children becoming very deaf, two from measles and one from a cold, and they might have remained so but for new methods of treatment. In the future we may fairly expect to see the hearing of some pupils quite restored, and that of more so quickened and trained as to become available either for understanding distinct speech or as a help in lip-reading.

THE INCREASING USE OF THE MANUAL ALPHABET

is another favorable indication for the future. When a pupil watches spelled English, it is English that is impressed upon his mind; when he spells English himself, he thinks in English. In either case he is made to realize the importance of English and impelled to use it. The gain to him, both in language and habits of thought, is very great; and therefore it is a matter of joy that the schools of the future seem likely to employ dactylology more and more.

THE INCREASING ATTENTION PAID TO SPEECH AND LIP-READING

is still another promise of good in the future. This is true for many reasons. The chief of those reasons is utilitarian. That deaf person who can speak intelligibly and understand even a fraction of the speech addressed to him, has, other things being equal, a great advantage both in society and in business over that deaf person who possesses neither of those powers. The next most important reason for the value of oral work lies in its educational force. In it, as in dactylology and in writing, both the efforts of the teacher to reach the intelligence of the pupil and the pupil's efforts to give forth his intelligence, are made in the English language—he continually witnesses and continually practices that accomplishment which, second only to a noble character, it is the highest ambition of every good teacher of the deaf to confer upon his pupils—namely, the English language. Other reasons for the value of oral work might be given, but these two are controlling. They leave no doubt that in the schools of the future some of the born-deaf will be taught to articulate intelligibly; all who bring to the schools a degree of natural speech will have that speech developed and improved; not a few coming to the schools with speech already established will be so trained as to retain it through life in substantial perfection; and all, in each of these classes, will acquire a varying degree of skill in catching the meaning of speech by sight. This, like all those which have been sketched above, is a feature in the deaf of the future which the deaf of the present contemplate with all rejoicing.

Here, with all these bright promises for the future before us, it would be pleasant to stop. But if we see harmful tendencies in the present, they also demand our attention. To open our eyes to the good indications and close them to the evil would be fatuous. Among these evil tendencies is

THE STEADY DECREASE IN THE NUMBER AND CAPACITY OF MALE TEACHERS.

The impulse is to employ young women on small salaries and often for short periods. Already in some pure oral schools there are no male teachers whatever; in others there is a male superintendent with all, or nearly all, the teachers under him women. Now, women

make admirable teachers of children and of the younger classes. As such I would be swift to render their patience, fidelity, and insight the highest meed of honor and praise. On the other hand, women are not fitted by nature to guide and control young people nearing maturity, and send them out into the battle of life armed with the stern, true, just, and lofty attributes that make the worth of manly character. "Instruction," says Bishop Butler, "is the least part of education." By far, the greatest part is personality. If we could place in one hand all that our teachers have taught us from books, and in the other all that our lives and characters have received by contact with the Noyeses, McIntires, Peets, and Porters among our teachers, how greatly the latter influence would outweigh the former! And if the deaf of the future are to lose from their school life the uplift and inspiration of daily intercourse with pure, strong, highly-educated *men*, they will lose at the same time the most precious and the most powerful of all the influences that go to make a true education.

THE INTOLERANT AND UNFAIR SPIRIT SHOWN BY EXTREMISTS

is a second factor in the situation which bodes ill for the deaf of the future. Let us set the pure oral theory before us for a moment. It assumes to educate all the deaf mainly by speech and lip-reading, and to fit them for the society of the hearing thereby. Surely, that is a lofty, an ideal aim. Call up, now, the diversity-of-methods theory. It assumes to educate and fit for society each individual among the deaf by that means which seems best adapted to his particular case: by speech if possible, by other means if not. Surely, that is reasonable and practicable. Pure oralism says to every deaf boy, "You are to be a member of society; come to me and I will fit you for society by the one and only perfect way." The diversity-of-methods plan says to him, "You are to be a man; come to me and I will try to fit you for manhood by what seems the best way for *you*, even if that be not my favorite way." That plan is more rigid, idealistic, sociological; this more flexible, practicable, humane. Each has its excellencies and each its shortcomings. How shall reasonable men choose between them? Shall the humane reject the scientific? Our heads say, no. Shall the scientific reject the humane? Our heads and our hearts say, no. Judgment and feeling together affirm that we should strive to keep what is good and banish what is evil in both.

But ultra oralists seem to have little of this breadth of view. They see their plan at the big end of the telescope, and, if they see the rival plan at all, it is through the little end. That is not the worst. They are so anxious to make out a case before the public that they resort to desperate expedients, as when they seek to profit by the effusions of half-informed, sensational reporters, and when they make statements like that which one of them made to Congress, declaring that children born deaf could by oralism learn the English

language and understand the speech of others "for all practical purposes as well as children who hear." Such statements shrivel with shame when brought into the august presence of truth. Such resorts belong to the realm of "jingoism." Against such treatment the deaf ought forever to protest, because it will simply make them the victims, "the stalking-horses of pet theories." We need not leave the ranks of oralists in order to expose the absurdity of such claims. Walther, the chief oralist of Germany, with the results of a century of oral work before him in that, the most scientific country on earth, pierces such claims with a two-edged sword when he says of those who make them that, "since it is hardly possible that they deceive themselves, their object must be to deceive others." How noble by contrast is his frank admission of the simple truth when he says, "We must openly and candidly confess that we cannot bestow upon the deaf mute a power of speech that approaches the speech of hearing persons; nor a means of understanding the speech of others that is anything more than a meagre substitute for hearing."

THE ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS SIGNS BY FORCE

is another effort of extremists which if kept up will injure the deaf of the future. It is called an attempt advisedly, because as long as human nature survives, it can never be more. It has not succeeded in Germany after a century of harsh, not to say brutal, measures; nor in America, where the pupils of all the oral schools use signs when not under surveillance. But, while violence cannot prevent the use of signs, it can and does create two great evils. The children under duress in one school invent and use a code of signs; those in another school another. Thus the language of signs, which has been a noble instrument in the hands of the Gilletts and Crouters of the past — the most effective means by which they have stamped whatever is best in them upon generations of young people in bodies—may be broken up into discordant dialects and finally cast aside, a blunted or broken tool. The opinion of those who do not know the sign language and its capacities is of little value in this matter. Those who do know it, including many of the ablest oralists, recognize its worth and power; thus Walther speaks of its "inestimable advantage as a means of intellectual and moral development," and declares that "every teacher of the deaf should be thoroughly acquainted with it."

The worst effect of the policy of force, however, is that it corrupts the moral character of children. The deaf have the natural, irresistible longing of all youth for the sweets of free expression with one another. If forbidden it by force, they secure it by stealth. They grow up in habitual deceit, practised upon even the best of teachers. Men of honor cannot be bred in that way. Whatever can be done to lessen the use of signs by advice, by example, and by persuasion is right; but when extremists attempt to do it by force, they hew at the very roots of virtue.

In some other respects also

PRESENT TENDENCIES ARE NOT FAVORABLE TO THE MORAL AND RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEAF.

While no wise person will advocate sectarian features in our schools, it would be monstrous not to make pupils know and feel the overshadowing ideas of God, of duty, and the life of the gentle Jesus. But what do we see? Charles Eliot Norton says that "in the great majority of the free public schools of the United States little is done to refine and elevate the moral intelligence of the pupils." This is true of many present efforts among the deaf. In some schools no religious instruction is attempted, but an effort is made to teach morals. The managers of such schools might well weigh the words of Washington: "Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion" In pure-oral schools this highest of all education must be put off until pupils acquire an adequate command of speech and lip-reading, and thus the most impressible period of life may be lost. Such schools, also, by proscribing the sign language, make lecturing and preaching impossible. True, the present head of the Mt. Airy school claimed, at the Flint convention, that after three years of exclusively oral instruction a body of fifty deaf pupils could be profitably addressed by speech from the platform. Imagine that body before us. The speaker opens his mouth wide, shows the workings of the vocal organs, speaks slowly, chooses the words that pupils have often seen on his lips, and thus, no doubt, some among the fifty understand more or less of what he says. But is that lecturing? Not at all. It is a school-room lesson in lip-reading. It embraces not one feature of lecturing, preaching or oratory, save the empty appearance. There is nothing in it to warm the heart, rouse the mental energies, or stir the imagination, because the humor, wit, pathos, fire, and freedom that are the soul of oratory (and are perfectly retained in the sign language) must all be sacrificed to the one object of making the pupils understand spoken words. The pupils are like the bent bicyclers who pass through the fairest scenes with visage prone over the tire, seeing every peeble in the road, but little or naught of the clouds, seas, forests, and meads on Nature's glorious face.

The efforts of the chief promoter of theories about the deaf at present to break up special schools by starting day schools are another blow at moral education.

It ought to be said, in passing, that this gentleman is not himself a practical educator of the deaf. Those who are, including many who agree with him in some of his theories, are emphatically opposed to him in this. Thus Dr. J. C. Gordon, after an almost microscopic examination of the question, comes to the conclusion that "special institutions remain a necessity for the great mass of deaf children, and offer superior results with the greatest economy of men, money, and time, and this regardless of methods of instruction."

Not only do the day schools called into being by this promoter not accomplish as good intellectual results as the special schools, but, moreover, they teach little or nothing of trades, morals, or religion. Hence, with no religious instruction in some schools; with children forced into habits of deceit in others; and with religious instruction put off during the most impressible years and lecturing practically abolished in still others, the outlook for the moral growth of the deaf is not encouraging. Religious efforts among the adult deaf are a good thing; but, if those efforts must be among characters already perverted or neglected in childhood and youth, they are like efforts to stand the pyramid on its apex.

Lastly,

PRESENT TENDENCIES ARE TO CUT OFF MANY ABLE PUPILS FROM THE OPPORTUNITY OF SECURING A HIGHER EDUCATION.

To this audience it is not necessary to speak of the past work of Gallaudet College. I see many of its graduates before me. Others are scattered through the length and breadth of the land. They are men and women of high character, and many of them are doing noble service in the world, service that they never could have undertaken but for their college training. Now, the College doors are wide open. She offers even greater advantages than she has conferred in the past. She guarantees to preserve and improve the speech and lip-reading of all who come to her blessed with those powers, and even to establish a separate class for such if the attendance shall warrant. And she shows that she has received numbers of such in the past and carried their education to an advanced point without impairing their speech and lip-reading abilities. To all this oral extremists turn a deaf ear. Apparently one thing only would content them: — to turn the college into a pure oral establishment. That would bar from its portals able young men and women who cannot speak, and others who speak very ill or read the lips only at a great outlay of time and trouble. To such a policy the College can never consent. Its doors must be kept open wide to *all* the qualified deaf, in whatsoever manner their previous training may have been carried on.

Oral extremists do not all undervalue the higher education. Some of them say they will provide for it, either by setting up a college for their own graduates, or by placing them in colleges for the hearing. The first plan cannot be defended except on partisan grounds, since all the deaf fitted to pursue the higher education can be amply provided for in the single college already existing. The second plan may be wise in the case of a few. These few, to be successful, must possess money, great mental ability, a confident energy of character, and considerable indifference to slights, real or apparent, and to the fact that they hinder their associates more or less. Such a description cannot apply to the deaf in general. For them a special college must exist if they are to have the opportunity of a higher education, and

oral extremists confess this fact when they talk of starting a rival institution to Gallaudet College.

The conclusions of this paper may be thus summed up: —

1. The outlook for physical improvement among the deaf is encouraging.

2. The outlook for industrial training is hopeful; but the deaf and their friends cannot too strongly emphasize its importance.

3. The treatment of defective hearing, the increasing use of the manual alphabet, and the culture of speech and lip-reading are all most encouraging features of the future.

4. The displacement of highly-educated men of character as teachers will be an irreparable loss to the deaf.

5. The outlook for moral, religious, and higher education, that is to say, for the building up of high character and capacity, is not favorable; and

6. This is due to the narrow, unfair, and overbearing spirit in which some extremists, inside and outside the work of educating the deaf, seek to push their theories.

If only such a spirit can be exorcised from those in authority, then the deaf people of the future will enjoy a lot even better and brighter than that which their brethren in the past have known.

A $3.50 AN HOUR DEAF-MUTE SONGSTER.

A deaf-mute some time ago "did" Coney Island—that is, he took in all the sights, and at almost all the places he visited, which by the way were variety halls where upon the stage artists were performing, he bought a drink. He was almost, if not quite full, when he entered the celebrated place of Sutherland on the "Bowery." The attraction at this place was a young man singing popular songs. Our deaf-mute friend thought it quite easy, and said so too. The manager thought otherwise, whereupon, our deaf-mute friend stepped upon the platform, pushed the singer aside, motioned the orchestra to proceed, and began or tried to sing. His peculiar-like voice soon drew crowds, and it was not long before the Hall was filled. The deaf-mute kept up his peculiar singing for nearly three hours. The next day the manager gave him $7.50 for his trouble, this was at the rate of $3.50 an hour, and, strange as it may seem, our friend did not know what he was being paid for until told of his night's adventure.

As Mr. G. W. Veditz was unable to be present, his paper on the occurrences in Germany was given in signs by President Fox and read orally by Mr. J. P. Walker.

RECENT EVENTS AMONG THE DEAF OF GERMANY.

In taking a bird's-eye view of recent events among the German deaf, we may suppose the retrospect to cover the period of three years since the ever-memorable World's Congress at Chicago.

In Germany, as in every country where a liberal system of educating the deaf prevails, there has been the usual cycle of festivities, gatherings, and similar red-letter day events, that with us, as in common with other mortals, robs life of some of its working-day monotony; but as the most prominent landmarks that stand out above the dull level of the ordinary, we must regard the lecturing tour of Albin M. Watzulik through Germany and Austria in the fall and winter of 1893; the Congress or Convention at Wiesbaden in the summer of 1894; the unveiling of the Heinicke Memorial at Eppendorf near Hamburg in July of last year; and the third German Congress at Nuremberg in May of this year, of which reports have not yet come in.

The spirit of dissatisfaction and revolt against existing German methods, which was first voiced by Mr. Heidsiek in his publications and later found expression in the memorable petition to William II, signed by eight hundred of the most prominent deaf of the Empire, is still at work in all ranks and classes, and the accomplishment of the reforms in educational methods prayed for in the petition is still the great object toward which the leaders are striving. The Chicago Congress still further increased this spirit of unrest. Mr. Watzulik was the only representative the Fatherland could send, but he was a host in himself. The keen intelligence with which he observed the difference not only between national conditions, but also between the status material and intellectual of the American deaf and that of the Germans, found expression on his return to his native country in a series of spirited articles in the *Taubstummen Courier* of Vienna, the only publication of any note possessed by the German deaf, and also in a lecturing tour which included the leading cities of Germany and Austria.

Though Mr. Watzulik's stay among us was brief, he was given every opportunity to acquaint himself with the conditions existing among the American deaf. The conclusion that forced itself upon him was that as a class we were far superior to his compatriots across the ocean, and that, though a large measure of this superiority must be ascribed to more favorable social and economic conditions, still by far the greatest factor was the more rational system of education in force in the majority of American schools.

Nor should it be assumed that Mr. Watzulik is an oralophobist, if I may coin such a word. A "semi-mute" accustomed to use his speech on all occasions in his intercourse with the hearing, he has always been a pronounced advocate of oral instruction for those who could profit by such instruction. At the same time he has no less consistently advocated the use of the manual method, or to be more exact the combined system, with that large proportion of deaf children with whom the oral method is inapplicable, nor would he place any proscription upon the sign language, regarding it as the natural language of the deaf and indispensable to the clear transmission of ideas, and moreover certain sooner or later to come into the possession of the children in spite of all efforts towards its suppression. This,

if we sift the matter, is the standpoint of the intelligent deaf the world over.

This had been Mr. Watzulik's position prior to his American visit, and his observations here strengthened his convictions. Those whose contributions had sent him across the Atlantic to our shores were amply repaid by his articles in the *Courier*, and his series of lectures which, given from the standpoint of a representative deaf-mute, were second in influence and effectiveness only to those of Mr. Heidsiek. The picture he drew of the intellectual freedom of our deaf made the thraldom in which his audience felt they were held, appear all the darker by contrast and increase the desire for the abolition of the harsh method of education to which they ascribed all the evils with which they were burdened.

It was therefore to be expected that at the Congress of Wiesbaden, held in the following summer, the question of educational methods should out-rank all others. The evils and shortcomings of the oral method were only too obvious, and they felt it their duty to leave no means untried to save younger and coming generations of the German deaf from the inflictions of which they had themselves been the victims. They recognized, however, that under existing conditions, with one-man power paramount in the Empire, no immediate consummation of their wishes could be hoped for, but that nevertheless agitation in season and out of season toward the desired end should be incessant.

Realizing also the strength lent by numbers, a resolution was introduced and enthusiastically approved, to bring about a great federation of the German deaf. A committee was appointed charged with the important task of bringing about this confederation. Unfortunately there was a conflict of opinions as to what should be the composition of the confederation. Some held that it should be a league of individuals, while others argued that it should be a federation of German associations and clubs into one great central organization whose aim should be the elevation of the deaf as a class. Moreover, personal jealousies were allowed to interfere, and in this connection it may be said that the German deaf-mute papers frequently give space to personal attacks so bitter and rancorous that from the standpoint of the American editorial fraternity their only repository should be the waste basket.

The project therefore split upon these differences of opinion and personal jealousies, and up to date nothing has been accomplished. It remains to be seen what action the Nuremberg Congress has taken in the matter. It may readily be surmissed that the movement met with no encouragement from the friends of the oral method, for the fact seems to be that the German teachers and the great mass of the intelligent German deaf are divided into two hostile camps. The feeling on the latter side has at times been bitter in the extreme.

Notwithstanding its failure in Germany, the idea of a great national federation of associations is a great one. It has been caught up and extensively discussed in France, though its success there is

threatened by the same agencies that wrecked the scheme in Germany. If we examine the matter carefully and compare conditions existing in America with those abroad, such a movement will be found much more practicable here than in either France or Germany. If our own National Association could be modified into a league or federation of our numerous state associations, it would become more truly a national organization than it is now or has ever been, and its power and prestige would be correspondingly increased. It is a subject well worth our thoughtful consideration, and I deeply regret my inability to be present at the Convention, if for no other object than to make an earnest plea in its behalf. Would not the appointment of a committee to examine into the question, elaborate a plan, and submit a report at our next Convention, be a proper measure?

The third great event among our German brethren to claim our attention is the unveiling of the monument to Samuel Heinicke at Eppendorf, near Hamburg, last July. To appreciate the sentiment that animated the deaf of the Fatherland in connection with this memorial, we have but to recall the enthusiasm which the deaf of America ten years ago brought to the task of securing a monument to the memory of Father Gallaudet, and the brilliant gathering at the unveiling ceremonies at Washington in June, 1889.

The dedication of this monument was the great event of the year among the German deaf. Every one, whether rich or poor, had contributed to the memorial fund, and it was the ambition of all to be present at the unveiling. In fact, the monument itself was one of the great mile-stones in the long journey of more than a century of German deaf-mute instruction. It was less a monument to Heinicke than to the results possible under even his Procrustean method. The money raised was a token that the German deaf were no longer dependent consumers as prior to his advent, but self-supporting producers and intelligent subjects of the Empire. The sculptor of the memorial was a deaf-mute, and no higher tribute to the possibilities of Heinicke's method could have been selected. It was natural therefore that the great assemblage of five hundred deaf, gathered in this one spot from every quarter of the Fatherland, should feel the full inspiration of the occasion.

But that they were able to keep in touch with the ceremonies and the significance of the day was due to an agency which Heinicke had combatted with a rancor that only those can appreciate who understand the mutual animosity that existed between everything French and German no less in the last quarter of the eighteenth century than it does at the present day with memories of Sedan still fresh, and Alsace-Lorraine as the bone of contention between the two nationalities. Spoken language should have been the vehicle of thought on this occasion intended to honor the memory of the great apostle of the pure oral method, but, on the contrary, if it was conspicuous, it was so only by its absence. The sign language was openly, we might almost say, defiantly, used, nor did the principal

speaker of the day lose sight of this incongruity. In fact, the most striking passage in his address bore on this subject, and is so significant that it deserves quotation in full:

"But a question involuntarily intrudes itself. Heinicke's entire efforts were given to securing spoken language to the deaf. Have we the right to celebrate his memory? Are we really the representatives of *his* deaf-mute brotherhood, when here, on this great occasion, we address these assembled deaf by means of that sign language whose bitter antagonist and sworn foe, Heinicke had been all his life? Truly, this is not the place to weigh the language of signs against the oral language, to compare their value and usefulness, and thus come to an exposition of two diverse methods. There is no German deaf-mute teacher but thinks it his duty and life-work to teach the deaf spoken language. Even in foreign lands the usefulness and value of the German method have won unstinted praise. But it is a very different question, whether speech, which after all presents to the eye of the deaf only a language of gestures, is sufficient for his necessities and purposes, whether it will accomplish his full mental development, or whether within certain bounds and under certain circumstances he must not resort to the language of gestures, which, whatever may be said to the contrary, will remain his mother-tongue, and therefore the one language that will naturally and directly speak to his soul."

The unveiling of the Heinicke monument was certainly a great event and fraught with a personal interest to the entire deaf-mute world. But under the circumstances it was also an arraignment of the oral method and laid bare its weakness in what it claimed as its strongest point.

My mail this morning brings me the *Taubstummen Courier* and I am therefore in a position to add a word in regard to the Nuremberg Congress of May 24-26.

The attendance from outside Nuremberg was small, only sixty-three delegates being enrolled. A. M. Watzulik was elected President and was the soul of the meeting. In regard to the Federation, the following measure was adopted: "The various associations are to elect delegates. These delegates are to work in concert and to effect an understanding by means of the press and correspondence. A final report is to be submitted at the next Congress." A resolution was presented to petition the German Reichstag to authorize the introduction of the Combined System, but when the failure of similar petitions was recalled, the resolution was withdrawn. A number of papers dealing with the question of methods were read, and much light thrown upon the inadequacies of the oral method. Stuttgart was fixed upon as the place of the next Congress in 1899.

To sum up, the situation in Germany is one of storm and stress. There, as in every other country where it is enforced, the oral method is recognized as the root of all the evils which afflict the deaf. Our German brethren are fighting for the introduction of the American

System, in which alone they hope for salvation, and though they have the teachers, almost to a man, the authorities, and national sentiment arrayed against them, they do not despair of ultimate success. Their motto is *nil desperandum.*

Mr. G. W. Jones of New York presented the paper on the recent occurrences among the deaf of France, prepared by Dudley W. George of Illinois, who was prevented from attending. Prof. Booth read the paper orally.

RECENT OCCURRENCES AMONG THE DEAF OF FRANCE.

The purpose of this paper is to review briefly the occurrences among the deaf of France during the three years following the World's Congress of the Deaf held in Chicago in 1893.

At this Congress it will be remembered that the deaf of France were represented by six delegates; namely, Henri Genis, Henri Gaillard, Joseph Chazal, Rene Desperriers, and Felix Plessis. These delegates and those present from other countries had an opportunity to see for themselves how high the graduates of American institutions stood in point of intelligence and success in life. It may be interesting to know what report these delegates carried back from the land flowing with milk and honey for the silent fraternity. Mr. Henri Gaillard who was then editor of the *Gazette des Sourds Muets*, a semi-monthly newspaper which has since ceased to exist in consequence of the death of its founder and proprietor, Henri Remy, prepared and published a report of everything of importance that was seen at the Congress and in connection with it and other parts of the country. This report is admirable in every point of view. It gives proof of remarkable keenness of observation on the part of the author. The French papers read at the Congress are given in full while those read by delegates from other countries are briefly resumed. The report is bristling with comments and criticisms upon everything that transpired. All through the report runs a sentiment of unbounded amazement at the high social, business and intellectual position occupied by the American deaf and the conviction that it is due to the beneficial operation of the combined system of education which suits the method to the pupil.

Mr. Gaillard makes the following criticism upon the signs used by the American deaf-mutes:

"The signs of the American deaf mutes do not differ much from those of the French deaf-mutes, for they were introduced from France by Gallaudet and the French deaf-mute Laurent Clerc. There are hardly any new signs of much importance and these are suggested more by the formation of the English words than by the ideas themselves and these ideas are for the most part abstract which would be difficult to express by means of natural gestures or by figures of speech as other people do only it seems that the signs of the American

deaf-mutes are more numerous than ours, they having a sign for nearly every word. Besides this their gesticulation is too hurried, being sometimes so much so as to become obscure to those not accustomed to follow them. It is when the deaf-mute has the reputation of being a sign-language orator that his signs become clear to all before him. On the other hand, the signs of the French deaf-mute are few in number and broad in formation and they express at one stroke the whole idea with all its implied meanings and corollaries, all of which leads us to believe that the French signs although similar in more than one respect to the American signs, are superior to them in point of rapidity and clearness of expression in public discussion."

It would not be surprising to find Americans who hold quite opposite views in regard to the comparative merits of the French and American signs from those expressed by Mr. Gaillard. Some of the papers read at the World's Congress were master pieces of their kind as written, but it can hardly be said that much justice was done them by the sign delivery of the French delegates. Our French brethren must be possessed of X ray attachments to their thinking apparatus to enable them to see everything through a series of nods and winks. But perhaps there are others who were left behind whose signs have an all-penetrating power. Mr. Gaillard mentions one Mr. Varenne and a few others, whose power of pantomimic representation casts into the shade anything that any American deaf-mute can put up.

During the past year the French deaf-mutes have been very prolific in schemes for the advancement of the deaf; some of the schemes being quite laudable but so far they have not been successful in bringing them to an issue. Among them was a project to form an agricultural colony managed by deaf-mutes with a view to giving employment to the deaf who find themselves barred out by prejudice from employment alongside of hearing persons. Another was to form a federation of all the numerous societies in France with a central Board of Officers with a view to presenting an united front to all the influences which bar the way of the deaf in their advance to higher conditions. This project was ably discussed, but at present the French deaf-mutes are still holding the matter under advisement. In Paris there are two rival societies, the *Association Amicale* and the *Societe d'Appui Fraternal*, both of long standing, which get up separate banquets every year in honor of the Abbe de l'Epee. Strenuous efforts have been made to induce the two societies to unite in the organization of one common banquet, but each society for reasons given insists that the other shall step aside in favor of itself. A third society was organized with the avowed object of effecting a union of the two societies in the matter of the annual banquet. They are still striving to reach the result.

Numerous reunions are held in the principal cities of France every year some time in November to celebrate the birth of the Abbe de l'Epee. At these reunions a grand banquet with flow of sign

language oratory is the principal feature. The deaf of France never tire of sounding the praises of their immortal benefactor. They also never tire of depreciating the cruel stroke of fate which deprived them of the glorious system of education which their "intellectual father" bequeathed them and which has done so much good for them and for us here in America.

The *Societe d'Appui Fraternal* was in great jubilation this year over its success in accumulating a capital of over 20,000 francs. This is a society of mutual aid designed to furnish aid to members whom sickness or accident prevent from earning a living. It has branches in various parts of the country. There are other societies which have about the same object in view and they accumulated respectable sums of money within a short space of time.

One school has been opened in Paris at which the use of signs is permitted in all cases in which it is deemed advisable. Two deaf mutes, Henri Gaillard and Joseph Cochefer, are members of the Board of Supervisors of this school.

The French deaf-mutes have a museum at Paris under the care of Mr. Theophilus Denis. In this museum are collected many pictures, portraits and objects relating to deaf-mutes and their education. There are in it many works of art produced by deaf-mutes and constant additions are being made to the collection. The French deaf-mute painters, sketchers and sculptors have been winning many laurels in competition with hearing persons.

Before the disappearance of the *Gazette des Sourds Muets* the deaf-mutes of Paris organized a stock company and set up a printing office and issued another French deaf-mute paper named the *Journal des Sourds Muets* with Henri Gaillard as editor-in-chief and manager of the office. This office employs none but deaf-mutes. Besides issuing the paper, the office does general job work and so far it has been quite successful.

One of the things which astonished the French deaf-mutes when they came here was the large number of deaf-mutes in public offices. They made much ado a few weeks ago over the fact that two deaf-mutes have at last succeeded in obtaining employment in the City Hall of Paris.

The deaf-mutes of Paris under the lead of Henri Gaillard have striven to enlist the sympathy of noted newspaper writers in behalf of the deaf as a class, and in this way much good may be done in an effort to remove the popular prejudice that a deaf mute is not fit for any employment.

There have been complaints that deaf-mutes in France have been defrauded of property, which was theirs by rightful inheritance, by designing relatives who take advantage of their ignorance of law. There is one instance in which a more intelligent deaf-mute made a long and successful legal fight to restore a considerable sum of money to a fellow deaf-mute who had been cheated out of it by the trickery

of relatives. This was an example of heroism that is well worthy of imitation among the deaf of this country, for instances have not been wanting in which deaf-mutes have lost money through ignorance of their rights. One lady was deprived of as much as ten thousand dollars and then dumped into the poor house.

There is now a committee in Paris soliciting pecuniary aid to enable them to take active measures in making the manual alphabet more generally familiar to the hearing public. It would be well to encourage them morally and financially in this undertaking. Should they meet with success in this, we would have an added stimulus to our own efforts in the same direction in our country.

The French deaf-mutes have held one or two national conventions. Great enthusiasm marked their proceedings. They were unanimous in the opinion that the combined method should be restored in France to give them an opportunity to compete with American deaf-mutes in intelligence and social standing.

They are doing all they can now to brush up for the World's Fair in Paris and give royal entertainment to a regiment of American deaf-mutes in 1900.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. T. A. Frochlich of New York, in which he expressed his regret at being unable to attend.

The outgoing Treasurer, J C. Balis, presented his report as follows :

Dr. TREASURER'S ACCOUNT. Cr.

1833.			1893.		
July 20,	Received from B. R Allabough, retiring Treas.	$ 59 92	July 20,	Paid B. R. Allabough, Mem. card receipts.....	$ 1 50
	Membership fees, Fourth Convention.....	229 00	"	Paid R. P. McGregor, postage and stationery.....	2 14
1896.			July 24,	Paid F. P. Gibson, 5 enrolment books at 9c....	45
June 15,	Interest at 3.5 per cent..	9 46	"	Paid G. S. Cole, 500 badges, pins and fringes...	60 00
	T. F. Fox, from sale of Proceedings.....	12 21	1894.		
			May 26,	Paid T. F. Fox, for publication of Proceedings.	150 00
			1895.		
			June 5,	Paid T. F. Fox. to complete payment for publication of Proceedings.	65 00
			1896.		
			June 15,	Paid M. O. fees and postage to date.....	75
				By balance on hand.....	30 78
		$310 62			$310 62

On June 26th, he presented an additional report, which is given here for convenience :

Dr. ADDENDA TO TREASURER'S ACCOUNT. Cr.

1896.			1896.		
June 20,	A. G. Draper, fee	$ 1 00	June 25,	Paid T. F. Fox, account expenses, as President, etc.	$34 88
"	B. R. Allabough, fee	1 00	"	By balance on hand	60 90
"	W. W. Beadell, fee	1 00			
"	J. C. Balis, fee	1 00			
"	Mrs. S. C. Balis, fee	50			
"	A. L. Pach, membership fees collected	57 50			
"	E. L. Chapin, fee	1 00			
"	F. P. Gibson, fee	1 00			
"	R. N. Parsons, fee	1 00			
"	To balance from approved report	30 78			
		$95 78			$95 78

Mr. Jones of New York moved that an auditing committee of three be appointed to audit the report. Motion was seconded by Mr. Wisner of Penna. Messrs. Jones of New York, Cloud of Missouri, and Koehler of Penna. were selected to audit the Treasurer's books.

President Koehler announced the Executive Committee, as composed of the following members:

J. H. Cloud, Missouri, Chairman; R. M. Zeigler, Pennsylvania; T. F. Fox, New York; S. J. Vail, Indiana; G. T. Dougherty, Illinois; A. W. Mann, Ohio; George Porter, New Jersey; Miss Annie Barry, Maryland; A. G. Draper, District of Columbia; E. L. Chapin, West Virginia; W. H. Rothert, Iowa; Miss A. M. Tiegel, Minnesota.

Mr. Hasenstab of Illinois made a motion to create the Board of Officers *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee. This was seconded by Mr. Jones of New York.

Mr. Dougherty raised the point of order that the Constitution would have to be amended to permit this.

Mr. Koehler of Pennsylvania offered a substitute which was to amend the Constitution so as to make the Board of Officers *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee. Mr. Hasenstab accepted the substitute.

Mr. Cloud wished to know what would be the rank of the officers in the Committee.

Vice-President Dougherty took the chair, while President Fox recounted some of the difficulties experienced by the officers when anything is projected by the Committee.

There was considerable discussion and finally Mr. Berg

of Indiana moved that discussion cease and that a vote be taken on the substitute. Mr. Vail seconded this, and the motion to cease discussion and proceed to a vote was carried, but the substitute was not voted on.

Mr. Ziegler, chairman of the Local Committee, presented a partial report from his committee, it being impossible to give a full report on account of minor details which could not be accounted until the last day.

A paper on the "Manual Training for the Deaf," prepared by Warren Robinson, was given in signs by Theo. D'Estrella of California, and read by Mr. A. E. L. Crouter, of the Mt. Airy School.

MANUAL TRAINING FROM A PREPARATORY POINT OF VIEW.

This is no time to burden you with a review of the condition of the industrial departments of our schools, nor do I propose to present any elaborate scheme the adoption of which would do away with all the perplexing questions thereof; but I shall endeavor to show how much from study, experience. and observation, I have been convinced of the great value of manual training as a means by which the pupils in our schools may be better prepared not only to make a living but to hold their own in life.

For centuries the head was made the main point of attack in education. This tended in various ways to bring about a bad state of affairs. It not only handicapped labor but brought it in contempt. Wise men began to see that there was something wrong. They found that only the upper part of the man was being educated, particularly his head. So they set about to devise how the lower part, the hand, could be given a better chance, or, to state the matter more fully, how education could be made to embrace the whole man—his head, hand and heart. So they hit on manual training—a very excellent device as time has shown—which is rapidly becoming a part of the courses of the public schools, not as a department, but as a part of the regular courses. This covers the two main objects of a liberal education given by the schools and colleges, which I conceive should be to properly store, invigorate and train the mind to use all its powers and resources to the best advantage, and to discover its natural aptitudes. The teaching of specialties properly belongs to the professional and technical schools.

Manual training consists, as you know, of the care of tools and a great variety of exercises in wood, iron, and machine (and construction) work for boys; and needlework, cooking, and other domestic duties for girls, to go along with the usual or an altered literary course. The first part of manual training being in the kindergarten

and is carried all through the school courses, ending with the high school. Who can doubt the great usefulness of such a training of the head and the hand together, as the pupil advances from one course to another through all the years of his or her school life?

In the manual work of the boys, the hammer, saw and square, may be called the three R's; in the sewing of the girls, the needle, scissors and measuring tape; and in their cooking, boiling, stewing and baking, all of which correspond in importance to the three R's of the literary course. A mastery of what these nine Rs involve is of as much consequence to our boys and girls, so far as their welfare in life is concerned, as the mastery of the three R's in the literary course. At the same time they are gaining skill in the use of their hands and tools, in a hundred ways they are also acquiring both knowledge and language, being required to learn the nature of the materials they handle, to measure, draw, draft, weigh, and compare, and so their minds are developed, strengthened, and broadened, and last, but not least, things are made to appear in their proper light and relations, thus bringing the theoretical and the practical side of existence into more perfect harmony, a misapprehension of which has been the shipwreck of all too many.

As to the time required for such courses as above mentioned, I should say, if they are properly carried out, it will take five or six years, possibly longer, to complete them. As to the conditions, in the first place, they must be thorough; second, outside work should no more interfere with their progress than it is allowed to with the literary work; and third, no financial return should be expected from the work done.

In view of the foregoing facts, I therefore place the highest value on manual training as a means of getting our boys and girls *ready* for their industrial careers, for the following reasons: It is rational, because it begins at the start just as is done in the literary course; it has the great advantage of breadth and variety; it gives the average boy and girl a more thorough training, and as the great bulk of the world's work is done by the average man and woman, the world will be better for it; it enables pupils to better adapt themselves to changing circumstances when they leave school; it reveals that for which they are best fitted, and to know that is half the success in any calling; it greatly increases individual usefulness; it will give (to my mind) a better training than our pupils are now receiving under the present system; it allows great diversity in the training of the hand, which is far better than to narrow down its skill to any single line of work during the greater part of a boy or girl's school life; it is economical, since teachers are being trained to teach both the manual and literary course; and lastly, manual training graduates, without any special preparation, take their place alongside old hands in the trades and generally get excellent wages.

I will now close with a few words on the teaching of trades. For

fifty years this question of trade teaching has perplexed the heads of our schools. It has never yet been settled with satisfaction, and in all probability never will.

I think the great trouble has been in attempting to teach too many trades instead of their mechanical principles, which is the very thing that manual training aims to accomplish. Industrial and trade schools aside, there does not seem to be much of a tendency these days to trade teaching in the schools. It is just the other way—*i. e.*, more thorough all-round training, which will enable the young man and woman of the future to meet the emergencies of life in whatever form they may come. If I am not seriously mistaken, the legality of trade teaching in the schools has even been questioned.

The great variety and excellence of the work done in wood and iron, including machine work, by the manual training schools of Chicago, was a great surprise to me. The superintendent of one of the leading schools as much as said to me, "It is all there," when I asked him what he thought of teaching a trade; and surely it looked like it.

A former foreman of the shoe-shop in one of our schools, recently told me that out of seventy-three boys who had worked under him, only about five made a living out of shoemaking.

This is but a single instance, which goes to show how few follow up in life the trade they worked at while in school. Many doubt if a trade can be successfully taught away from its environments; and, in proof of this, I know that the shops are often blamed by pupils after they leave school, for not doing what it was hardly possible for them to do.

In regard to shoemaking, I would suggest the addition of a course in leather work to the manual work of the boys, and the introduction of the factory system, so that, after leaving school, all who desire may be prepared to do repairing, or start on elementary work in the leather line, or enter the shoe factories.

As printing will always be carried on in our schools, it will find plenty of adherents among both boys and girls, as their capabilities are developed in the earlier stages of the manual work.

In these closing remarks, I do not wish to be understood as discouraging trade teaching further than the nature of the case will justify, but advocating what I sincerely believe to be something better for the larger part of the school life of our boys and girls; for I hold that, where one has acquired a good knowledge of materials and dexterity in the handling of both material and tools, there is little more to master in a trade than accuracy, rapidity, and the tricks that belong to it.

Mr. E. A. Hodgson, of New York, presented his paper on "The Bread and Butter Problem," which was read orally by Mr. J. P. Walker.

"THE BREAD AND BUTTER PROBLEM."

In almost every State throughout the land, institutions have been erected and are operated for the purpose of solving the problem of universal prosperity. Their sphere is to educate and train the deaf for the exigencies of life. Circumstances and conditions are so varied, that no iron-clad method or procedure will suit every emergency. Consequently, while all follow a well-established system in a general way, still the modifications dictated by environment, prevent any two from being precisely alike.

It may be taken as an axiom that the mind, morals, courage, and physical being having been properly cultivated and firmly established, a certain degree of success in life is assured. But, although success would eventually come from the possession of these characteristics, the individual would simply be at the starting point, so far as usefulness in the world is concerned. They are but the foundation which industry and energy must work upon. To make the work of education more perfect, the progress greater, and the attainment of successful results more speedy, it has been found advisable to include an industrial training, whereby, through a system of instruction in trades specially selected and adapted, the deaf, on entering the world, are fitted to at once take their place as wage earners side by side with their hearing brethren. This system of education was first begun in schools for the deaf, but during recent years the practical side of education has been widely adopted in schools and institutes for the hearing. At the next term of Gallaudet College, a technical department will be inaugurated, and the star graduates of our institutions, who have hitherto taken the college course for the benefit that accrues from a higher education, will in future have a wider field of opportunity by reason of the training in different specialties which this new departure at the college will afford. As the years go by, the demand for deaf college graduates as teachers of the deaf gradually diminishes, so it becomes necessary to look for other avenues of usefulness. Some of the college graduates have followed the trade they learned at the Institution before entering the college, and although it is a fact that the college education has made them better workmen, still it is not in keeping with the aspirations which prompted them to take the college course.

It is not the star graduate, however, that requires most attention. He is always able to take care of himself. It is the mass of the deaf; whose highest effort while at school has resulted in mere mediocrity. They, especially, are dependent upon the trades which they have followed in the industrial department. To make them successful at these trades, it is imperative that they should not only perform the mechanical operations with dexterity, but also have a complete mental comprehension of them. Mere routine will not suffice. Explanation and instruction are of vital importance, so that they may be lifted above the level of half-educated workmen. The causes that

conspire to defeat this end are many; but first, and greatest of all, is the idea prevalent among the pupils that the industrial departments are not strictly educational in character, but are designed that the institution may profit by the results of their labor. They are taught language in the school rooms, but in most instances they do not get exercise in colloquial language in the shops. If such instruction were insisted upon, and the trade instructor plainly told that the equivalent of material and labor was of less moment than the progress of his charges, there would be less physical exertion and more mental calculation in the trade school, which would result in better progress in the class room and superior workmen on the day of graduation. Thus the "bread and butter problem" would be satisfactorily solved, for the desideratum would be reached — a trained intelligence and a fund of useful knowledge, coupled with habits of thought, habits of industry, ability of expression, precision and dexterity in execution.

It is easily apparent that the future well-being of the great majority of the deaf depends in a large measure upon the teachings of the trade school. The selection of trades is, therefore, of great importance. Their adaptibility to the demands of different sections of the country should be taken into consideration. In the far West, for instance, there will be fewer opportunities for a printer than for a farmer. So also in regard to other trades, the proportion of opportunities for remunerative employment will be found to vary. The *Annals* gives over a score of trades taught at the different institutions for the deaf. Among those that enter into the school training of most of the institutions, we find printing, cabinet-making, carpentery, shoe-making, tailoring, and farming.

Taking them in the order named, printing has been proved of great value, because it not only opens an avenue to a comfortable livelihood, but possesses the merit of cultivating the mind and making the improvement in school studies more rapid and easy. In a paper read at the last convention of the Empire State Association, I set forth the educational value of the printing office at some length, and will not weary you by a repetition. Machinery is doing a great deal in the mechanical part of the "art preservative" but it is only adapted to "plain" or "straight" composition, which, as every first-class printer knows, is only a fraction of the work required of a printer, and is, moreover, the class of work which high-grade compositors are seldom called upon to do. The howl about type-setting machines comes from those who left school before their term was finished, and went forth into the world with but a dim knowledge of any kind of type-setting. There is, and always will be, a demand for first-class printers. I do not know one *graduate* of the printing department of the New York Institution who has failed to get remunerative employment.

Carpentery and cabinet-making are indissolubly linked together, and the wisdom of educating boys in this branch of work can not be gainsaid. There is nothing that gives a young man greater confidence

in his ability to earn an independent living than a knowledge of the uses of tools and dexterity in using them. The training of the mind to measure and calculate, and the precision of the eye that is developed, combine to make that trade a groundwork for any number of occupations, and open a vast variety of fields for useful and profitable employment. The addition of upholstery to this branch would improve its value.

Shoemaking is becoming of less value to the deaf in the cities of the East. It hardly pays to teach a boy how to make a shoe by the old methods. Factory methods are imperative, otherwise, with few exceptions, the graduates of this trade must learn it all over again. One thing can be said in defence of shoemaking, and that is, that it requires a very small amount of capital to start in business for oneself, and a cobbler shop well conducted can earn enough to keep the proprietor and his family in comparative comfort.

Tailoring does not seem to me adapted to the needs of the deaf who live in big cities. The thousands following this trade, who work from dawn to midnight for a bare pittance, sufficiently attests the correctness of my view. The "sweat shops" of New York are a perpetual reminder of the cheap labor competition which a deaf man must encounter. The more intelligent pupils do not take to this trade, and its usefulness is confined to the less bright, who would otherwise bring up in the rear in any of the other trades.

The great obstacle in selecting trades to be taught at institutions, is that the difficulty of keeping them in operation is almost insuperable, or the cost is so great as to preclude their introduction. A money profit from the trade schools should never be looked for, neither should continuous waste of money and material be considered justifiable. Among the trades which I consider practical and which would open up innumerable avenues for the exercise of hand and ingenuity of construction, is that of bookbinding. Making the covers, covering books, and working in leather and cloth, practice the hand to perform with deftness the operations in other trades, such as pocketbook making and the manufacture of plush and leather novelties. As to its practicability in schools for the deaf, there is always a good deal of work in re-covering and strengthening textbooks, literary books, and binding magazines, periodicals and files of newspapers, and fastening in compact form letters and other records that must necessarily be preserved for future reference. When this work is not sufficient to keep the pupils busy, the ruling and making of blank books could be utilized to fill up the time. Such work exercises the highest skill of the binder, and the product can be readily disposed of at prices consistent with the cost of the material. Embossing, stamping and gilding, are branches of this trade that bring good pay to the expert. A good book-binder can always make a living.

And now we come to the honest farmer. There is no occupation so replete with the peace and comforts of life as that of tilling the soil

and reaping the harvest. Some people see in farming only the labor and the sweat of the brow. But to manage a farm requires a greater or less degree of instruction in the science of cultivation. This is especially so in what are called truck farms. The rotation of crops, the remedies for garden pests, the methods of fertilization and planting, all require an extended training. Then there is the raising of poultry, the care of live stock, both of which are necessary to obtain the full returns for the value of land. Away from the worry and turmoil of city life, a prosperous farmer experiences that contentment which only the green fields and growing crops and evenings of restful enjoyment can produce. The farmer is the sinew of the nation. We could not get along without him. May he increase and multiply and always prosper, and the country will be safe.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay:
Princes and lords may flourish and may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath has made —
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

The Auditing Committee, composed of Messrs. Jones, Cloud, and Koehler, reported that they had found the Treasurer's report correct. Report accordingly was accepted.

Mr. Cloud, chairman of the Executive Committee, called a meeting of the Committee for the afternoon.

Mr. Hasenstab moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a plan of organization and federation as outlined in President Fox's address, and that it report on Friday. Messrs. Cloud, Hodgson and Koehler were appointed to act in that capacity.

After the announcement of the Excursion for the next day, the meeting adjourned at 1: 10 p. m.

Third Day, Friday, June 26th.

The proceedings of the day were opened with prayer by Rev. Philip J. Hasenstab.

Mr. Jones, N. Y., moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes of the two preceding days. Mr. Balis, Canada, seconded the motion and it passed without discussion.

Rev. Thomas Gallaudet read orally and Rev. J. M. Koehler signed the latter's paper on

RECENT OCCURRENCES AMONG THE DEAF OF GREAT BRITAIN.

I can claim little originality for the contents of this paper, which have been culled largely from the proceedings of the recent Congresses of the Deaf and Dumb in Great Britain. It was my privilege to attend the Congress held at Glasgow in 1891, and the one in Dublin last summer, and to meet the representative deaf-mutes from all parts of the United Kingdom, with many of their foremost educators and others interested in their welfare.

The attendance at these meetings was not so large as we are accustomed to see at our Conventions, but what was lacking in this respect was more than made up by the enthusiasm and earnestness of those present; and I may say that for zeal in good works and true helpfulness these meetings have not been surpassed by any yet held in our own country.

The past two years have been marked as an epoch in the history of deaf-mute education in England. The new Cross School at Blackburn and the new buildings of the Midland Institution at Derby were opened within this period.

The foundation (in 1892) of the Cross School, due largely to the instrumentality of Mr. J. G. Shaw, editor of the Blackburn *Times* and present Headmaster of the School, marked the centenary of the establishment of public schools for the deaf in the United Kingdom; but while the establishment of English schools antedates that of America by many years, our schools are so far in advance of those of Great Britain that comparison seems invidious. But our success is due largely to state aid which until recently was lacking in England. The liberality of our governments, local, state, and national, towards our schools for the deaf has become proverbial; in Great Britain, on the other hand, private charity has supplemented local School Boards in providing for the needs of deaf-mutes.

In 1894, however, an Act of Parliament came into force which has completely revolutionized and nationalized the work of deaf-mute education. This act provided, 1. for compulsory attendance; 2. for financial support; 3. for Government inspection. The law allows local school boards to pay two-thirds of the cost of tuition and maintenance of deaf-mute children at the nearest Institution. The remaining one-third is raised by the Board of Management. One excellent and beneficial result of this law, coupled with the one compelling attendance, has had the effect of filling to their utmost capacity the old established institutions in the Kingdom, besides finding scholars for new voluntary schools at Preston, Birmingham, Aston, Cardiff, Hull, Plymouth, and other populous centers. The majority of these schools are day schools provided by the local school boards and maintained by the rate payers. So great was the influx of new pupils under this act of Parliament that many of the Institutions were obliged to turn away almost as many as they could accommodate, and several of them provided for boarders outside of the walls of the institutions. In London, where for years the local school boards had made every possible provision for the education of the deaf and dumb, there was an increase of over 100 in the number of pupils. In addition, new institutions, erected at public expense, are under way or about completed in London, Leeds, and North Staffordshire. There is not one school in all Great Britain now that has room to spare. This result has been brought about largely through the efforts of the deaf themselves. They not only petitioned the Government, but aided in every way the work of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate their needs; and when the recommendations of the Commission were put into effect by Act of Parliament, the deaf made every effort to see that its provisions were fully carried out. For this they are entitled to a larger meed of praise than has yet been accorded to them. But they are not content. They desire that their system of education be completed by the establishment of a National College like our own at Washington, and their efforts in that direction bid fair to be crowned with success within a comparatively short time.

While the oral method of instructing the deaf prevails most largely in English schools, the educated deaf-mutes of England are almost to a man in favor of signs in and out of school—especially for the purpose of social interconrse, mental improvement and religious enjoyment. The testimony submitted at the Congress in Dublin, as at those held before, was unanimous in favor of the use of signs. As one speaker expressed it at Dublin! "If the sentiment of educated semi-mutes and deaf-mutes were taken, the majority in favor of signs would be overwhelming." No matter what the system or method of instruction, "signs were certain to be used after school life ended;" and this accords so fully with our own opinions in the matter that further comment would seem superfluous.

Our English cousins are unfortunate, however, in not having, like us, a uniform system of signs. In no two schools is the manual

vernacular alike, except in the universal use of the double-hand alphabet. This is due, in part, to the selfishness of the original English teachers who refused to impart to others what they themselves had originated or acquired; and, in part, to the prevalence of the oral method of instruction. Teachers unable to communicate orally with their pupils originated arbitrary signs which in time became fixed in their vernacular; and, there being no common ground, it happens that the structures differ as much as do those of civilization and barbarism. As Professor Draper said in his admirable address on Wednesday, "the pupils of all oral schools use signs when not under surveillance. * * The children under duress in one school invent and use a code of signs; those in another school, another." Thus the language of signs is "broken up into discordant dialects" or becomes "a broken or blunted tool."

Educational matters aside, our English brethren are not otherwise negligent of their duties to themselves and each other. With them, as with us, the problems connected with physical, mental, moral, and religious development are weighty matters of conference and discussion, and they have accomplished much along these lines. Everywhere are found missions and societies having the welfare of the adult deaf and dumb at heart. The Provident Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, with Baron Rothschild at its head, and a large invested fund — some 50,000 pounds (250,000 dollars), — and the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb are instances. The former is a purely benevolent society having for its object the relief of the unfortunate and distressed among the deaf; the latter includes within its scope the general welfare of the deaf and dumb: their education and religious improvement; and care of the aged and infirm.

Having already mentioned educational matters, I will now proceed to speak of the religious work carried on by and for the deaf in Great Britain, and note the development within recent years. Everywhere we find missions to the adult deaf and dumb, carried on either under the auspices of the Established Church, or by dissenting bodies. Every city and town of importance has its church, mission house, or regular service from some near by headquarters. There are handsome and well-equipped buildings in London (2), Liverpool, Bradford, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Southampton, Dublin, Belfast, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other places. In the "Directory of Adult Deaf and Dumb Missions," there are named 48 central headquarters from which 120 different stations are served by about ninety workers, including clergymen and layworkers. The majority of these are deaf. Only one of the clergymen engaged is deaf, and he has thus far attained only to deacon's orders. The question of ordaining deaf men to full orders has not yet been affirmatively decided by any English bishop, although the Archbishop of Canterbury has declared that "there is no canonical bar to the ordination of a deaf-mute who can obtain the title and stipend." It is to be hoped that the example set by church authorities in America may soon prevail in the mother-

country, to the end that deaf men, when called by the Holy Ghost to the office of the ministry, may exercise it with the sanction of the human authority to which He has committed the care of His Church.

Within the past few years the missions at Glasgow and Edinburgh have taken possession of splendid buildings, the like of which we have yet to see in this country.

A description of the building at Glasgow, taken from the "Silent Messenger" of Belfast, may be of interest: "It is built of polished red freestone and is four stories in height, and the Italian style of architecture has been followed throughout. From West Campbell Street, entrance is gained to the main hall (70 x 33 ft. and 30 ft. high), which is seated for about 600 people, with a fine gallery and suitable ante-rooms, cloak room, and other accommodations. Under the hall is a fine lofty gymnasium, measuring 47 ft. x 24 ft., having chess and bath rooms attached. On the street flat is the main entrance from West Regent Street, into a large hall lined with encaustic tiles. Grouped around this hall are a suite of offices, private room for secretary, large reading room, library, and billiard room; also a ladies' and Dorcas room. On the basement flat are a large kitchen, in which cookery classes can be conducted, girls' sewing class room, store rooms, heating chamber, lavatories, and cellars. On the top flat are rooms which can be used as sleeping apartments, etc., and one room fitted up as a wardrobe containing clothing for the poorer members. The entire building is lighted throughout with a splendid electric installation, and the heating and ventilating arrangements are of the most approved description. Including the site, the building will cost about 11,000 pounds. The Building Fund Committee, who are all deaf-mutes, headed by Mr. Wm. Agnew, who has all along acted as convenor, deserve great praise for having brought their work to such a satisfactory conclusion."

In connection with the movements under way in various States to erect Homes for the Aged and Infirm Deaf under the auspices of the local State Societies of the Deaf, it may be of interest to know what has been done in this respect by our brethren across the sea. The original intention of the "British Deaf and Dumb Association" was to provide homes for the aged and infirm deaf. This plan has been found to be impracticable, and the "Home Scheme" was dropped. Instead, a "Pension Fund" has been formed, the purpose of which is to provide for the aged and infirm at their own homes. Most satisfactory results have followed this arrangement.

Enough has been said, I think, to show that the deaf of Great Britain are fully alive to their responsibilities and that they are using their opportunities to the best advantage; and be it for us to wish them well in all that tends to their welfare and advancement.

The Committee on Organization asked that they be continued until the next Convention and be given authority to prepare a plan. The request was granted.

The Secretary read the following telegrams:

FARIBAULT, MINN., June 24, 1896.

THOMAS F. FOX, President, National Association of the Deaf,
Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Minnesota Association of the Deaf sends greetings. Long live the Combined System! A. R. SPEAR, *President.*

CHICAGO, ILLS., June 26, 1896.

PRESIDENT J. M. KOEHLER, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Pas-a-Pas Club sends its most hearty greetings and best wishes to the National Association. J. H. HOWARD, *Secretary.*

The new Board of Officers was installed, and each officer made a few remarks on assuming his office Upon request of the Secretary, the Secretary *pro tem.* continued recording.

Mr. Albert Berg presented the paper on the "Proscription of the Sign Language," prepared by R. P. McGregor of Ohio. Mr. J. P. Walker read it orally.

THE PROSCRIPTION OF SIGNS.

That signs have been under proscription in most parts of Europe for over a century is well known to you. Upon to within a decade, however, the deaf of this country had happily escaped this curse upon their happiness and usefulness. That this curse, for we can not look upon the proscription of signs in any other light, has reached this country is due to several causes, prominent among which is that we are living in an era of reform. The wave of reform has struck and overturned about everything in its path, including the Bible. The old fashioned Hell is too hot for the reformers, Sheol being about the right temperature to suit them. Under the circumstances it is not surpising that signs should come in for their share of reform; so it has come to pass that the fiat has gone forth that signs must be proscribed both in our schools and out. But as the great mass of God-fearing people still stick to the old fashioned Bible of their fathers, so the deaf still stick to their signs despite the outcry made against them. In this is matter at least they are inclined to the belief that reform is not always progress.

If the reformers simply wished to reform the sign language we would not complain, but meet them with open arms. Their method, however, is too drastic. It resembles too much the way the man proposed to reform the dog's crooked tail—by cutting it off close behind the ears!

It is true that there are a great many things in this world that are constantly in need of reform, and these are not a few—political interference with our schools for instance, that need to be proscribed; but the sign language is not one of them.

Under the wise, fostering care of the pioneers of deaf-mute education in this country, the Gallaudets, the Peets, the Turners, the Fosters, and many others whose honored names you will readily recall, the language of signs reached a perfection of clearness, accuracy, eloquence and power, unknown in any other part of the civilized world. And the results attained by its use in our schools, and out, were and are still the envy of the deaf of Europe; so much so that they are now, and have been for many years, agitating for the lifting of the proscription against signs in their own countries. In other words, the wave of reform is rolling just the other way over there.

Is it not a little curious then to see signs just beginning to be proscribed in this country? And by whom? By the deaf themselves? Not by any manner of means! They have a deep-rooted conviction that their *happiness* is bound up in signs, and they grapple them to their hearts with hooks of steel.

By whom, then, are signs proscribed?

By a few educators of the deaf whose boast is that they do not understand signs and do not want to; by a few philanthropists who are otherwise ignorant of the language; by parents who do not understand the requisites to the happiness of their deaf children and are inspired with false fears by the educators and philanthropists.

These few have banded together and, backed up by unlimited wealth, send forth men and women who travel all over the country from Maine to California the year round, insidiously creating and fostering everywhere a false, a forced, an artificial sentiment against signs. They also have access to the public press and, making use of impecunious and sensational writers, seek to make what is old appear new and convince the uninitiated that what is white is black. And worst of all they ignore the deaf themselves in their senseless and mischievous propaganda against signs. Professing to have no object in view but the benefit of the deaf, they exhibit an utter contempt for the opinions, the wishes, the desires of the deaf!

And why should we not be consulted in a matter of such vital interest to us? This is a question that no man has yet answered satisfactorily.

We are not opposed to speech-teaching and lip-reading. On the contrary we appreciate them at their full value and are eager to learn to speak and read the lips, but, at the same time, we have forced upon us by actual and bitter experience the limitations of these accomplishments, and in a manner that no one in the full possession of his hearing can either appreciate or understand, and we are thankful that God in his goodness has given us something to fall back upon to facilitate free, untrammelled communication among ourselves, and that is—Signs. We do not object to speech, but we do most strenuously object to the proscription of our signs—our own language.

And why can not speech-teaching and signs exist side by side? Why should there be any antagonism between them? Why this irrepressible conflict?

The teachers of speech contend that signs prevent the acquisition of speech, and others who use the manual alphabet to the exclusion of signs claim that they hinder the mastery of English. These are the main indictments brought against signs, but this is neither the time nor place to discuss them. It is sufficient to say that the deaf themselves utterly repudiate both counts, and their own experience upholds them in their position and nothing can shake their abiding faith in the utility of signs.

They are a unit in this the world over, while the opponents of signs are not agreed among themselves. Some of their authorities holds that signs may be permitted in teaching the younger pupils, as an aid in the acquisition of English, to be dropped as soon as they can express themselves in English; while others, equally high as authority, insist that no signs shall be permitted in the beginning of the course, but that they may be permitted after a sufficient command of English has been acquired. Still others insist that signs shall never be used even after the pupils have left school.

When doctors disagree, who shall decide?

The deaf themselves have decided. Like a stone wall they stand united, the whole world round, presenting a solid front to any interference in their use of signs.

They recognize that signs are liable to abuse, just as any other good God-given gift can be and is abused by His creatures, but that is no reason why the gift should be wiped off the face of the earth. They have always, sometimes strenuously and sometimes passively, resisted all attempts to proscribe their language. In point of fact, the proscription of signs is a proscription that does not proscribe, as is fully attested by pupils and graduates of pure oral schools where the use of signs is most rigorously forbidden under severe penalties.

The utmost extreme to which tyranny can go when its mailed hand descends upon a conquered people, is the proscription of their national language, and with the utmost rigor several generations are required to eradicate it. But all attempts to suppress signs, wherever tried, have most signally failed. After an hundred years of proscription in Germany and Austria, they still flourish, and will continue to flourish to the end of time.

What henious crime have the deaf been guilty of that their language should be proscribed? By means of it they are enabled to enjoy social intercourse to a degree that artificial speech and writing can not afford; by its means they enjoy religious instruction and worship, things denied even the very best products of oral schools among the hearing; by its means lectures and other literary treats are open to them, and the amount of happiness it affords them is simply beyond computation. This being true, to proscribe signs or to deprive the deaf of them under any pretext whatever, is an act of Nineteenth Century tyranny which for refinement of cruelty deserves to be classified with the Seventeenth Century inquisition.

One of the most pitiable objects imaginable is a deaf person

orally taught whose command of speech is not sufficient to permit him to mingle freely with his hearing neighbors and friends, and who is, by the false kindness of well-meaning friends, denied the privilege of using signs and mingling with his fellows. Cases are not infrequent of such being driven, by their utter loneliness and isolation, to suicide or the Insane Asylum.

That our oralistic friends and others who wish to proscribe signs are sincere in their conviction that signs are "an evil thing," and that they believe that they are the salvation of the deaf from an educational and social point of view, we have not the least doubt; but that does not exonerate them from the evil consequences of their actions or palliate the vaste injury they do to the deaf or the misery they cause. The Chinese in compressing the feet of the children are sincere in their belief that they are doing them a special favor, and the Spanish Inquisitors may have been sincere in their belief that they were saving the souls of their victims by subjecting them to the rack and flames; but that does not lessen the pain and deformity they caused or exonerate them from the responsibility of their needless infliction. They were mistaken and may be pardoned when they stand before the great White Throne upon the plea of ignorance, want of information or enlightenment. But no such plea will suffice for these tortures of the deaf in this enlightened age. They are fully informed of the feelings of the deaf, and if they choose to ignore their pleas, turn a deaf ear to their cries, shut their eyes to their tears, and their mute appeals for relief, upon them will descend the denunciation: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it to me."

With the deaf all over the world to-day protesting, with all their might, with pen and tongue and hands, against the proscription of their language, no man can plead ignorance.

By all means let speech be taught to every deaf person to whom it promises the least benefit, and let finger-spelling be used for all it is worth, but at the same time EVERY teacher of the deaf should have a good knowledge of signs, and ALL the deaf, whether orally taught, finger taught, or sign taught, should and MUST have the benefit of lectures and religious services in the sign language.

This is the platform upon which all the deaf, without distinction of creed, color or nationality, stand to-day, and will stand forevermore; and may He who never turns a deaf ear to the cries of His children, no matter how humble they be, hear us and grant us relief from this unjust, this unreasonable, this inexplicable proscription of signs with which we are threatened in this country, "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

"O, speed the moment on
When wrong shall cease, and Liberty and Love
And Truth and Right throughout the earth be known
As in their home above."

This paper drew forth an animated discussion participated

in by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Dr. A. E. L. Crouter, Hon. J. R. Kenny, ex-mayor of Reading, Pa., Mrs. Sylva Balis, Weston Jenkins, and several others. The discussion was finally closed on motion of Mr. Cloud.

The rest of the papers on the programme were not read, but upon the motion of Mr. Fox, ordered printed in the proceedings of the Convention. They were "Life Insurance for the Deaf," by Fort L. Seliney, of New York; "Laws specially affecting the Deaf," by Rev. J. H. Cloud, of Missouri, and "Circulation of the Manual Alphabet among the Hearing" by A. L. Pach, of New Jersey. On account of a lack of space, the papers are not printed.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following as their report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the educated deaf people of the United States assembled in National Convention, while believing in the value of every method of instructing the deaf and dumb, are clearly of the opinion that no one method is sufficient, but that the greatest good to the greatest number will be reached by the use of a diversity of methods forming a system both flexible and humane, because capable of adaption to the respective needs of individual pupils.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Board of Directors of each School for the Deaf in America, and that it be published in all periodicals and newspapers devoted to the interests of the deaf.

WHEREAS, in various States, by legislative action, without other justification than official precedent, the Institutions for the Education of the Deaf are placed in the category of public charities and are often subjected to regulations and provisions of the Department of Charities and Corrections; and,

WHEREAS, the Deaf are entitled to an education on the same basis as children possessed of all the five senses; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the deaf, in convention assembled, representing every State of the Union, protest against such discrimination and denounce it as unjust and antagonistic to the spirit of the American Constitution.

Resolved, That in the event of persistence in placing the deaf on the same level as paupers and criminals, it would be consistent with true Americanism for the parents, relatives, and friends of the 50,000 deaf of the United States, allied with the deaf themselves, to form a body politic for the purpose of enforcing the justice of their demands.

Resolved, That the members of the Executive Committee of this Association be authorized and requested to present printed copies of this preamble and resolutions to the members of the Legislatures of their several States.

WHEREAS, Dr. Edward A. Fay has been devoting himself for several years past to the collection and classification of statistics concerning the marriages of the deaf in America, which are now being published in the *American Annals of the Deaf;* and,

WHEREAS, The publication of such statistics and the conclusions deduced therefrom will be of value in dissipating false ideas and misconceived theories regarding such unions, and will be of practical benefit to the deaf in many ways; and,

WHEREAS, Dr. Fay has given himself, and his time, to this work voluntarily and generously, without remuneration; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Association of the Deaf, in convention assembled, hereby expresses its hearty appreciation of what Dr. Fay has done and is doing, and tenders him its warmest thanks; and

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Association transmit a copy of these resolutions in writing to Dr. Fay, and that they be placed upon our records and published in the various papers for the Deaf.

Resolved, That we, the educated deaf of the United States, recognizing the unselfish labors and devoted zeal of the late William Gurney Jenkins in behalf of the deaf, deem it a duty to contribute some lasting memorial to show our gratitude and to perpetuate the record of his eminently useful life.

Resolved, That a committee to carry out this suggestion be appointed by the presiding officer of this convention.

Resolved, That we condemn the iconoclastic leaning of the single method fanatics, who are continuously attempting, either directly or by innuendo, to depreciate the value of the sign language—a language indispensable in religious, literary, social, and other gatherings.

Resolved, That, appreciating the importance of employing the best available means in the instruction of the deaf, we extend our sincere thanks to Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D., President of the Association of American Instructors of the Deaf, for his earnest and steadfast advocacy of a broad and liberal system in the education of the deaf.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are extended to the authorities of the Drexel Institute; to the Principal and Directors of the Mt. Airy Institution; to the railroads and hotels for reduced

rates; to the Philadelphia newspapers for courteous and fair reports of our proceedings; to the retiring officers and committees of the convention; and, to Prof. J. P. Walker and Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet for service in orally interpreting the papers presented to the convention.

E. A. HODGSON,
J. H. CLOUD,
P. J. HASENSTAB,
Committee on Resolutions.

The report was accepted and all the resolutions passed.

Mr. Balis submitted a supplementary report as Treasurer, which was adopted after being audited. [See page 31.]

Rev. Mr. Cloud, chairman of the Executive Committee, announced that it was the sentiment of the Committee to defer selecting the place of the next Convention until six months previous to the meeting. On Mr. Hasenstab's motion, this view was concurred in.

Under the head of unfinished business, the matter of making the Board of Officers *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee was again brought up.

Mr. Dougherty made the point of order that the matter had lapsed. Accordingly the motion was again moved. It was pretty well discussed by Messrs. Hasenstab, Ziegler, Berg, Dougherty, Cloud, and was finally found to conflict with the Constitution which provided that amendments should be printed 30 days before the meeting of the Convention.

Rev. Mr. Hasenstab moved the selection of a committee to revise the Constitution. Seconded by Mr. Berg, and amended by Mr. Cloud to leave the Committee uninstructed. This brought out considerable discussion which was cut short by Mr. Cloud's motion to adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. Cloud yielded the floor to allow the Secretary to read a rough draft of the minutes of the day's proceedings, and again to allow a vote to be taken on Mr. Hasenstab's motion. The motion was adopted and the President selected Messrs. Hasenstab, Dougherty, Hodgson, Koehler and Cloud, to revise the Constitution, and report at the next Convention.

After the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

HENRY GROSS, *Secretary pro tem.*

List of Members of the Association.

CALIFORNIA.

Theoph. D'Estrella.

COLORADO.

George W. Veditz.

CONNECTICUT.

R. Newton Parsons.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A. G. Draper.
J. B. Hotchkiss.
Miss Katie Painter.
F. J. Wurdeman.
W. W. Beadell.

ILLINOIS.

G. T. Dougherty.
P. J. Hasenstab.
F. P. Gibson.

INDIANA.

Sidney J. Vail.
Albert Berg.

IOWA.

W. H. Rothert.

MARYLAND.

Miss A. B. Barry.

MISSOURI.

J. H. Cloud.
Henry Gross.

NEW JERSEY.

George S. Porter.
Alex. L. Pach.

NEW YORK.

W. G. Jones.
T. J. Lounsbury.
E. A. Hodgson.
T. F. Fox.
Moses Heyman.
H. J. Haight.
Mrs. H. J. Haight.
Miss Essie Spanton.
T. A. Froehlich.
J. F. O'Brien.
Miss M. Elsworth.
Mrs. J. Loew.
Miss G. Maxwell.
George Lindeman.

OHIO.

A. W. Mann.
Joseph Goldman.
W. H. Zorn.
R. P. McGregor.

PENNSYLVANIA.

B. R. Allabough.
R. M. Ziegler.
J. M. Koehler.
Washington Houston.
M. Ryan.
J. S. Reider.
E. D. Wilson.
R. Ormrod.
Thomas Breen.
Miss A. Schaatz.
Mrs. M. J. Syle.
Miss Julia A. Foley.
Miss F. Shoenenberger.
A. J. McGahan.
R. E. Underwood.
Miss E. Loughridge.
J. P. Walker.
J. M. Wisner.
J. Rosensteel.
J. P. Kennedy.
D. B. Gleun.
Joseph Tafe.
Wm. McKinney.
Oscar Young.
J. P. Detweiler.
Miss E. Kershner.
Miss Lizzie Hagy.
Miss C. M. Reed.
Miss K. C. Sarges.
Mrs. R. Eaton.
Miss Kate Eisele.
Miss M. Stemple.
Miss M. L. Lentz.
Miss Dora Heim.
Miss Cora Ford.
Mrs. M. Eigeld.
F. R. Gray.
A. Fahnestock.

WEST VIRGINIA.

E. L. Chapin.
J. A. Boland.

CANADA.

James C. Balis.
Mrs. James C. Balis.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

PREAMBLE.

For mutual assistance and encouragement in bettering their standing in society at large, and for the enjoyment of social pleasure attendant upon the periodical reunion of a widely scattered class of people, the undersigned deaf citizens of the United States agree to form themselves into a national association.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be called the "National Association of the Deaf."

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

Any deaf citizen of the United States may become a member of this Association upon the payment of the initiation fee.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a National Executive Committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

§ 2. The officers of the Association shall be elected by a majority vote of all the duly qualified members voting at the permanent organization of each national convention of the Association.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

§ 3. The National Executive Committee shall consist of one member from each State and Territory represented upon the roll of membership of this Association, one of whom shall be Chairman, and the President of the Association as *ex-officio* member.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

§ 4. The President elected at each national convention of the Association shall have power to appoint the members of the National Executive Committee and to designate the Chairman thereof.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of the President of this Association to preside at its meetings in national convention.

DUTIES OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

§ 6. The Vice-President shall fill the office of the President when the latter is unable to discharge the duties of his office.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

§ 7. The Secretary shall record the minutes of all meetings of the Association. He shall keep a list of the members of the Association, giving the full name, together with the post-office address. He shall have charge of all documents, etc , belonging to the Association, except those of the Treasurer.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

§ 8. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, keep an account of the receipts and expenditures, and shall make a report of the state of the finances of the Association whenever called upon to do so by the Association. He shall preserve all vouchers.

POWERS OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

§ 9. The National Executive Committee shall have general conduct of the affairs of the Association from the final adjournment of one national convention to the organization of the next one. It shall aim to carry out the expressed will of the Association as far as circumstances may render it wise or allowable. It shall have power to appropriate any available funds of the Association for purposes tending to promote its welfare.

ARTICLE IV.—NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

SECTION 1. This Association shall meet in National Convention in three years after the adjournment of each convention, unless unfavorable circumstances should call for postponement.

§ 2. The month, day, and place of holding each succeeding National Convention shall be decided upon by the National Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

A motion to amend the Constitution or By-Laws of this Association must be submitted in writing to the President, and be published by him in the leading newspapers for the deaf for at least thirty days before the meeting of the Association in National Convention, and then such amendment shall require a two-thirds vote, a quorum voting, for its adoption.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—MEMBERS.

THE INITIATION FEE.

SECTION 1. The initiation fee of this Association shall be one dollar for gentlemen and fifty cents for ladies.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

§ 2. No person shall vote on the permanent organization of the convention of this Association, or thereafter, who has not first paid the initiation fee.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

§ 3. The term of membership of each member expires during the preliminary organization of each convention, and must be renewed by the payment of the initiation fee to the Enrollment Committee.

PERSONS NOT PRESENT AT CONVENTIONS MAY BECOME MEMBERS.

§ 4. Any deaf person not present at any convention of the Association, may be enrolled as a member by forwarding the initiation fee. Any deaf person may, at any time after the adjournment of a convention, be enrolled as a member by paying the initiation fee to the Treasurer of the Association, but the term of such membership shall expire during the preliminary organization of the next following National Convention.

PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS.

§ 5. No person shall be entitled to take part in the permanent organization of the convention, to offer any motion or resolution, to read any paper, to discuss any motion, resolution or paper, to address the convention on any subject, or to hold any office, who has not first paid the initiation fee, but non-members may be invited to speak by special courtesy of the Association.

ARTICLE II.—RULES OF ORDER.

The proceedings of the convention of this Association shall be governed by ordinary parliamentary practice, and in case of dispute on any question of parliamentary practice, "Roberts' Rules of Order" shall be regarded as authority on all such points.

ARTICLE III.—CALLING THE CONVENTION TO ORDER.

The President of the Association shall open the proceedings of each National Convention by calling the meeting to order and reading the official call. In the absence of the President, this duty shall devolve upon the first, second, third, and fourth Vice-President, in succession.

ARTICLE IV.—THE LOCAL COMMITTEE.

At least three months before the time for holding each National Convention, the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall appoint a local committee, not necessarily members of the Association, residing in the city where the convention is to be held, and this local committee shall make the best possible arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the members of the Association.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION,

National Association of the Deaf,

ISSUED FEBRUARY 23, 1900.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

(WAR TAX STAMP.) THE UNDERSIGNED, citizens of the United States of legal age, a majority of whom reside in the District of Columbia, desiring to form a corporate body under chapter XV., section 28 et seq. of the Compiled Statutes in Force in said District, hereby file this certificate, stating

NAME. FIRST, That the title by which this society shall be known in law shall be

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF;

TERM. SECOND, That the term for which this incorporation shall continue shall be twenty-five years;

OBJECTS. THIRD. That the objects of this Society shall be (*a*) the improvement, development and extension of Schools for the Deaf throughout the world, and especially in the United States,—the members of this Society being nearly all graduates of such schools; (*b*) the intellectual, professional and industrial improvement and the social enjoyment of the members through (*c*) correspondence, consultation, the forming of branch societies, and the holding of national conventions at such times and places as may be appointed by the officers and managers in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the Society; and

OFFICERS. FOURTH. That the officers and managers of this Society during the first year of its existence under this act of incorporation, and until the meeting of its first national convention subsequent to this act, shall be as follows:

James L. Smith, Faribault, Minnesota, President;

George W. Veditz, Colorado Springs, Colorado, First Vice-President;

Philip L. Axling, South Dakota, Second Vice-President;

Miss Theresa Schœnenberger, Pennsylvania, Third Vice-President;

Theophilus D'Estrella, California, Fourth Vice-President;

Thomas F. Fox, New York, N. Y., Secretary;

Nathaniel F. Morrow, Indianapolis, Indiana, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

(the officers named above, together with)

Miss Eva Vance, Arkansas;
Mrs. J. F. Keys, Alabama;
R. Newton Parsons, Connecticut;
Amos G. Draper, District of Columbia;
Oscar H. Regensburg, Illinois;
John W. Barrett, Iowa;
J. J. Dold, Kansas;
Frank Crossman, Massachusetts;
John T. Menzies, Michigan;
James H. Cloud, Missouri;
Waldo H. Rothert, Nebraska;
Mrs. Blanche H. Williams, North Carolina;
Charles D. Seaton, North Dakota;
Austin W. Mann, Ohio;
Jacob D. Brower, Oregon; and
Warren Robinson, Wisconsin.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF the undersigned subscribe their names this twenty-third day of February, A. D., 1900.

Incorporator. AMOS G. DRAPER,
Kendall Green,
Washington, D. C.

Incorporator. EDWIN A. HODGSON,
Care School for the Deaf,
Station M.,
New York, N. Y.

Incorporator. ALBERT F. ADAMS,
614 B Street, N. E.,
Washington, D. C.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, to-wit:

I, J. C. Kennedy Campbell, a Notary Public in and for the said District, do hereby certify that Amos G. Draper, party to a certain certificate of incorporation, bearing date of the twenty-third day of February, A. D., 1900, and hereunto annexed, personally appeared before me, in the said District, the said Amos G. Draper, being personally well known to me as one of the persons who signed said

certificate, and made oath that all the statements contained in said certificate were true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Given under my hand and official seal this twenty-third day of February, A. D., 1900.

{Notarial Seal.} J. C. KENNEDY CAMPBELL, Notary Public.

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.

I, Hugh C. Seward, a Notary Public in and for the county of New York do hereby certify that Edwin A. Hodgson, party to a certain certificate of incorporation bearing date on the twenty-third day of February, A. D., 1900, and hereunto annexed, personally appeared before me in the same county, the said Edwin A. Hodgson, being personally known to me as one of the persons who signed said certificate and made oath that all the statements contained in said certificate were true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Given under my hand and official seal, this first day of March, A. D., 1900.

{Notarial Seal.} HUGH C. SEWARD, Notary Public.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, to-wit:

I, Louis Willigh, a Notary Public in and for the said District, do hereby certify that Albert F. Adams, party to a certain certificate of incorporation bearing date on the twenty-third day of February, A. D., 1900, and hereunto annexed, personally appeared before me, in said District, the said Albert F. Adams, being personally known to me as one of the persons who signed said certificate, and made oath that all the statements contained in said certificate were true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Given under my hand and official seal, this third day of March, A. D., 1900.

{Notarial Seal.} LOUIS WILLIGH, Notary Public.

REGENSBURG & SECKBACH, ENGRAVERS, CHICAGO

SIXTH CONVENTION, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, ST. PAUL, MINN., JULY 11-14, 1899.
"PIC-NIC AT LAKE MINNETONKA."

PROCEEDINGS

—of the—

Sixth Convention

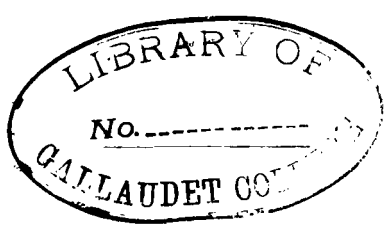
—of the—

National Association Of the Deaf.

HELD AT

Saint Paul, Minnesota,

July 11, 12, 13, 14, 1899.



PAOLA, KANSAS,
J. T. TRICKETT, PRINTER.
1900.

Officers of the

National Association of the Deaf

PRESIDENT.

JAMES LEWIS SMITH,.....Minnesota.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st. GEORGE W. VEDITZ,.....Colorado.
2d. PHIL L. AXLING,.....South Dakota.
3rd. THERESA SCHOENENBERGER,.....Penna.
4th. THEOPHILUS D'ESTRELLA,.....California.

SECRETARY.

THOMAS FRANCIS FOX,.....New York.

TREASURER.

N. FIELD MORROW,..... ..Indiana.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JAMES L. SMITH, Minnesota, Chairman,
Mrs. J. F. Keys, Alabama,
Miss Eva Vance, Arkansas,
Theophilus d'Estrella, California,
George W. Veditz, Colorado,
R. Newton Parsons, Connecticut.
Amos G. Draper, District Columbia,
O. H. Regensburg, Illinois,
N. Field Morrow, Indiana,
John W. Barrett, Iowa,
J. J. Dold, Kansas,
Frank Crossman, Mass.,
John T. Menzies, Michigan,
Rev. James H. Cloud, Missouri,
Waldo H. Rothert, Nebraska,
Thomas Francis Fox, New York,
Carles D. Seaton, N. Dakota,
Rev. Austin W. Mann, Ohio,
Jacob D. Brower, Oregon,
Theresa Schoenenberger, Penna.,
Blanche H. Williams, N. Carolina.
Warren Robinson, Wisconsin.

Standing Committees.

Committee on Literature of the Deaf.

Olof Hanson, Minn., R. P. McGregor, Ohio,
G. W. Veditz, Colo., Amos G. Draper, Dist. Col.
Jas. Simpson, S. Dak., E. A. Hodgson, New York.

Committee on Federation of the Deaf,

Thomas Francis Fox, New York, Chairman,
P. J. Hasenstab, Illinois, G. W. Veditz, Colorado.

Committe on Publication of Proceedings.

James L. Smith, Minnesota, Chairman,
Thos. F. Fox, New York, Rev. J. H. Cloud, Mo.

Proceedings of Sixth Convention.

First Day, Tuesday, July 11.

The Sixth Convention of the National Association of the Deaf was called to order in the Hall of Representatives, at the State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota, at nine o'clock. The President, Rev. Jacob M. Kœhler, Pennsylvania, was in the chair, and the Secretary, Edwin A. Hodgson, of New York, recording.

The convention was opened with prayer by Bishop Gilbert, of Minnesota.

The Chair:—One very pleasant event connected with our meeting is in the fact that we have the Chief Executive of the State with us, whose presence gives us a feeling of comfort and homelikeness. We are also especially favored by the presence of the Mayor of St. Paul, Mayor Kiefer, and of Judge Mott, of Faribault. Other old friends are here this morning, and we bid them welcome.

When Gov. Lind was introduced, Miss Clara Halverson, of St. Paul, stood by his side to interpret his words. He spoke as follows:

GOVERNOR LIND'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Convention: We are accustomed to look upon the silent force that moves our street cars along the avenues and the steam cars that brought you here in magnificent trains from distant parts of the country in a brief space of time, as the marvels of the age. But to my mind human skill and ingenuity has accomplished no greater feat than that which enables you to be here to-day to undertake and do the work which I know that you will perform so well.

Some weeks ago, I had the pleasure to witness the commencement exercises at Faribault, this State, and I assure you that I was not only gratified but astonished to see the ability and intelligence displayed by that graduating class. (Applause.) I am sure that if the statement had been made, two hundred years ago, that the time would come when deaf-mutes would meet in convention to discuss and debate questions of interest to your association as well as all matters of interest to society, with the intelligence that I know you will bring to this discussion, it would seem more improbable than the suggestion that people would be riding by electricity and steam.

There was a time, and not very long ago, when the unfortunate deaf were looked upon as little better than idiots. The Latin poet Lucretius sung,

> "To instruct the deaf no art could ever reach,
> No care improve them, and no wisdom teach."

Even the church did not give them much comfort or encouragement. The great Father Augustine said, if I remember rightly, that those deaf from birth were not open to the faith, for they could neither hear what was spoken nor read it. How different it is to-day! When we see the splendid proofs of the skill and cunning of your hands, as I saw it at Faribault, as well as the intelligence and culture of your brains, no greater proof is afforded to the advancement of our civilization.

The test of true culture and advancement among a people is, in my judgment, to be determined by the extent to which they provide facilities for the education and care of the dependent classes and of youth. Judged by this standard our country, and especially our State, occupies a high position. No State has done more for the education of these children, whether equipped with all the senses or deprived of some, as you are, than the State of Minnesota. This is as it should be. I regard it as the first duty of the State to fit its every child for the duties of citizenship and society. This is the way our people look upon it. Hence we do not regard the deaf as a burden upon us (applause) or upon society. We feel that if this State

does its duty by them as it does by the other children, they are as sure to become intelligent, law-abiding and self-supporting citizens as those endowed with all the senses. (Applause)

We appreciate (and I personally appreciate) keenly what you have accomplished under most difficult and trying conditions. For this I honor and congratulate you, and in doing so I only express the feelings of the people of the great State of Minnesota. In their behalf I welcome you most heartily, and I trust that your meeting will be as profitable as I am sure it will be pleasant. (Great applause.)

President Kœhler responded to the Governor's words of welcome.

The Chair:—I now have the pleasure of introducing the Mayor of St. Paul, the Hon. A. R. Kiefer, who will speak to you. (Applause.)

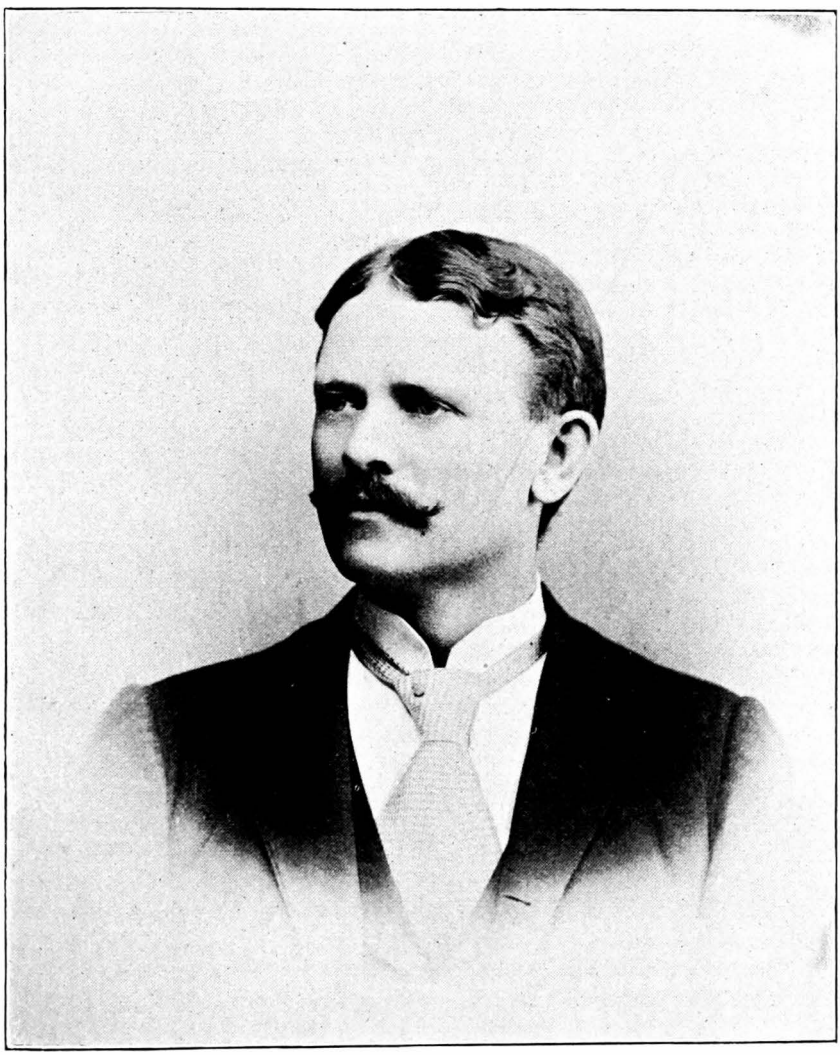
Mayor Kiefer, (interpreted by Miss Pearl Herdman,) spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the United States Deaf and Dumb Association: As the executive of this beautiful city of St. Paul, I have been honored by the request to greet and welcome you all to the Capital City of the great State of Minnesota. It is a pleasure and a great honor for an executive to be asked to address an assembly such as I see before me.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the name of St. Paul I greet you; I greet you on this beautiful summer day, and I welcome you to the healthful State of Minnesota, to the charming city of St. Paul (applause), to the beautiful parks, to our magnificent lakes, right close by—to which I ask you, gentlemen, to take your ladies and spend this beautiful day in catching—all the fish you can.

Ladies and gentlemen, I welcome you to the noted hospitality of our citizens. The city is yours; I turn it over to you; I give you the key. (Applause). And if you, gentlemen, find any disturbance with the key, I allow you to break the lock. (Applause.)

There are in this city, like in every other city, a number of men dressed in blue cloth, trimmed with brass buttons, carrying rather formidable clubs–don't mind them, they won't harm you. (Applause.) They are merely here to watch the sidewalks. And if any of you, gentlemen, should be belated of a night, during your stay, I have instructed somebody to give you advice necessary to find your home.



JAMES L. SMITH, Faribault, Minn.,
President.

(Laughter.) I have also given instruction, my good people, to permit you to make all the noise you can. (Laughter and applause.)

The Chair:—It is a pleasure to have an old friend of the deaf among us, Judge Mott, of Faribault, who has kindly consented to come here and address us this morning:

Judge Mott's remarks, as follows, were interpreted by Supt. D. F. Bangs of North Dakota.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Convention: I understand from the program that I was invited by the committee to welcome you in behalf of the deaf people of Minnesota. No more gratifying privilege could have bee n offered me than to greet you in the name of the boys and girls I love so well, that I am so proud of, whose record stands before the world as a glorious one.

Now, I am under a little difficulty because, poor as I am, I happen to have two coats, and I had some statistics written down and they are in my other coat which was put away at home, so that, instead of undertaking to make you an oration, I will just talk with you as we used to, down at Faribault. I am here welcoming all the educated deaf of America, to this city and State, in behalf of the educated deaf of Minnesota.

I suppose you are all loyal to your several States. I hope so—I think you ought to be. I do not think there is a State in this great Republic that does not deserve and has not the right to ask your loyal support; but confidentially I want to tell you that the Gophers have a weakness. It is to think that this State of our birth and adoption, with its azure-blue vault above and its carpet of emerald green below, with its running waters and its sparkling lakes, is the most beautiful and glorious State in this great Union. (Great applause.) We think so, but we are willing that you shall think the same of yours. We will except one State for each delegate, but no more.

We love the institutions that have been hinted at by our honored Governor—our educational institutions and our industrial institutions. We are proud even of our climate, even in Minnesota, where the mercury can climb the highest and dive the deepest of any State in the Union.

Mr. Bangs: Except North Dakota.

Judge Mott: I said I would except one in all my panegyrics. Even

our blizzards: why, do you know what we do? We wrap our furs about us and we go out and stare old Boreas square in the face and say, "Blow away, old fellow. It is fun for us. We are at home."

We like our manufacturing institutions, our industrial institutions of all kinds. I tell you what is a fact, we are all aristocrats up here. And I tell you these things to emphasize the cordial welcome and greeting we give you to-day, because it means something, from a lot of fellows who think as much of themselves as we do. I said we were all aristocrats. We haven't any aristocracy. I want you to understand that. We have no aristocracy, but we are all personal aristocrats. Not that we are all on a dead level—not by any means. We are like our rolling prairies with their gentle undulations from one group to another. To illustrate: Our laws, our institutions, the stars above us and the bottomless bosom of mother earth below, speak no more kindly to Gov. Lind than they do to me. The only difference between us is, that there is more of him than there is of me. He has got on one of those gentle swells, where his light shines, beckoning us all upwards; that is all the difference. And so our deaf, we think, are just as good as anybody else's deaf, or anybody else's hearing people.

Whom do we welcome here to-day? Not a lot of politicians—although you have a right to be politicians, and ought to be, but you do not come here in that capacity. Not sectarians—you all have a right to belong to a sect, but you do not come here to further the interests of any particular sect; you do not come here looking the ground over for investments; you do not come here to talk about trade and commerce and transportation; you do not come here with any fad to promote; you are not exclusively a literary convention, not exclusively an educational convention, although conventions ought to be educational, and no question but this is one. But you come here as an object lesson to this state, to this great Republic, to the world, of what men can do who are bereft of one of the most precious gifts—the sense of hearing—that the Great Father ever bestowed upon the human race. By your pluck, your honesty, your energy, your perseverance, your determination, you have come from low ranks of intelligent beings until you are the equals of any in citizenship and in all those gifts that make men and women. For this, gentlemen, we are here; for this we give you greeting. We would be glad to give you a greeting such as the angels in heaven will give you when the great day comes, if we knew how.

There are some peculiarities about deaf people. I have heard it charged upon them that they were clannish. The people who make

that charge are mistaken. The deaf are simply loyal to their kind,—and why should they not be? They are in a boat together and they should be loyal to deaf people and help each other and associate with each other. People have questioned the morality of these people who are brought up this way. You are the model of all the rest of our citizens. For 36 years I have seen these boys and girls march up and down our streets, and never one arrested. They are the best behaved boys and girls of all our schools. I will give you a little illustration: We had at our own home, a few weeks ago, a psychological and physical test, between a class of young pupils from the School for the Deaf and a like number of the same age from the city schools of hearing children, a test of memory and of skill to understand, and rhythm of motion. It is a wonderful record. I should like to read some of it, but one thing I recollect, we had them, in their physical test, pitching weights. They were directed to toe a certain mark; the hearing boys and girls would not, some of them, put their right foot on it; they would rather have their left foot on it. The deaf boys always put their right toes on it, just as they were directed, and they looked down to see that they were not a hair over the line; and the boys would pitch. The hearing boys beat them pitching, although in some of the intellectual work the deaf children beat them badly, such as eight, or ten, or fifteen, or twenty independent words. The deaf children averaged eighty per cent; the hearing children didn't average quite fifty. The deaf were taught to see. They had been taught to do what I would teach all hearing children to do,—go through the world with their eyes open, to get some ideas of their own and not be wearing borrowed clothes all their lives. If somebody happened to claim those clothes, then where would they be?

The deaf boys were a great deal more careful to toe the line than to pitch the farthest. That was noticeable. When they got through the hearing boys went chatting and whistling to town and the little deaf boys came up with their hats off and shook hands all around and said, "We thank you very much for our nice time"

We have had how many? in our Faribault school. I haven't statistics here—800 and something, and they have all been good boys and girls. We have sent twenty-five to Gallaudet college. Of these twenty-five, eleven have had their A. B., or B. S., which is equivalent to it, and two have their master degree. (Applause.) One of them is here to-day, If he wasn't here I would say he is one of the brightest young men in the country. You all know Jimmie Smith. (Applause.)

Another, our Mr. Hanson, is one of our distinguished architects. He got his bachelor's degree; he got his master's degree; and very

recently he has had the most precious degree he ever had, beginning with A. T.: *i. e.*, he has formed an æsthetic and classical partnership consisting of Mr. Olof Hanson and our sweet poet, Miss Agatha Tiegel.

The first one, Mr. Cosgrove, died. He was a bright scholar. We have eight in the college today, who will pass their degree. If you foot up you will find that out of the twenty-five there are twenty of our Minnesota boys and girls that have gone and will go through our college and receive the highest honors. That is the class of deaf people we have here.

Now, my dear friends, I cannot express (I wish I could) the warm, cordial greeting and welcome which I know the deaf give you to-day. We hope you will have a lovely time, and I know you will never have any occasion for the key that our good Mayor spoke of. I know you will do well. May the Great Father while you are here hang out his cyclones on the furthermost corners of the earth and lock up his earthquakes in his strongest caves, so that you shall have a happy, happy time. May you go to your homes remembering this meeting, and do your life work well and leave behind you a generation of stalwart sons and robust daughters that shall be an example to all those who come after.

I should like to have indulged in some reminiscences. I should like to have said something about that first class. I guess some of them are here to-day. There were eight; three of them came to my house; and Miss Taylor, who was the first girl that ever came. I wonder if she is here to-day? I don't know. She wouldn't eat anything for about twenty-four hours. And one of the boys who came wouldn't eat for a while, and when he got to be a man he told me that he really thought they brought him there to fatten him and butcher him. He didn't know what he was there for. Now he sees what he was there for.

My dear friends, I would like to have all the Minnesota boys and girls, those that have been in our schools and lived there, stand up and wave a good royal welcome to our guests.

(Salute made as requested.)

The Chairman expressed thanks for Judge Mott's remarks.

Judge Mott: I would like to read you some facts about the self-supporting of the deaf.

We have written lately to all the institutions in the United States to get some statistics. Among the rest of the questions was this: "What proportion of the persons who have been educated at your

school do you regard as self-supporting?" and here are the answers:

The first one is J. W. Swiler, of Wisconsin:—"I consider every graduate of this school able to earn an independent support." Thomas L. Moses, principal of the Tennessee school, says:—"All of them, so far as I know. One young man in the county poor house some years ago because of sickness and unable to work, but he has regained his health and is now supporting himself." Charles W. Ely, superintendent of the Maryland school, says:—"Practically all; I put in the self-supporting class those young women who may be working at home without wages," which is perfectly correct; they are more than self-supporting—they support the rest. Mr. Currier, principal of the New York institution, says: "Less than ninety-five of those educated at this institution have failed to be self-supporting. Less than five per cent. have failed." Mr. Clarke, superintendent of the Michigan school, says:—"Practically all. We only know of three cases not self-supporting, and these are afflicted with other diseases." Mr. Argo, of the Colorado institution, says:—"A large number of our pupils are self-supporting. I know of none of the intelligent ones that are not making a living." Mr. Dawes, of the Nebraska school, says:—"All of our peoule are self-supporting." Mr. Rogers, of the Kentucky school, says:—"I have never heard of any deaf mutes educated here being sent to the alms-house or county poor house." And Mr. Gordon, of the Illinois school, says:—"3,806 pupils have been reported as going out from this school, and yet there are comparatively few of the young women here wage-earners, yet they are all capable of making full return for all that is expended upon them through their friends, through domestic and household services." Miss Taylor, of the Maine school, says:—"So far as I can learn, the adult deaf of the city are all self-supporting." Mr. Burt, of the West Pennsylvania school, says:—"I should say about ninety-five per cent of our former pupils are self-supporting." Mr. Metcalf, of the Utah school, says:—"All, so far as I know." Mr. Wilkinson, of the California school, says:—"All."

Gentlemen, there is no college nor university on God's earth that can beat this record.

These addresses were followed by a series of short speeches by Principal Bangs, of the North Dakota Institution for the Deaf, Prof. DeMotte, of the Indiana Institution, and Superintendent Clarke, of the Michigan school.

Then followed the President's address.

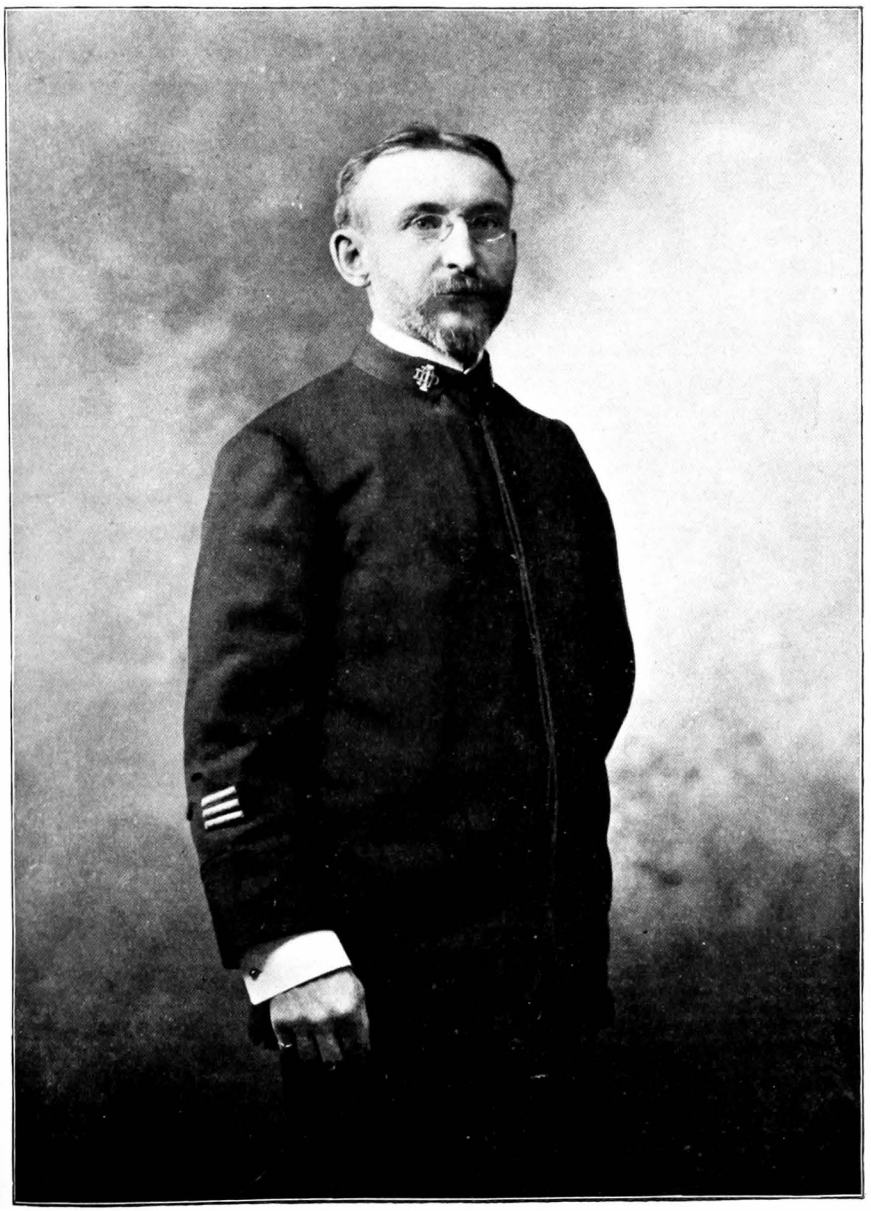
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The cordialwelcome to this progressive state and beautiful city by the eminent gentlemen who have just addressed us, merit our warmest appreciation; while the generous arrangements made for our entertainment and the excellent program offered, leave nothing to be desired in this connection. A meeting both pleasant profitable is thereby assured us. May it be written among the most enjoyable and successful yet held.

The papers presented offer a wide field for discussion. Many other subjects offered will claim our attention, and it is hoped that harmony may prevail in all the business that may come before us, to the end that the best interests of the asssciation may be promoted.

Among the important matters to be brought to the attention of this meeting is the revision of the constitution and by-laws of the association. Many radical changes and important additions will be suggested. The committee in charge of this matter will present its report with recommendations which, it is hoped, will be carefully considered. It does not become me to enter upon any discussion here as to the merits of the alterations proposed; but I want to repeat and endorse what my predecessor said at the Philadelphia Convention, concerning the status of the officers of the association in the administration of its affairs. As at present constituted they are but so many "figure heads," none except the President having a voice in the direction of the affairs during the interval between the conventions, and he is but "ex-officio" a member of the executive committee, the chairman of which performs the duties usually considered part of the privileges and responsibilities of the presidential office. It seems but right, I insist, that the officers of the association shall be members of the executive committee; that they shall be officers of the association in fact as well as in name; and that their terms be so extended as to enable them to complete the business of the convention with the conduct of which they are charged, and for the success or failure of which they are held responsible.

The question is often asked—I confess I often ask it myself:—"What practical purpose do gatherings of this kind serve?" And it is a question not easily nor satisfactorily answered at all times. I am sure, however, that much good must be accomplished through these periodical meetings, not only of this natonal association, but of the various state societies, in calling attention to the material advancement of the deaf as a class; their attainments and capabilities; to disabuse the public mind of the many fallacies and prejudices entertained concerning us; to call attention to ways and means for better-



THOMAS FRANCIS FOX, M.A., *Secretary.*

ment in their condition; and for the mutual assistance and encouragement attendant upon the gathering of a widely scattered people. Judged from results in the past, it is evident that if wisely managed our associations may be made the means of great and lasting good. A large and constantly increasing permanent membership would undoubtedly help to increase our usefulness, and it will be well to consider this phase of the question at this meeting. Heretofore the attendance has been largely local, and the membership likewise, and thus fluctuating. In the intervals between the meetings, there is nothing to continue or increase interest in membership.

The only project of a truly national character in which the association has been engaged was the erection of the statue to Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, at Washington, D. C., for which some $12,000 were raised.

I want to suggest, now, a project that may well enlist our best sympathies and energies toward accomplishment. It is to take steps looking toward the establishment of a school for deaf-mutes in Alaska. Some time ago my attention was called to the fact that there is a very large number of uneducated deaf-mutes in Alaska, and that they are constantly increasing. My correspondent informs me that there are over two hundred on the Yukon River and Delta, and that from reports by natives and miners, he is led to believe that a large proportion of the population on the head waters of Koyukuk consists of deaf-mutes. He says "their condition is wretched. They are great pilferers; made drudges; maltreated; ill-fed and improperly clothed." Surely the amelioration of such a condition may properly be made the work and duty of an association like ours. Efforts have been made to enlist Government aid, but the reply has been that a work of this kind is the business of the territorial government, and that the first steps for aid from the general government must come from within the territory.

Why should not we take this matter up, raise money, send out explorers and in other ways forward the matter. Surely an association that can raise $12,000 for a statue can raise as much and more for a purpose as important and laudable as this.

Another subject I wish to suggest for your consideration is the matter of representation at the proposed international congress of the deaf to be held in Paris next year. As many of you doubtless know, an international committee is now arranging for this gathering, of which five are from this country. What I have in mind to propose is that these five be made the representatives of this association on the committee, and that they be constituted the official representatives of the association at the congress, constituting delegates

from the association to the consress, thus providing for adequate representation of our interests at the gathering.

On the 24th inst., the British Congress of the Deaf assembles at Liverpool. It would be a gracious act to send them greeting. It was my privilege to convey the greeting of the association through the executive committee at the London congress two years ago, and the marked appreciation with which they were received and the cordial way in which they reciprocated, assures a kindly reception of our message now.

Many other matters will claim your attention. The papers to be read offer a wide range for discussion. Let us bend our best energies to the accomplishment of whatever lies before us, sustaining the harmony that has always marked our proceedings. We have done much in the past; much remains for us to do, and the program indicates some of the things we can now do. The Local Committee has arranged for an entertainment on a generous scale, thus we are assured of a pleasant meeting. It remains for us, ourselves, to make it a profitable one.

On motion of Mr. Cloud, seconded by Mr. Regensburg, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The president appointed Mr. George T. Dougherty as committee on enrollment.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

June 25, 1896,	Rec'd of	C. S. Balis, Treas. 4th Conv.,	$69.90
" " "		R. P. McGregor, fee 5th "	1.00
" " "		J. B. Hotchkiss " "	1.00
" " "		F. R. Gray, " "	1.00
" " "		J. A. Boland, " "	1.00
" " "		Miss. G. Maxwell, " "	.50
Jan. 18, 1897,	"	R. M. Zeigler, Chairman Local Com. and Treas. Ex. and Banq. Com.	14.39
July 12,	"	G. W. Veditz, fee 5th Conv..	1.00
Feb. 7, 1898,	"	J. H. Cloud, printing fund,	2.50
"	"	T. d'Estrella, "	2.50
Feb. 16,	"	A. G. Draper, "	2.50
March 4,	"	S. J. Vail, "	2.50
" 24,	"	A. W Mann, "	2.50

May 6,	"	G. T. Dougherty, "	2.50
June 8,	"	G. W. Veditz, "	2.50
May 8, 1899,	"	W. Robinson, fee 6th Conv., under advice of Chairman Cloud,.....	1.00
June 1,	"	T. d'Estrella, fee 6th Conv.....	1.00
June 10, to interest at 4 per cent.,.....			4.31
Total receipts.....			$104.60

EXPENDITURES.

Aug. 1, 1896, To T. F. Fox, per order Chairman Cloud,.....	$25.00	
Nov. 2, " W. H. McMillan " "	1.50	
May 21, 1898, To J. H. Cloud, per order Ex. Com.....	60.00	
" Cost of sending draft,.....	20	
Total expended.....	86.70	
June 10, 1899, Balance on hand,.....	17.90	
	$104.60	$104.60

From June 25, '96
to June 10, '99.

T. H. d'ESTRELLA,
Treas. Natl. Assn. of the Deaf.

Audited and found correct.

St. Paul, Minn., June 11, '99.

T. F. FOX,
PHILIP J. HASENSTAB,
Com. on Auditing.

Messrs. Thomas F. Fox, of New York, and P. J. Hasenstab, of Illinois, as Auditing Committee, found the treasurer's report correct.

Secretary Hodgson's report was a verbal statement that, under existing laws, business that ought to come to him was given to the Executive Committee. That his report of the last convention was printed in pamphlet form and had been distributed to members. He hoped the present body would aid the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, so the officers hereafter would not be mere figure-heads, and that the association might be an active, working organization in the intervals of conventions.

The President appointed a Nominating Committee of three—Messr.s Thomas F. Fox, of New

York, J. J. Dold, of Kansas, Frank Gray, of Pennsylvania.

An effort was made to increase the number of the committee to five, but was lost by a vote of 50 to 6.

A great many motions, counter motions and amendments came with a rush, directed to the setting of a time for the Nominating Committee to report, but the question was tabled on motion of Mr. Regensburg. It was taken up, however, and the decision was that the report of the Nominating Committee should follow immediately after that of the Executive Committee, on the second day.

The president announced that Mr. Hutchinson, the inventor of the akoulallion, would give a demonstration of his instrument to enable the deaf to hear, at the Windsor Hotel, every afternoon and evening during the Convention.

Second Day, Wednesday, July 12.

The convention opened at 9 A. M., with prayer by Rev. P. J. Hasenstab.

Mr. Olof Hanson, of Faribault, Minnesota, read a paper entitled

HOW THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION MAY BE MADE MORE USEFUL.

BY OLOF HANSON, FARIBAULT, MINNESOTA.

According to our constitution the Association was organized for "mutual assistance and encouragement in bettering our standing in society at large, and for the enjoyment of social pleasures attendant upon periodical reunions."

The latter object has been pretty well attained; the former partially. How to attain the latter in greater measure, is the question I propose to consider in this paper.

Heretofore, conventions of the association have been held mostly in the east; but as our association is national in character, the meetings should not be confined to any particular section.

The attendance has been chiefly local and from near by states, and it will continue so to be, except on special occasions like the World's Fair Convention at Chicago. We deaf are not rich, and our country is large, making traveling expensive.

The association should be so organized and conducted that more useful work will be done between conventions, and so that the intelligent deaf all over the country can take active interest in its work, whether or not they can attend the convention.

As suggested in the President's address at the last convention, a federation of State Associations should be formed, the National As-

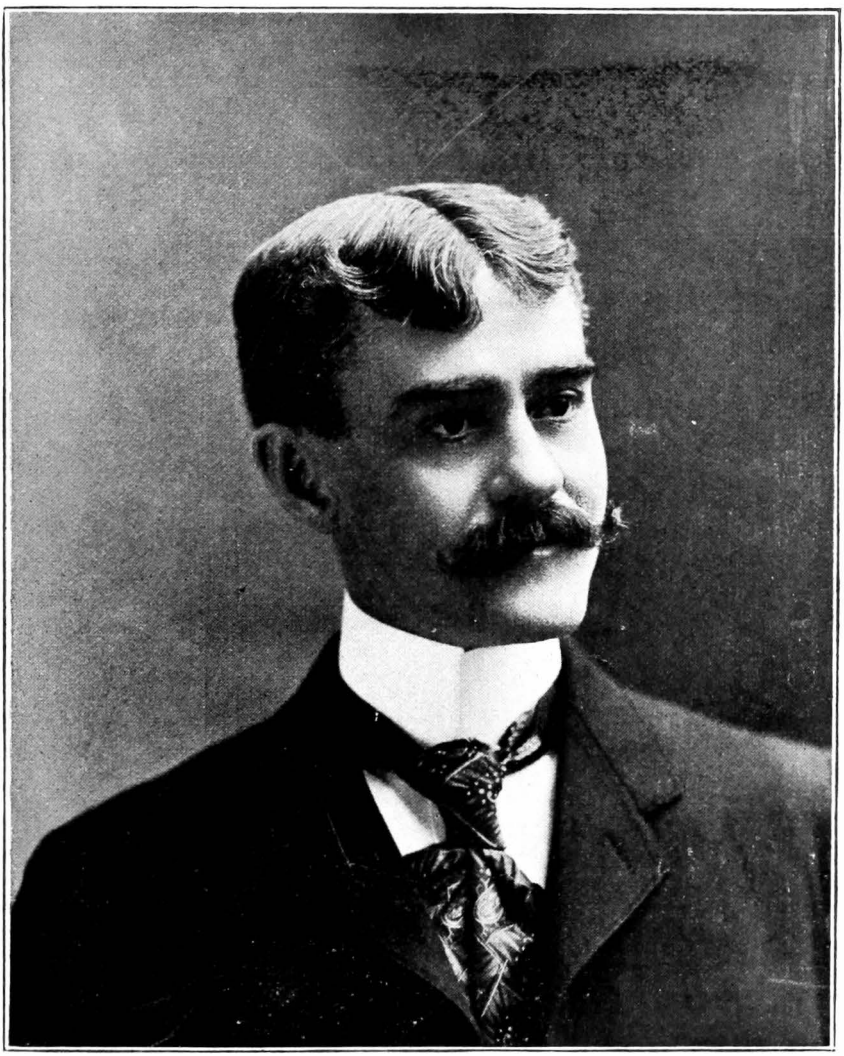
sociation serving as a connecting link and directing force for all. State Associations should be entitled to vote according to the number of members, on condition of paying say ten cents annually for each member. They should send delegates to the National Conventions, with or without paying their expenses, as each might decide.

In order to do business properly, the National Association must be incorporated. Plans should be adopted to secure a steady income, besides membership fees, through contributions from State Associations as before suggested, or otherwise. The real business should be done between conventions by the Executive Committee and various sub-committees, composed of the best deaf in the various states, whether or not they attend conventions. Discussions should be carried on to a greater extent through an official organ.

While not directly engaged in education, we are interested in securing for those who, like ourselves, are deaf, the best method of instruction, and knowing from our own experience and observation the relative merits of different methods, it is legitimate and proper for us to express our views on educational methods, always, of course, courteously, and with proper deference to those in authority.

We all agree in supporting the Combined System, and the sign language, properly used. There are, however, unfortunately some deaf who undervalue speech-teaching, and favor signs in season and out of season. This should not be; speech is valuable and we deaf should heartily encourage it, except when carried to extremes. The sign language also has its place, and we should endeavor not only to preserve it but to improve it; and to secure the enjoyment which this sign language can bring to all the deaf, even those instructed by the oral method, for nothing else can give them such happiness.

The sign language has been blamed, justly or unjustly, for the failure of many deaf to master the English language. We notice a growing tendency to suppress the sign language in some schools. Superintendents are hardly to blame if, on finding themselves unable to restrict it to its proper place, they go to the extreme of proscribing it entirely. It is not necessary to tell you that it would be most unfortunate if a considerable number of schools should follow the example of a few and proscribe signs. Not only would it, as pointed out in an able paper by Prof. Draper, produce dialects at various schools, but it would tend to the degeneracy and possibly the extinction of our beautiful sign language. Where is the remedy? I think it lies with the deaf teachers at the schools. As a rule they are more interested in the deaf children than are hearing teachers. If they will take hold, I believe they can solve the problem; if they do not, I very much doubt if there is any other solution;—either the sign language



X. FIELD MORROW, Indianapolis, Ind.,
Treasurer.

will have full sway or it will be suppressed. The deaf teachers should in every way, by precept and example, encourage the use of finger spelling for conversation, in the school room, etc., and discourage signs except for lectures, chapel service, etc. There are among us some deaf teachers, and I hope they will consider this most seriously.

As an association we should oppose the extension of the day schools, unless provision is made for efficient instruction and proper supervision.

We should use our influence against changes in schools for political reasons. Often the officers and teachers, from their positions, can hardly say anything themselves; but an outside body, like ours, can speak fearlessly and to the point.

We should endorse compulsory education or other means to extend the benefits of education to a larger number of the deaf. From information obtained it appears that, notwithstanding the liberal provisions made for their education, from one-third to one-half of the deaf in this country grow up without education.

The newspapers and periodicals frequently contain articles about the deaf and their education glaringly inconsistent with truth. Even the Volta Bureau, which purports to give information concerning the deaf, or rather the founder of the Volta Bureau, has been guilty of sending out literature, regarding methods of instructing the deaf, which, in my opinion, appears purposely designed to mislead the public.

How can we counteract wrong impressions circulated in this way? The school papers have replied time and again, and if they could be laid before the public, matters would right themselves. The trouble is, these school papers do not reach the public. We should collect and have printed in convenient form brief statements of facts, keep them at a suitable place, and when occasion arises send them where they will do good. The association should furnish the printing and postage, and the members should do the work gratis under the direction of a sub-committee. With members in every state we ought to be able to cover the field pretty thoroughly.

In the same manner we can bring our influence to bear in case of proposed day schools, political changes, compulsory education, by having matter prepared and ready to send where it will tell.

Now some other matters. The accident insurance companies are closed to the deaf. By proper effort there is no reason why they should not be opened to us the same as life insurance has been.

A knowledge of the manual alphabet might be largely extended

among the hearing by systematic and persistent effort, and the expenditure of some money.

With ever increasing competition in industrial fields it is often difficult for the deaf to secure employment. We should do what we can to aid our fellow deaf by keeping on hand facts as to the work in which the deaf are engaged. One seeking work could give a statement of this kind to his prospective employer, who might thus be willing to give him a trial, where otherwise he might hesitate to employ one deaf. We might in conjunction with the State Associations have a bureau of information for the benefit of those out of work or who might wish to change their location, by informing them whether business is better in some other place than their own. This would save many the expense of going to another place only to find it worse than the one left.

As you know, there are a few—I am glad to say, only a few—deaf who live on the susceptibilities of the charitable, and because they come in contact with a large number of people they injure the deaf as a whole by conveying the impression that the deaf generally are like them. The bureau of information could keep tab on these gentlemen, and by notifying the deaf of other places of their probable coming, make their vocation so unprofitable that they would have to turn to honest work. There are also a good many hearing impostors who might be run down in the same way.

The matters above referred to can, I think, best be attended to by the executive committee between conventions. What we need is systematic organization. It should be the business of some one to attend to this. Another thought: I am not certain that a large, unwieldy executive committee would be preferable. On questions such as time and place for conventions, the whole country should be heard as far as practicable. But on most other matters, a smaller committee could work to better advantage. I think the officers should have more powers as well as more duties to perform between conventions. It might be necessary to change our constitution in order to carry out some of the things above suggested, but even with our present constitution much can be accomplished by instructing the executive committee to adopt such measures as it properly can toward the object specified.

Mr. Hasenstab, Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, presented and read the report of the committee as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Constitution.

PREAMBLE.

For the purpose of promoting the general welfare of the deaf, we hereby form ourselves into an association.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be called the "NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF."

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

Any deaf citizen of the United States, or deaf resident therein, may become a member of this Association upon the payment of initiation fee (By-Law I, Sec. 1) and may remain as such upon paying the annual membership dues. (By-Law I, Sec. 2.)

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. The officers of the Associations shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

SEC. 2. The officers of the Association shall be elected by ballot on the second day of the Convention, by a majority of all the duly qualified members voting at the permanent organization of each national convention of the Association, the nominations having been recommended by a nominating committee of five members.

SEC. 3. The newly elected officers shall assume their respective offices thirty days after adjournment *sine die*.

SEC. 4. No member of the Association who is absent from the convention shall be eligible to office, but may be placed on the Executive Committee, as provided in Article V. Sec. 1.

ARTICLE IV.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the President of this Association to preside at its meetings in national convention.

SEC. 2. The Vice-Presidents shall fill the office of the President when the latter is unable to discharge the duties of his office.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall record the minutes of all meetings of the Association. He shall keep a list of the members of the Assscia-tion, giving the full name, together with the post office address. He shall have charge of all documents, etc., belonging to the Association, except those of the Treasurer.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, keep an account of the receipts and expenditures, and shall make a report of the state of the finances of the Association whenever called upon to do so by the Association. He shall preserve all vouchers. He shall send notice of dues to members annually on the first day of May.

ARTICLE V.—NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SEC. 1. The National Executive Committee shall consist of the Board of Officers and of one member from each State and Territory represented on the roll of membership of this Association, except those represented by the officers. The officers of the Association shall be the officers of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 2. The President elected at each national convention of the Association shall have power to appoint the members of the National Executive Committee and announce same before adjournment *sine die*.

SEC. 3. The National Executive Committee shall have general conduct of the affairs of the Association from thirty days after the final adjournment of one national convention until thirty days after the final adjournment of the next one. It shall aim to carry out the expressed will of the Association as far as circumstances may render it wise or allowable. It shall have power to appropriate any available funds of the Association for purposes tending to promote its welfare.

ARTICLE VI.—NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

SEC. 1. This Association shall meet in National Convention in three years after the adjournment of each convention, unless unfavorable circumstances shall call for a postponement.

SEC. 2. The Executive Committee, by a two-thirds vote of its members, may postpone a convention, or call a special meeting of the Association, before the regular time. But no election of officers of the Association shall be held at special meetings.

SEC. 3. The place of holding each succeeding National Convention shall be decided upon by the Executive Committee and announced at least six months in advance. The month and day of such convention may be announced at least three months in advance.

SEC. 4. The President shall then issue an official call for such convention.

ARTICLE VII.

The Constitution and By-Laws go into effect on the day on which they are adopted.

ARTICLE VIII.—AMENDMENTS.

A motion to amend the Constitution must be submitted in writing to the President, and be published by him in the leading newspapers for the deaf for at least thirty days before the meeting of the Association in National Convention, and such amendment shall require a two-thirds vote, a quorum voting, for its adoption.

By-Laws.

ARTICLE I.—FEES.

SEC. 1. The annual membership dues shall be fifty cents for each member, payable on or before June 1st.

SEC. 2. The fiscal year of the Association shall begin on the 1st of June.

SEC. 3. No person shall vote on the permanent organization of the convention of this Association who is in arrears.

ARTICLE II.—RULES OF ORDER.

The proceedings of conventions of this Association shall be governed by ordinary parliamentary practice, and in case of dispute on any question of parliamentary practice, "Roberts's Rules of Order" shall be regarded as authority on all such points.

ARTICLE III.

The President of the Association shall open the proceedings of each National Convention by calling the meeting to order and reading the official call. In the absence of the President, this duty shall devolve upon the first, second, third, and fourth Vice-Presidents, in succession.

ARTICLE IV.—THE LOCAL COMMITTEE.

SEC. 1. At least three months before the time for holding each National Convention, the chairman of the Executive Committee shall appoint a local committee, not necessarily members of the Association, residing in the locality where the convention is to be held, and this local committee shall make the best possible arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the members of the Association.

SEC. 2. The Chairman of the Executive Committee shall appoint a a business committee of three members, including the President of the Association, who shall be Chairman of the committee, to prepare a

programme for the Convention, which shall be published at least one month in advance.

PHILIP J. HASENSTAB, *Chairman*,
JAMES H. CLOUD,
EDWIN A. HODGSON,
JACOB M. KŒHLER,
GEORGE T. DOUGHTERY,
Committee on Revision.

On motion of Mr. Hanson, seconded by Mr. Mann, the vote on the committee's report was tabled until Friday.

Mr. Cloud, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported as follows:

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Members of the Executive Committee:

I have the honor to submit herewith the followiug summary of the work of the executive committee since June 26, 1896, the date of its appointmont at the Fifth National Convention, held at Philadelphia.

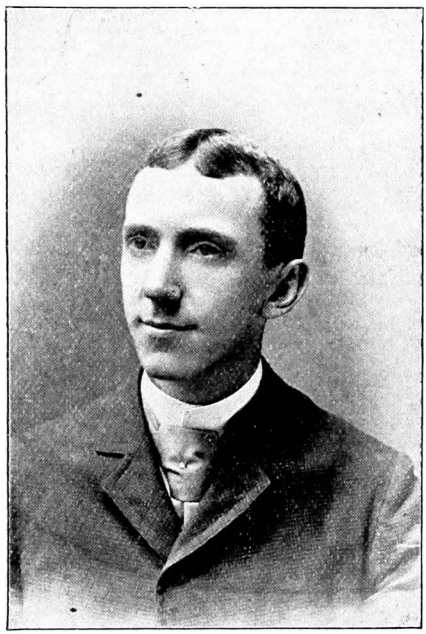
1. The sentiment of the Executive Committee that it defer select ing the place of meeting of the next convention until six months previous to the meeting was concurred in by the convention at Philadelphia.

2. The report of the Local Committee of Philadelphia Convention was received March 22, 1897, and submitted in the official organ of the association, the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, issue of April 15, 1897.

3. There not being enough left in the treasury to cover the estimated cost of printing the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, and an assessment of all the members of the association not being considered practicable, the executive committee accordingly raised the required sum among themselves, the treasurer, Mr d'Estrella, kindly adding his contribution. The following named persons contributed to the "Printing Fund"

T. d'Estrella,	$2.50	A. G. Draper,	$2.50
S. J. Vail,	2.50	A. W. Mann,	2.50
G. T. Dougherty,	2.50	W. H. Rothert,	2.50
G. W. Veditz,	2.50	J. H. Cloud,	2.50
Total			$20-00

4. An appropriation of $60.00 to cover the cost of printing and mailing the proceedings of the Fifth Convention and $5.00 for official stationery was made. The last named appropriation was never



GEORGE W. VEDITZ, Colorado.
First Vice-President.

drawn, and the total expenditures amount to $58.74. The following is my financial report from July 26, 1896, to July 11, 1899:

RECEIPTS.

From Treasurer d'Estella by appropriation	$60.00
From Treasurer d'Estrella by balance to report	17.90
From J. S. Reider, Agent Phila. Local Com. acc't A. L. Pach	9.65
From W. H. Rothert, Contribution to Printing Fund	2.50
From sales (19) copies Proceedings Fifth Convention	2.82
Total,	$93.00

EXPENDITURES.

To H. Gross for 400 copies Proceedings, Fifth Convention	$46.50
To expressage and postage on Proceedings	4.54

To postage and stationery used in Ex-Com. Correspondence	5.80
To O. H. Regensburg for 500 official receipts 6th. Conv.....	1.90
Total,.....	$58.74
Total receipts,.....	$93.00
Total expenditures,.....	$58.74
Cash balance in Treasury of Association,.....	$34.26

5. In behalf of the Executive, the president, Rev. J. M. Koehler, when he went abroad during the summer of 1897 took with him the following address:

The Deaf People of America to the Deaf People of Great Britain and Ireland.—Greeting:

Upon the occasion of the meeting of your Association we send you notice of our hearty symyathy

It is altogether fitting that we should do so. For we recall that in the past you have honored us by like messages to our meetings and have sent representatives to participate in them. Moreover we see in you people of our own race and lineage. Above all we recognize that your ideals and aspirations accord with ours. Surely, all these considerations may well o'erleap even the vastness of the seas that divide us, and make us one people in heart and mind.

We observe with interest and satisfaction the repeated evidences that the British people, with the strong common sense that distinguishes them, will reject the assumption that any one method of teaching the deaf should prevail to the exclusion of all the others, but, on the contrary, will resolutely retain and improve the best features of every method.

We trust that the same enlightened public sentiment will culminate in securing to the deaf of Great Britain and Ireland the blessings and advantages of the higher education.

Finally, we hope that the success of your meeting will be commensurate with the spirit of fraternity and progress that we know, will be its characteristics.

These presents by the authority of our National Association and by the hand of its President who will most worthily speak for us.

AMOS G. DRAPER,
GEORGE T. DOUGHERTY,
JAMES H. CLOUD,
Of the Executive Committee.

6. The Silent Cosmos and Commercial Clubs, of Omaha, invited the Association to meet in that city in 1898, during the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. The invitation was favorably considered by the Committee, but as there existed no authority for calling a special, or *ad interim*, meeting of the Association, no call was issued.

7. The Association of the Deaf of Minnesota, seconded by that of Iowa, invited the National Association to hold its Sixth Convention in St. Paul, which was duly accepted. The dates were later fixed at July 11-14, and the following Local Committee appointed: A. R, Spear, *Chairman;* Olof Hanson; Anton Schroeder: L. W. Hodgman; L. P. Dane; James O'Leary, and Chas. Thompson. As I was also authorized to appoint the committee to prepare a business programme, the following persons were appointed to prepare such a programme: J. M. Koehler, *Chairman;* G. T. Dougherty, and A. M. Tiegel.

8. Circular letters announcing (1) the place and date of the Sixth Convention, the names of the Local and Business committee members, with address of respective chairmen; (2) urging membership in the Association of all deaf persons whether present at the Convention or not, by forwarding initiation fee to the treasurer; (3) the subject contents and price of proceedings of Fifth Convention were mailed to, and published in, about forty of the deaf-mute papers of the United States.

About 275 copies of the Fifth (Philadelphia) Convention are in my possession, subject to the orders of the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. CLOUD, *Chairman.*

St. Paul, July 11, 1899.

Superintendent Tate, of the Minnesota Institution, said a few words to those present.

Rev. A. W. Mann, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That the fraternal greetings and good wishes of this Convention be sent to the British Deaf-Mute Congress, meeting in Liverpool in the latter port of this month, and that the President of this Convention, the Rev. J. M. Kœhler, be authorized to send the same.

Chairman Fox, of the Committee on Nominations reported:

MR. FOX. Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: In selecting the accompanying nominations for officers, the Committee has endeavored to do justice to all sections. However, the Committee is not fully agreed, and the ticket named is that adopted by the majority of the Committee, Mr. Gray and myself. It is as follows:

For President, James L. Smith, of Minnesota.

For 1st Vice-Prest., George W. Veditz, of Colorado.
For 2nd Vice-Prest., Philip L. Axling, of South Dakota.
For 3rd Vice-Prest., Theresa Schœnenberger, of Pennsylvania.
For 4th Vice-Prest., Theophilus d'Estrella, of California.
For Secretary, Alexander L. Pach, of New York.
For Treasurer, N. Field Morrow, of Indiana.

THOMAS FRANCIS FOX, *Chairman.*
FRANK GRAY.

Mr. Dold, of Kansas, as a member of the committee, made a minority report—to substitute O. H. Regensburg on the ticket as a candidate for secretary.

The minority report was agreed to.

Mr. O'Leary moved the substitution of A. R. Spear for J. L. Smith at the head of the ticket. This caused considerable debate, but was finally passed by a small majority.

The following were appointed a Committee on Resolutions:—Messrs. A. W. Mann, E. A. Hodgson, J. I. Sansom, G. W. Veditz, O. Hanson.

Chairman Spear, of the Local Committee, gave necessary information concerning the trolley party in the afternoon.

A recess was then taken till Friday morning a nine o'clock.

Friday, July 14.

The session opened with the report of the Enrollment Committee by Mr. Dougherty, showing 166 names on the membership roll.

Prayer by Rev. J. H. Cloud.

Mr. Hanson moves that the voting for officers take precedence of the Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws. Carried.

Mr. Howard moves that the vote be by ballot on the full tickets as printed, scratching to be allowed.

Both candidates for the presidency made a few remarks, and others also wanted to talk, but Mr. Hanson moved to stop debating and proceed to voting. Carried.

The Chair selected as tellers, Messrs. James Simpson, Anton Schroeder, and Phil. L. Axling.

While the ballots were being counted, Secretary Hodgson read a letter from the Cleveland Business Men's Convention League, inviting the association to make that city the place of its next meeting, Mr. Spear tendered a like communication for Detroit and Milwaukee, Mr. Cloud for St. Louis. They were referred to the

Executive Committee, and the secretary was instructed to send a written acknowledgment.

Rev. A. W. Mann, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, offered the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, A bureau for the diffusion of knowledge relating to the deaf, known as the Volta Bureau, exists at Washington;

WHEREAS, Much of the information diffused by this Bureau has been of a partisan character in support of methods favored by very few of the intelligent deaf; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the National Association of the Deaf in Convention assembled: That we deprecate the partisan character of the information diffused by the Volta Bureau.

Resolved, That we particularly disapprove the distribution of certain pamphlets relating to methods of instruction which in our opinion are inconsistent with the truth and calculated to mislead the public.

Resolved, That we note with approval that in recent years the partisan character has been less marked, and hope it will decrease until the Bureau becomes non-partisan.

Resolved, That we request the Bureau to indicate its non-partisanship by publishing and distributing a paper by Mr. R. McGregor, on "The Deaf as Teachers of the Deaf."

WHEREAS, We note the growing importance in which industrial education is being held throughout the country, and recognizing that our greatest possibilities lie along industrial lines; be it

Resolved, That the National Association of the deaf in Convention assembled, urge upon all schools for the deaf redoubled efforts looking toward the elevation and advancement of their industrial departments, by adopting the term instructor in place of the usual designation of foreman, by placing in such departments instructors as well qnalified for their duties as those of the literary departments, and admitting them to membership in the teachers' associations of the schools, and by introducing into the above mentioned departments the most modern methods and appliances for both manual training and trade teaching.

Resolved, That this Convention heartily endorses the Combined

PHILIP L. AXLING, Seattle, Wash.,
Second Vice-President.

System as best adapted to secure the proper education of the deaf of all degrees of mental capacity, and that therefore any effort to make any one method, whether oral or manual, the sole means of instruction, be unequivocally condemned.

Resolved, That the Convention officially recognize as its representatives those of its members who have been asked to serve on the International Committee of the Congress which meets in Paris in the year 1900.

Resolved, That this Convention commends the formation of a federation embracing the various state associations, and that the President of the Association be instructed to appoint a committee of three members to examine into the feasibility of, and report at the next convention ways and means of forming, such a federation.

Resolved, That the Convention deeply appreciates the generous courtesy of the Business League of Milwaukee in extending, through the secretary, an invitation to meet in that city in 1900.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to appoint sub-committees, not necessarily members of the Executive Committee, and instructed to adopt such measures, in accordance with the suggestion in Mr. Hanson's paper read before the Convention, as in the opinion of the Committee will promote the welfare of the deaf.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be and are hereby extended to his excellency, John Lind, Governor of the State of Minnesota, and his Honor, A. R. Kiefer, Mayor of St. Paul, and Judge Mott, of Faribault, for their cordial expressions of welcome and friendly interest in the Convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the people of the State of Minnesota, through his Excellency, Governor John Lind, for their courtesy in placing the chamber of the House of Representatives at the disposal of the delegates and friends of the Convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be extended to the Press of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and to the Associated Press, for the full and accurate accounts of the work of the Convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are due, and are hereby extended, to Mr. Miller R. Hutchison, for the opportunity offered to test his really wonderful instrument for making the deaf hear—the Akoulallion.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be given the officials of the Central Traffic and Trunk Line Associations for the reduced rates to the members attending the same.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be given those who kindly interpreted the addresses of Governor Lind, Mayor Kiefer and Judge Mott, and other parts of proceedings.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Convention, that the labors of the Chairman and his co-workers of the Local Committee deserve more than ordinary mention. It is no exageration to say that the members have been entertained royally. For the same our heartiest thanks are tendered with the assurance that the visit to St. Paul will always remain a bright spot in the memory of all.

Resolved, That the heartiest thanks of the Sixth Convention be, and they are hereby given the retiring officers and the members of the Executive Committee, from the President down, for the faithful and firm performance of their respective duties. We appreciate the fact that their services and time are given without any compensation.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are due the hotels of St Paul, for reduced rates, and especially to the Windsor for liberal and satisfactory accommodations in the way of parlors and committee rooms for the convenience of the Association.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are due to those members of the Executive Committee whose contributions made the printing of the report of the Fifth Convention possible.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to those persons who sent articles to the Business Exhibit and thereby contributed toward making it a successful and attractive feature of the Convention.

Resolved, That the incoming President be requested to appoint a standing committee of seven, whose duty it shall be to publish literature concerning the deaf, in leaflet form or otherwise, and that, as the Executive Committee so decides, funds be allowed for such purpose.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to have the Association incorporated.

AUSTIN W. MANN,
EDWIN A. HODGSON,
J. IRWIN SANSOM,
GEORGE W. VEDITZ,
OLOF HANSON,
Committee on Resolutions.

The vote on the election of officers having been taken and canvassed, the tellers reported the following as the returns:—

FOR PRESIDENT

James L. Smith	73
A R. Spear	55

FOR 1ST VICE-PREST.

George W. Veditz	128

FOR 2ND VICE-PREST.

P. L. Axling	128

FOR 3RD VICE-PREST.

Miss Schoenenberger	123
Mrs. O. Hanson	2

FOR 4TH VICE-PREST.

Th. d'Estrella	122
P. J. Hasenstab	2
James H. Cloud	1
Austin W. Mann	3

FOR SECRETARY.

Thomas F. Fox	71
Oscar H. Regensburg	56
Alex L. Pach	1

FOR TREASURER.

N. F. Morrow	128

Following this announcement, the Chair declared the following ticket elected:—

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT.

J. L. SMITH, ...Faribault, Minn.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

G. W. VEDITZ,.....Colorado Springs, Col.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

P. L. AXLING,.....South Dakota.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.

MISS THERESA SCHŒNENBERGER, ...Penna.

FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

THEOPHILUS D'ESTRELLA, ...California.

SECRETARY.

T. F. Fox, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

TREASURER.

N. F. MORROW,.....Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Olof Hanson were appointed to escort the newly elected president to the chair. President Smith made a few remarks, followed by the other newly-elected officers, and by the retiring president.

Announcement was made that the convention would be photographed on the steps of the Capitol.

A recess was then taken until 1:30 P. M.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The session came to order at two o'clock.

THE CHAIR: "In absence of Mr. Fox, I will ask Mr. Seaton to act as Secretary pro tem. Mr. Hutchison will now give his conclusions from the tests made with the Akoulallion,"

MR. HUTCHISON: "From the tests made with the Akoulallion on about eighty of the most intelligent deaf people with whom it has been my good fortune to come into contact, and who number among them some of the most total deafness, both congenital and through sickness, I have come to the following conclusions in regard to the efficiency of the instrument:—

1st. That sound has been conveyed to the ears of all who have tested it.

2nd. That when three words of two syllables each were spoken to them, after they had been plainly shown the meaning of the sounds of the words, they were enabled to distinguish the words when spoken to them at random, their eyes being closed so that they could not see the lips of the speaker.

3rd. That, as three words have been differentiated, it is but natural to suppose that, with proper instruction and practice, they could be enabled, in time, to increase the number of words and eventually to understand speech.

4th. That it is impossible for a person who has never heard, to distinguish and understand the sounds of speech, the same that it is impossible for those of normal hearing to understand a foreign language without first learning the the meaning of the foreign words.

5th. That although a person has once heard, if he has been totally deaf for over two years, he will not at once understand speech, but his progress will be much more rapid than one always deaf.

6th. That although a person is only partially deaf, the ears have to become used to the requirements necessary to perfect hearing—they have, in a sense, become the same as a limb used only occasionally, which, as all know, becomes stiff until exercised again—and such a deaf person will not at first understand with the instrument as he will after practice with it.

7th. That, having been instructed by means of the instruction outfit, the deaf can better appreciate the small, portable instrument than they could if not instructed first.

8th. That a young lady born deaf was enabled to hear a piano playing in the room, she being seated on a chair with a suitable cushion to prevent vibrations from the floor reaching her, her feet being away from the floor, and she distinguished the difference in the music played on a piano and on a phonograph, and enjoyed all she heard.

9th. That sound was conveyed to the ears of several congenitally deaf when they were situated seventy-five feet from the source of sound and held the portable instrument to their ears.

10th. That the sound of music was pleasant to all."

MR. BRANT, Minnesota: "I desire to announce that Rev. Mr. Mann will hold services in Minneapolis Sunday forenoon and evening, and invite you all to attend."

THE CHAIR: "The report on the revision of the constitution and by-laws is now in order. Mr. Hasenstab, the Chairman of the Committee, has the floor."

MR. VEDITZ: "I move that a majority vote decide all questions on the revision." Seconded by Mr. Cloud, and carried.

Mr. Hasenstab began reading the report.

The Preamble, and the title of the Association, were passed over without discussion.

MR. DOUGHERTY: "I move that the recommendation of the committee as to membership fee be so amended that the initiation fee be one dollar, and the membership fee be fifty cents a year, to be paid annually." Carried.

A recess was taken while the rail-road tickets were being vised.

Mr. Fox took his place as Secretary.

THE CHAIR: "I announce as the Committee on Federation, Messrs. Thomas F. Fox, New York, Chairman; Philip J. Hasenstab, Illinois; George W. Veditz, Colorado."

The consideration of the Constitution was resumed.

MR. CLOUD: "I offer as a substitute to the section on the eligibility to membership that it read 'Any deaf citized of the United States may become a member.'" Mr. Mann seconded this motion, and it prevailed.

MR. SPEAR: "I move that the election of officers be held on the first day of meetings." Seconded by Mr. Veditz.

MR. HOWARD: "We need to be posted on affairs before undertaking the election and installation of officers, and I, therefore, offer, as an amendment, that the elections be held on the last day of the meetings." Seconded by Mr. Cowles.

THERESA L. SCHOENENBERGER, Ashland, Pa.,
Third Vice-President.

MR. SPEAR. "We are to be a permanent body, and being united, will be in a position to understand affairs fully, and take action the first day. The new officers should take hold at once, and run the meetings. We may not all be present at the next meeting, and if the president cannot attend, the vice-president can take the chair and hold it until the new officers are elected on the opening day."

MR. COWLES: "I call for the previous question."

The vote was in favor of Mr. Spear's amendment.

Mr. O'LEARY: "I move, as a further amendment to the section, that officers be elected in open meeting and without the formality of a nominating committee."

MR. SPEAR. "I agree with this amendment." He made a comment, in this reference, to the manner in which the recent election had been conducted.

MR. TILTON. "I move the previous question." This motion prevailed, and Mr. O'Leary's amendment was adopted. The section as thus amended was passed.

MR. REGENSBURG. "I move that discussion be limited to five minutes on each amendment."

MR. CLOUD. "I am opposed to any such restriction. Members should be allowed plenty of time to discuss these important points." The motion failed.

MR. CLOUD. "That part of Section III., which requires that the President shall not be a resident of the state in which a convention is held is clearly unconstitutional as restricting the rights of members."

MR. HOWARD. "I move that the entire section be omitted." Seconded and passed.

THE CHAIR. "I should like to inquire if the President is to consider the officers as members of the Executive Committee, and not appoint other members from the same states?"

MR. CLOUD. "I move that members be appointed from all states, and the officers be added as extra members." Not seconded.

MR. DOUGHERTY. "That is absurd, to give certain states two votes in the Committee. I move that of the officers only the President be a member of the Committee." Seconded.

MR. VEDITZ. "I would offer as an amendment to Mr. Dougherty's motion, that the officers be members of the Executive Committee, and that the additional members be appointed from states not represented in the Board of Officers." This amendment finally prevailed.

MR. SPEAR. "I move that the Executive Committee shall turn over all their papers and documents to their successors." Seconded.

MR. CLOUD. "As Chairman of the old Committee, I wish to say that many of the communications I received are personal, and I will not

turn them over to my successor. I will turn over all other papers."

MR. SPEAR. "I refer to such documents as may come in the future."

THE CHAIR. "I think private letters need not be included unless they refer to future buisness of the Committee."

The amendment thus understood, was then passed.

In reference to the passage of the amendment to Section 8, requiring the Treasurer to give bonds, it was understood that the amendment was accepted with the provision that the Association would defray the expense of securing bonds on the part of the Treasurer.

After some discussion of no great import, the Constitution and By-Laws was adopted as a whole without a dissenting vote.

Constitution and By-Laws.

(Adopted at the Sixth Convention of the Association held at St. Paul, Minn., July 11-14, 1899.)

CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

For the purpose of promoting the general welfare of the deaf, we hereby form ourselves into an association.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be called the "National Association of the Deaf."

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

Any deaf citizen of the United States may become a member of this Association upon the payment of the initiation fee (See By-Law I., Sec. 1) and may remain as such upon paying the annual membership due (By-Law I., Sec. 2).

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

Section 1. The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

Sec. 2. The officers of the Association shall be elected by ballot on the first day of the Convention by a majority vote of all duly qualified members voting at the permanent organization of each national convention of the Association.

Sec. 3. The newly elected officers shall assume their respective offices immediately after election.

Sec. 4. No member of the Association who is absent from the Convention shall be eligible to office, but may be placed on the Executive Committee, as provided in Article V., Sec. 1.

ARTICLE IV.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the President of this Association to preside at its meetings in national convention, and to appoint committees of five members, respectively, on enrollment, on resolutions, and such other committees as may be provided for in this Constitution and By-Laws, and to perform other duties that are mentioned elsewhere in the Constitution and By-Laws.

Sec. 2. The Vice-Presidents shall fill the office of the President when the latter is unable to discharge the duties of his office.

Sec. 3. The Secretary shall record the minutes of all meetings of the Association. He shall keep a list of the members of the Association, giving the full name, together with the post-office address. He shall have charge of all documents, etc., belonging to the Association except those of the Treasurer, and except those otherwise ordered by the Executive Committee.

Sec. 4. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, keep an account of the receipts and expenditures, and shall make a report of the state of the finances of the Association whenever called upon to do so by the Association. He shall preserve all vouchers. He shall send notice of the dues to members an-

nually on the first day of May. He shall give bond in such sum as the Executive Committee may decide upon.

ARTICLE V.—NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sec. 1. The National Executive Committee shall consist of the Board of Officers and one member from each State and Territory represented on the roll of membership of this Association, except those represented by the officers. The officers of the Association shall be the officers of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 2. The President elected at each national convention of the Association shall have power to appoint the members of the National Executive Committee an l announce same before adjournment *sine die.*

Sec. 3. The National Executive Committee shall have general conduct of the affairs of the Association from the time of its appointment until the appointment of its successor. It shall aim to carry out the expressed will of the Association as far as circumstances may render it wise and allowable. It shall have power to appropriate any available funds of the Association for purposes tending to promote its welfare. It shall turn over to its successor all papers, documents, etc., it may have, belonging to the Association.

ARTICLE VI.—NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Sec. 1. The Association shall meet in national convention three years after the adjournment of each convention, unless circumstances call for an earlier meeting or a postponement, as the Executive Committee by a two-thirds vote may decide.

Sec. 2. The place of holding each succeeding National Convention shall be decided by the Executive Committee and announced at least three months in advance.

Sec. 3. The Pressdent shall then issue an official call for such convention.

ARTICLE VII.

The Constitution and By-Laws go into effect on the day on which they are adopted.

ARTICLE VIII.—AMENDMENTS.

A motion to amend the Constitution or By-Laws of this Association must be submitted in writing to the President, and published by him in the leadlng newspapers for the deaf for at least thirty days before the meeting of the Association in National Convention, and then such amendment shall require a two-thirds vote, a quorum voting, for its adoption.

By-Laws.

ARTICLE I.—Fees.

Section 1. The initiation fee of this Association shall be one dollar for each member.

Sec. 2. The annual membership due shall be fifty cents for each member, payable on or before June 1st.

Sec. 3. The fiscal year of the Association shall begin on the 1st of June.

Sec. 4. No person shall vote on the permanent organization of the Convention of this Association who has not first paid his initiation fee, or is in arrears.

ARTICLE II.—Rules of Order.

The proceedings of the Convention of this Association shall be governed by ordinary parliamentary practice, and in case of dispute on any question of parliamentary practice, "Roberts's Rules of Order" shall be regarded as authority on all such points.

ARTICLE III.

The President of the Association shall open the proceedings of each National Convention by calling the meeting to order, and reading the official call. In the absence of the President this duty shall devolve upon the first, second, third, and fourth Vice-Presidents, in succession.

ARTICLE IV.—The Local Committee.

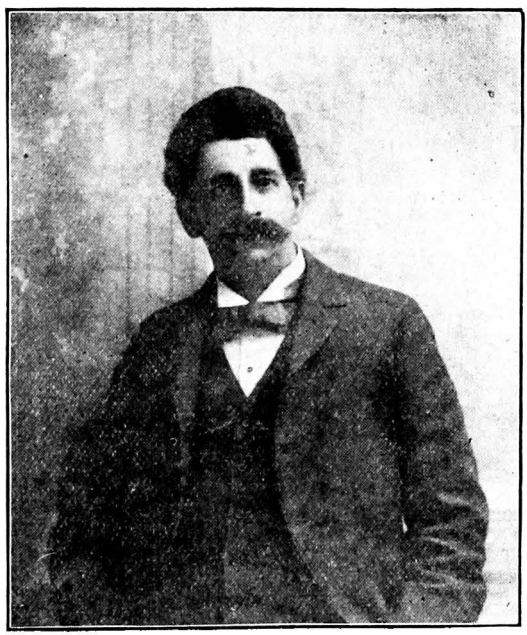
Sec. 1. At least three months before the time for holding each National Convention, the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall appoint a Local Committee, not necessarily members of the Association, residing in the locality where the Convention is to be held, and this Local Committee shall make the best possible arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the members of the Association.

Sec. 2. At least three months before the time for holding each National Convention the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall also appoint three members, including the President of the Association, who shall be Chairman of the Committee, to prepare a programme for the Convention, which shall be published at least one month in advance.

THE CHAIR: "I will now announce the Standing Committees:—

COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE OF THE DEAF.

Olof Hanson, Minnesota.
Geo. W. Veditz, Colorado.
D. Seaton, North Dakota.
Jas. Simpson, South Dakota.
R. P. McGregor, Ohio.
Amos G. Draper, Dist. of Columbia.
Edwin A Hodgson, New York.



THEOPHILUS D'ESTRELLA, California.
Fourth Vice-President.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. J. F. Keys, Alabama.
Miss Eva Vance, Arkansas.
Th. d'Estrella, California.
R. Newton Parsons, Conn.
Geo. W. Veditz, Colorado.
Oscar H. Regensburg, Illinois.
James H Cloud, Missouri.
James L Smith, Minnesota.
Waldo H. Rothert, Nebraska.
Thomas Francis Fox, New York.
C D. Seaton, North Dakota.
Austin W. Mann, Ohio.

N. Field Morrow, Indiana.
John W. Barrett, Iowa.
J. J. Dold, Kansas.
Frank Crossman, Mass.
John T. Menzies, Michigan.
Jacob D. Brower, Oregon.
Miss Theresa Schœnenberger, Penn.
P. L. Axling, South Dakota.
Miss Blanche H. Wilkins, Texas.
Warren Robinson, Wisconsin.

MR. SPEAR: "I move that a call be made for papers to be read."

The call was made.

THE CHAIR: "There has been no response to the request for papers; those who have papers can file them with the Secretary to be included in the printed proceedings. I shall now ask Rev. Mr. Mann to offer a closing prayer.

The prayer being concluded,

THE CHAIR: "We have finished all the business brought before us, and there remains nothing more for me to say except that I wish you all a safe and pleasant journey to your homes. I now declare the Sixth Convention of the National Association of the Deaf adjourned *sine die.*

Roll of Membership.

ALABAMA.

Mrs J. F. Keys

ARKANSAS.

Mrs. E. H. Vance
Miss Eva Vance

CALIFORNIA.

Theophilus d'Estrella

COLORADO.

George W. Veditz

CONNECTICUT.

R. Newton Parsons

DIST. OF COLUMBIA.

Amos G. Draper
Miss Helen Price
Albert F. Adams
Miss Mary Martin

INDIANA.

N. Field Morrow
Miss Maggie Shideler

IOWA.

George H. Allen
John W. Barrett
Mrs. J. W. Barrett
Syver E. Bjorlee
George Cummings
Miss Sarah. H. Hammel
Miss Katie Kinkead
Matthew McCook
Mrs. M. McCook
Miss Lilla McGowan
Miss Mary Mikesh
Miss Nellie Pierce

ILLINOIS.

Edward J. Bowes
Mrs. E. J. Bowes
George T. Dougherty
Mrs. G. T. Dougherty
Miss Lavinia Eden
Philip J. Hasenstab
Mrs. P. J. Hasenstab
Frank Holton
Miss C. J. Luttrell
Charles Kerney
Mrs. Charles Kerney
Miss Mary E. Peek
Oscar H. Regensburg
Miss Anna M. Roper
J. Irwin Sansom
Milton Saunders
Mrs. M. Saunders
William I. Tilton
W. C. Weyman
Charles F. Wolf

KANSAS.

J. J. Dold
J. T. Trickett

MASSACHUSETTS.

Frank Crossman

MICHIGAN.

John T. Menzies

MINNESOTA.

Sumner Anderson
Miss Anna Arnold
Miss J. Baird
W. Beckman
Miss Berlandi
Adolph Bollinger
J. S. S. Bowen
Frederick Brant
Mrs. Fred Brant
Miss Carrie Brown
Chancy R. Barns
W. H. Cowles
Lee P. Dane
George J. Dehler
C. H. H. Dodge
John Flynn
Miss Minnie Fried

Miss Kate Gloeser
Miss Nellie Graves
Miss Blanche Hansen
Olof Hanson
Mrs. Olof Hanson
Leonard W. Hodgman
Jay C. Howard
Mrs. J. C. Howard
Miss Clara Johnson
D. E. Johnson
Harry Johnson
Mrs. Jones.
Miss Fannie Kells
Conrad Kies
Earl McAdam
Miss Lucy Madden
Miss Maude Mason
Henry Meerkens
Miss Annie Normandin
William Ochs
James H. O'Leary
Sarom Olson
Anton Peterson
William Peters
P. N. Peterson
Miss Nellie Plant
Clarence Poler
L. A. Roth
James W. Ryan
Edward Sampson
J. C. Danford
Anton Shroeder
Mrs. A. Schroeder
John Schwirtz
Mrs. J. Schwirtz
Hans Sievers
Mrs. H. Sievers
Thomas Sheridan
Miss Olive Sinks.
James L. Smith
Mrs. J. L. Smith
A. R. Spear
Mrs. A. R. Spear
Miss Julia V. Steidel
Charles Thompson
Mrs. Charles Thompson
Miss Nellie Thompson
Gustave E. Torgerson
DeWitt Tousley
Mrs. D. Tousley
Miss Edna Vandegrift
Samuel Weiss
Leopold Wolter
Miss Helena Wadell

MISSOURI.

Matthew L. Ahern
Rev. J. H. Cloud
A. N. Merrell
Mrs. A. N. Merrell
W. H. Phelps, Jr
Willian. H. Schaub
Charles Wolff

NEBRASKA.

Waldo H. Rothert

NEW YORK.

Thomas Francis Fox
Theodore A. Froehlich
Moses Heyman
Edwin A. Hodgson
M. R. Hutchison
Alexander L. Pach
Emanuel Souweine

NORTH DAKOTA.

C. D. Seaton
Leister Williams

OHIO.

Miss Edith Biggam
Rev. A. W. Mann

ONTARIO, CAN.

James C. Balis
Mrs. S. Chapin Balis

PENNSYLVANIA.

Frank R. Gray

Rev. J. M. Koehler
Miss T. Schoenenberger

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Phil L. Axling
John Griffiths
Francis C. Gueffroy
Miss Edith Ross
James Simpson
Mrs. J. Simpson

TEXAS.

Miss Blanche Wilkins

WISCONSIN.

Charles H. Angle
Mrs. C. Angle
A. Cashman
Miss Hypatia Boyd
Duncan Cameron
Miss Agnes Hansen
Henry M. O'Neil
Charles H. Rideout
Warren Robinson
Joseph Wachuta
Mrs. J. Wachuta
Arlo Watson
N. Wilson
Frank E. Worswick
O. L. Zenger

Appendix.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION.

On Tuesday evening the Association was the guest of the deaf people of Minnesota, at a reception and banquet given at the Windsor Hotel. It was a very agreeable social affair, and about one hundred and fifty attended.

The parlors, reception rooms and halls of the hotel were nicely decorated with flowers, with a view to please the visitors. A light luncheon was served in the dining-room during the evening. When that was over some impromptu short speeches were made by some of the delegates, upon invitation of Mr. Smith, of Faribault. He said wit and beauty invariably went together, and while there was plenty of the latter before our eyes, wit could not be seen unless some one chose to reveal it. He called upon Mr. Fox, of New York, as a representative of the east, to act as Chauncy Depew. Mr. Fox responded in a very happy manner, and his remarks were received with evident delight. Then Rev. Mr. Cloud, of St. Louis, spoke for the south, and after him Mr. Veditz, of Colorado, and Seaton, of North Dakota, for the west and

north respectively. The Rev. Mr. Hasenstab represented the pulpit, Allen and Axling, of Iowa and South Dakota, the daily and weekly press. The Rev. Mr. Mann, of Ohio, was asked to say something as the person who had attended more conventions and reunions of the deaf than any other man in America or in the world. Mr. Mann said that he had attended fifty or more conventions, and of all of them this was the most successful and pleasant he had ever attended. The remarks of the other speakers were much of the same trend, bestowing praise and pretty sayings upon "mine host."

The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Spear, of St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson, of St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. Olof Hanson, of Faribault; Mr. and Mrs. A. Schroeder, of St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Dane, of Minneapolis; L. W. Hodgman, of Red Wing; and J. O'Leary.

Three interurban street cars had been chartered for the trolley ride Wednesday afternoon. The party left St. Paul at 1:30 in the afternoon for White Bear, a popular summer resort some fifteen miles east of St. Paul. As it had rained all forenoon and the ground was wet, the party did not go out of the cars, but started directly to Minnehaha Park, to see the world famous waterfall of the same name. There we stopped for about an hour. Mr. Pach took a group picture of the party at the park, with the silvery

waterfall in the background. Thence to Lake Harriet, at the western outskirt of Minneapolis. This place is a picnic ground of great popularity, and the lake is the most beautiful to be found anywhere. Nearly two hours were spent here, soda water was served free of charge to every one.

After the return to Minneapolis supper was served there. All was in readiness at the restaurant, and in less than thirty minutes supper had been served to the whole party, consisting of about 150 persons. From Minneapolis we were bound for Como Park, about half way between the twin cities. There the rest of the evening was spent according to one's own taste or inclination. By 11 o'clock in the evening this novel and agreeable trolley ride was but a pleasant recollection, and the memory thereof will long remain a bright gem in the crown of past events.

Thursday, July 13, there was no business session of the Convention. This was the day set apart for the excursion and picnic at Lake Minnetonka. The train left the cities at nine in the forenoon taking the whole party out to Lake Minnetonka. A steamboat ride over the lake brought us to Spring Park, the picnic grounds. Once there the first thing to do was to satisfy the cravings of the inner man. As it was intended to have both dinner and supper at the grounds, there was no lack of food.

The afternoon was spent in various ways; boating, fishing, swimming, dancing, loafing, or

any thing you would wish. All day was spent at Minnetonka to the entire satisfaction of all the participants. This was the last link in the chain of free entertainment to the delegates. All these amusements and outings, as chronicled above, did not cost the delegates a penny. The expenses of it all were defrayed by those at home, that is, the Minnesotans. It is not the intention or desire of the writer to laud the Minnesota deaf for their generous entertainment of the delegates, for he never felt like patting his own back. But a word of recognition and approval of the great work of the local committee and their co-workers in carrying out the program so successfully will not be out of order. Their duties were many and difficult but every one did what he or she could, and the result was a grand success. The man at the head, Mr. Spear, proved himself to be the right man for the right place.

The refreshment booth was in charge of Mr. Lee P. Dane, and he was assisted by Mr. and Mrs. F. Brant, Mrs. Ekberg, Miss Julia Steidel, Miss Berlandi, Miss Carrie Brown, Miss Kate Gloeser, Mr. James Cooper and Mr. H. Bruns.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT.....

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT at the St. Paul Convention was very good. The pity is that there were so few exhibitors. But as a new feature at conventions of the deaf, it is deserving of mention, and the committee that engineered it should receive the congratulations of the deaf. It is impossible to go into the details of every exhibit, but we can give the names and a brief description.

The most prominent exhibit was that of Anton Schroeder, of St. Paul. He is the inventor and manufacturer of patent "locking and non-rattling hangers and fasteners" for storm sashes and screens. They are quite simple and deserve the popularity they are rapidly attaining.

L. W. Hodgman, of Red Wing, exhibited samples of his art work in crayon and pastille.

Olof Hanson, the deaf architect, showed plans of residences, schools and other buildings.

Henry Meerkens, Oak Center, Minn., had samples of the cigars he manufactures.

Julius D. Howard & Co., and the Howard Investment Co., had on exhibition photographs of Duluth, showing public buildings and residences.

J. B. A. Benoit, of Benson, Minn., bicycle manufacturer, also exhibited.

A very interesting and wonderful exhibit was that of Frank R. Gray, of Alleghany, Pa., consisting of lenses for telescopes, ranging in size from a pin-head to three or four inches.

A. R. Spear had samples of his patent envelopes.

A sample copy of the "Deaf-Mutes' Journal," containing illustrations of the New York Institution, was exhibited, as were various papers published at schools for the deaf.

Regensburg and Seckback, of Chicago, had some fine specimens of job printing, as also Lounsbury, of New York.

John W. Barrett, of Council Bluffs, Ia., had specimens of art work.

J. Weir & Son, of Laurel, Ind., furniture and building materials.

J. E. Gallaher, of Chicago, and Henry C. White, showed books of which they are authors, the

first "Represenative Deaf Men," and the latter "Law Points for Everybody."

J. T. Trickett, who for four years had charge of the "Star" at the Kansas School, but who now has a job printing office at Paola, and Elliott S. Waring, of Grinnell, Ia., each sent specimens of printing.

Charles L. Schindler, of Brooklyn, N. Y., exhibited badges and rosettes of his manufacture.

Other exhibitors were: Douglas Tilden, sculptor, San Francisco, Cal.; Burbank Engraving Co., of Boston; Phil. L. Axling, editor of Dakota "Field and Farm," of Sioux Falls, So. Dak.; Louis J. Bacheberle, "Directory of the Deaf," Cincinnati, O.; O'Neil & Sons, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, LaCrosse, Wis.; Jas. C. Tailor, Habit Maker, Alleghany City, Pa.; J. D. Stewart, Harness and Saddlery, Akron, Ia.; Heyman Bros., cigar manufacturers, New York; Piser & Russell, Book and Job printers, New York; B. F. Round & Co., proprietors Akron, O., "Register"; Norman V. Lewis, Printer and Publisher, Los Angeles, Cal; W. W. Beadell, Publisher and Editor, Middlebury, Vt.; Frank M. Bigelow, Boston, Mass., picture framer; Smith & Meinken, Manufacturers of fine Print Roller Blocks, New York; J. W. W. Powell, Akron, O., Harness and Saddles, Chas. H. Dodge, Deputy Register of Preston, Minn.; Charles L. Pettit, boot and shoe repairer Flint, Mich.; O. E. Lewis, Civil Engineer, Chicago; Charles Winter, Restauranter, St. Paul. Minn.; Wm. Ochs, merchant and poultry, New Ulm, Minn.

Some of the above merely had their business cards as exhibits, but a great many showed samples of their work.

Papers,

FILED AND ORDERED TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PRINTED PROCEEDINGS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTRUCTION FOR THE DEAF.

Hypatia Boyd, Milwaukee.

"My grace is sufficient for thee, for my strength is made perfect in weakness."—2d Cor. 12:9.

While I fully believe that the theme chosen could receive more adequate treatment by one of our distinguished deaf ministers, yet I hope it may be pardoned for one in my position to take up the subject of Sunday School Instruction of the Deaf, especially as it concerns a work which lies nearest to my heart.

According to the last census, there are more than 40,000 deaf persons in the United States, and of this vast number, but a small percentage, (not including those still in school,) enjoy the unspeakably blessed privilege of hearing sermons in the sign language, or the the pleasure of having a church home of their own. And to what can we attribute this want of spiritual privileges? It is undoubtedly due to various causes, chief among which is the need of more deaf ministers, and more deaf missionaries or Sunday School instructors. The deaf themselves evince marked aptitude and longings of the soul for spiritual inspiration and nourishment, and this characteristic attitude is but natural in afflicted persons. Such a conclusion is borne out by the fact that our God afflicts His creatures for spiritual purposes. Afflictions cause sufferings, which prepare us for the reception of God's Word, and as a consequence, our characters are gradually formed, strengthened, broadened, according to the Christ-like ideal; and at the same time, without knowing it, an afflicted person is often instrumental in shaping the character of others by reason of his or her silent and modest example. But this is not all the compensation granted the sufferer of a tormenting thorn in the flesh; whatever that thorn may be, as Burns says:

> "May be Thou lets this fleshy thorn
> Beset thy servant e'en and morn
> Lest he owre high and proud should turn."

And again, as Seneca said, "the good things that belong to adversity are to be admired," for who does not feel an indescribable fascination and elevation in the presence of a quickened mind and soul, which came to the sufferer as a result of that fleshy thorn? Bacon declares virtue is like precious odors, most fragrant when they are incensed or crushed, and this I have found by actual experience. I knew a cripple once who, though his lot was an exceedingly painful one, was always cheerful. He saw visions of the unseen, and saw

God in all nature, until his thoughtful face seemed in the very rapture of soul to exclaim to others with a sincerity that was simply delightful: "Oh, it is good, so good, to know that God is love." Thus it is that "nothing can fill, much less extend the soul of man, but God and the contemplation of God." And from this it is readily perceived that afflictions are a means of drawing one to Christ, and of serving as incentives toward the study of God's Word.

This all-absorbing study of the Bible among the deaf can, it seems to me, be best pursued in Sunday School or Bible classes, organized in every community where there are deaf persons, some of whom, I feel confident, would volunteer their services as teachers. As to methods of instruction, that of course, will necessarily depend upon the teachers and the individuality of the pupils. With my pupils I use such language as they can readily comprehend, and in helping them to understand the truths of the lesson, I encourage the Socratic method. Regarding the instruction, I base it on, but do not necessarily confine it to, the regular International lesson. For instance, I also teach them, when opportunity occurs, in the catechism, the Ten Commandments, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, baptism, confession, and the Lord's Supper.

During the recitations, each pupil reads a verse of the lesson, which is followed by questions and comments or discussion. Then the next verse is taken up by another pupil, and so on to the end. As hymns are a source of inspiration and soul-awakening, I believe in having pupils learn the familiar hymns, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "Lead, Kindly Light," "Nearer, My God to Thee," and "I Must tell Jesus," the first lines of which are,

"I must tell Jesus all my trials;
I cannot bear the burdens alone.
. . .
Jesus can help me, Jesus alone."

and sing them in their own beautiful way in class. Each recitation is closed with the Lord's Prayer, the pupils giving it in turn or in chorus.

To make the lesson interesting and helpful, it is necessary, as I have said before, to deal with each scholar individually. That implies an ability on the teacher's part to read character—to possess some knowledge of human nature; to understand the scholar's mind, his capabilities and peculiar needs. And herein the Socratic method is a great boon, indeed; I always encourage my pupils to ask questions and to talk on any subject In this way a variety of subjects are brought up, from the lowest to the most sublime, and sometimes the nature of the questions and talks are such that I marvel at the beautiful sentiments, the powerful imaginations, and the thinking faculties of the deaf. One Sunday the lesson was of peculiar interest

to the scholars, being about the blind man whose sight our Lord so graciously restored. During the recitation I observed that one of the boys was deep in thought, and I inquired the cause.

"I wish," he said, with an indescribable pathos that went straight to my heart, "I wish that Jesus was now on earth, so that I might go to Him and ask Him to restore my hearing, like he restored the blind man's sight." This reminded me of the lines:

"I think when I read the sweet story of old,
How when Jesus was here among men,
He took little children like lambs to his fold,
I should like to have been with him then.

I wish that his hand had been laid on my head,
That his arms had been thrown around me,
And that I had seen his kind look when he said,
'Let the little ones come unto me.'"

I tried to console my scholar, assuring him that he would surely hear some day, somehow and somewhere, and that it was a blessed thing to be able to enjoy the beauties of nature rather than be blind. For a while he looked thoughtfully at his Bible, and then turning to me with a bright smile on his face said cheerfully: "I am very glad that I am deaf, because I do not hear all the bad things that are said in this world. Yes, as you say, God made me deaf for some good. I will be good and true, and some day I will hear and sing in Heaven."

On another occasion, one of the pupils, who is something of a Thomas, put to me a question which I could not answer otherwise than thus: "I have a good deaf friend living in Boston with whom I have carried on a correspondence for over six years, but we have never had the pleasure of meeting each other. I have never seen her photograph, and she has never seen mine. And yet we believe in each other so much that we still keep up our correspondence and our hope of meeting some day. Now, I never saw Jesus but I believe in Him with all my heart, and I love to study His book. He is the best friend I have and I feel indescribably comforted and sustained by His presence, for has he not said, 'Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.'" Thereafter I noticed a change in Thomas; he became a diligent student and more regular in his attendance.

This reminds me of the great responsibilities of a Sunday School teacher. I would gladly dwell upon the nature of the responsibilities at length were it not that time permits me but to say that I fully agree with some writer that it is the duty of a Sunday School teacher to recognize his position as that of a sacred and Divinely appointed work which brings him grand opportunities in "the instructing, the influencing and right training of the race. He is responsible for the welfare of his scholars to God and to the church. Looking at the matter broadly, his relations with his scholars are all that the terms

mentor, counsellor, teacher, guide, philosopher, helper, affectionate and sympathetic friend in their best and truest sense signify, altho' he does not stand in the place of a parent or pastor."

Right here I wish to emphasize the teacher's influence in one phase of his work. I refer to the subject of the scholar's reading, the wise selection of which I consider of paramount importance, particularly as books have a powerful influence in character forming and cultivation of taste. The teacher who realizes this subtle influence of books will at once feel it his duty to help and guide each scholar in their choice of books best adapted to their peculiar needs. A book termed "first rate," or "helpful," to one person may be regarded by another as dull and insipid. Yet if it is a good book it becomes the teacher's duty to cultivate in the reluctant mind a taste for such a book Once they have acquired a habit of conscientious reading—I say conscientious, for unfortunately there is much careless reading—they have entered the road to what one person terms the "greatest, purest and most perfect pleasures God nas prepared for His creatures." They meet noble men and women whom they love, and entering into these wise people's thoughts and hearts as Ruskin says somewhere, what wonder is it that these great thinkers of the past have exerted a good and wholesome influence over the reader's character and life? I have no standing rules in selecting books, excepting that I base my judgment upon each individual temperament, bearing in mind all the while the beautiful and helpful Scripture injunction, "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things."

Finally, my friends, I wish once more impress the fact of the great need of a more extensive system of Bible instruction among the deaf. I have heard much of the good our deaf ministers and missionaries are doing and I have thougut of it many times, and always as I think of their noble work in God's vineyard, the following lines come to mind:

"The soul's light shining round about,
The faith that overcomes a doubt,
And the love that is stronger than hate."

But there are many deaf persons, expecially the country deaf, who are waiting, oh, so longingly and patiently to receive unto their souls that indescribable sweetness and light which many seek and shall find. There are regions where the deaf see a deaf preacher once in three months or longer, while others are not reached as yet. Think of it (we who hear a minister each Sunday) what must not these deaf miss who hear the Word only quarterly or not at all! In view of this, I suggest a call for more deaf mssionaries or Sunday

School teachers to go out into God's high-ways among the deaf and bring to their hearts the peace and joy that comes from the contemplation of God. While we are considering how we can thus brighten the lives of our neglected fellow-sufferers, let us ask ourselves the question, "What would Jesus do?" and having answered it to the best of our ability, let us go about our responsible, but cheerful, labor of love and salvation.

VALUE OF MISSIONARY WORK AMONG ADULT DEAF AFTER THEY LEAVE SCHOOL.

JAS. H. CLOUD.

The Christ who went about doing good—unstopping the ears of the deaf, loosening the tongues of the dumb, restoring sight of the blind, feeding the hungry, healing the sick and lame, comforting the sorrowful and afflicted, and teaching the poor, was the model missionary and the greatest benefactor of the human race.

The Christian missionary is therefore to go quickly into the streets and lanes of the cities, out into the highways and hedges of the country, into all the world, and to make disciples of all nations, bring tidings of great joy to all people, and teach them to observe all things whatsoever Christ has commanded. Civilization is but the fruit of applied christianity. The value of civilization is but the value of missions. In the opening of new countries and of new districts the missionary has nearly always led the way. The first martyrs of every worthy cause have almost without exception been Christian martyrs. Many a noble enterprise or scheme for the benefit of the people has been suggested and promoted by the missionaries. We are all familiar with the work of the Abbe d'l'Epee and of the Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet—the fathers of deaf mute instruction in the old and new worlds, respectively. If the efforts of missionaries have been so productive of good among the hearing, there need be no question as to the value of missionary work among the deaf. The only difference between the two classes is the difference of their ability to hear. Their human nature is the same. As long as sin, sorrow, pain, want, misfortune, ignorance and death continue to afflict the human race, so long will there be need of Christian missions and missionaries everywhere. Christ sent forth live and trained workers as the most effective way of reaching the people and compelling their attendance at the feast of good things. It is true that nearly every Christian owes his allegiance to Christ to direct personal contact with Christ's missionaries.

The special schools seek to supply the physical, manual, mental, moral, and religious training of the deaf during their impressible years. In schools where methods are adapted to the needs of the pu-

pils, excellent results have been attained. The outlook for still better results in physical, manual and mental training grows continually better. Moral training does not seem to receive the needed attention, and there seems to be a growing tendency to leave religious instruction out altogether. The apology advanced for such a step is that religion has no place in a public school. This defect in our public school system is, in the case of hearing children, not so very serious, as the church of their parents, with all the good it is able to do them, is constantly accessible. It is not so in the case of the deaf. Temptations and vice appeal directly to the eye, and warnings are addressed more directly to the ear.

It is not to be wondered at if many leave school very deficient in sound religious instruction—such as is calculated to help them in the certain, unceasing, and often unequal, combat with the world, the flesh and the devil. The regular observance of religious duties is essential to the formation of Christian character and to the maintenance of the Christian life. If no opportunities are offered for such observance it is likely that in the nature of things there will be a spiritual decline. Deafness tends to produce a feeling of isolation. To satisfy social cravings the deaf gravitate to cities. In a number of these cities there are regular weekly religious services; in other places services are frequently held. Still, in many other places where two or three could be gathered together in His name, services are held seldom or not at all. This is no fault of the missionaries. They are too few in number, yet as a result of the efforts of this small band of willing workers hundreds of the deaf have been brought into the church —their children and children's children. Churches and missions have been organized and sustained and made the centers of religious instruction and practical charity. Homes for the aged have been established, clubs and societies for mental and social culture opened, employment has been found for the unemployed, the sick have been visited, the needy assisted, the dying comforted and the dead buried. The usefulness of the missionary has no limit. If he is a man of affairs as well as a man of God his usefulness is correspondingly increased. The need of the hour is for more workers in smaller fields. This need would in a measure be supplied if all possessed of sufficient intelligence and a knowledge of the sign language would shed their light abroad in the locality where they may reside—to the glory of God and the help of their fellowman.

Missionaries are not necessarily those who are engaged wholly in the work. All Christians are nominally soldiers of Christ, and should be actively engaged in fighting for Him. I cannot conclude this paper without giving expression to my sincere appreciation of the life and services of him who first undertook missionary work among the

deaf and thereby became the example and inspiration of Christians of every name—the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., of New York. His patriarchal blsssing closed the proceedings of our last convention, and but for the infirmities of more than three score years and ten he would be with us now in person as he is in spirit and prayer.

WHERE ARE WE AT?

JAMES L. SMITH.

This summer of 1899 is the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of a territorial government in Minnesota. If the National Association of the Deaf had met in convention here fifty years ago, the delegates would have received a very warm welcome from the Noble Red Men—possibly too warm for comfort—and their scalps would have been in danger, with the exception of a few whom Nature has already relieved of hirsute adornment on the crown the head.

After the lapse of fifty years, a considerable change has taken place in conditions. The Minnesota aborigines of to-day, headed by Chief Sachem Spear and his braves, with some assistance from the weather, stand ready to give you a warm welcome, though not warm to roasting alive, as it might have been fifty years ago.

Who would have prophesied, fifty years ago, that the then wilderness of Minnesota would make such rapid progress toward civilization, and that two cities with a combined population of half a million would grow up on this spot? Yet this marvelous growth is but an incident of that spirit which marks the American people in all they undertake. And this thought naturally leads us to consider the advancement made by the deaf during the century now drawing to a close.

The early years of the Nineteenth Century witnessed the inauguration of the education of the deaf in America, and now, at the last general convention of the century, it is fitting to contemplate what has been achieved for us and by us in eight decades of intellectual existence. In other words, more forcible than grammatical, let us ask ourselves: "Where are we at?"

The first thing to be considered is the intellectual status of our class. It is pre-eminently satisfactory. We have outstripped Europe in this, as in nearly everything else, and in Gallaudet College we see the apex of achievement in the education of the deaf.

Next in point of importance is the industrial status of the deaf. At the World's Congress of the Deaf, in Chicago, I read a paper on this subject. From imperfect statistics I presented a list of 250 occupations pursued by the deaf in America. Complete data would certainly raise this number to over 300. In Minnesota alone fully 50 occu-

pations are followed. There are few occupations—mainly those in which deafness is prohibitory,—where the deaf are not found. We have artists to paint our pictures or immortalize us in bronze or marble—if we deserve it. We have clergymen to baptize us, marry us, or bury us. We have lawyers to disentangle us from the meshes of the law, if we are so unfortunate as to become entangled therein. We have newspaper men to keep us posted as to current events; farmers to feed us; artisans to supply us with all that we may desire in the way of the necessities and luxuries of life.

There is one busy place of human industry where the deaf are conspicuous by their absence,—and we need not regret it. At the commencement exercises of the Minnesota School for the Deaf, last month, Governor Lind addressed the graduating class. He said that he spoke to 500 convicts at the state prison, on Decoration Day, and there was not one deaf man among them.

No class of people are more universally self-supporting than the deaf. No class have fewer representatives among the criminal and pauper elements. And this may not be ascribed to any laxity of the the law in the case of the deaf person, but it is because the whole scheme of their education tends to make them honest, law-abiding citizens.

Next in order for consideration is the social status of the deaf. This is steadily improving. Worthy deaf people are respected in the communities where they live and work, and in not a few cases, they are social leaders among the hearing. The public are coming to understand us better, to regard us as ordinary human beings, rather than curios. It is true that we still run against queer notions concerning us. Popular prejudices and misconceptions are hard to eradicate. As David Harum said: "It's a good sight easier to git a fish hook in 'n 'tis to git it out."

From a general point of view the condition of our class—intellectually, industrially, and socially,—is such as to inspire us with a feeling of proud satisfaction that we have done so much, handicapped as we are. But there are a few subjects that affect our welfare as a class, and which call for our careful consideration and united action. First of these is the question of the uneducated deaf. There are about 40,000 deaf people in the United States. Of these less than 10,000 are attending school. Allowing for all who have received instruction, and for those too young to be sent to school, there must still remain thousands who are growing up in ignorance. How to reach these, how to secure for them the benefits we have enjoyed, should receive our gravest thought and most indefatigable efforts. Our utmost moral, social, and political influence should be directed to this end.

There is no question which needs to be handled more wisely by us and by all who have the interests of the deaf at heart than the question of oralism and its relation to the education of the deaf. It is well for us all to face the proposition: Oralism is here to stay; it has its place in the education of the deaf. There are many of us who value our speech, and would not part with it. But we all know there are greater things than mere speech, and the acquisition of the ability to talk must never be allowed to act to the disadvantage of intellectual development. The proper attitude for us to take in this matter is to recognize and approve of oralism as a part of a system, and strenuously oppose its being made a system by itself. We should demand that in the education of our class the law of natural selection be followed, and that each child be taught by the method which promises the highest degree of mental and moral happiness and usefulness in life. We cannot afford to be radical in this matter, to deny to oralism the excellence that it possesses when properly applied. The extremist, like the anarchist, does more harm to the cause he advocates than its opponents do. We should pin our faith to the broad-gauge American Combined System. We should meet fallacy with fact, and instead of opposing oralism, we should maintain that the Combined System can and does teach speech in all cases where such teaching is clearly profitable. Above all, those of us who can write and write well, should contribute more to the public press on this subject. There is where the extreme oralists, the one-method people, are outgeneraling us. Most of our "thunder" reverberates among the *Annals* and the school papers, while the oralists make themselves heard through the scientific and daily papers. We must "carry the war into Africa" if we would offset this influence.

Our sign-language is one of those things that merits the most careful consideration at our hands. It is "the tie that binds" us more than anything else. It renders possible and profitable just such a gathering as this. We love it for what it has done and is doing for us. We love it for the opportunities of social and intellectual enjoyment which it affords. We love it for its beauty, force, and expressiveness. We love it for the enemies it has made. I never yet knew a man who thoroughly understood our language and was able to use it in all its force and clearness, who condemned it and would destroy it. Its bitterest opponents are those who do not, cannot, or will not, understand it. Impartial judges they! Understanding it not, they condemn it; knowing it not, they would destroy it!

It is not necessary for me to pass a panegyric on our beautiful language of gestures. Its most eloquent eulogy is inscribed in the hearts of one and all of us. But our deep affection for our language should not blind us to the dangers that menace it. No language is

more susceptible to abuse than the language of signs. No language will deteriorate more rapidly from careless use. The sign-language, as used by some deaf persons, is grotesque and repellant, justifying all that its enemies say against it. It is this danger against which we must guard, and we must look to it that this language of ours is not wounded in the house of its friends.

A serious problem deserving our attention is that of deaf wanderers and vagrants, who go about from city to city, from state to state, advertising us in a very undesirable manner. These self-constituted traveling representatives of our class do us incalculable damage, inasmuch as thousands of people never come into contact with any other species of deaf people, and form a prejudice against us that is hard to remove. I believe that much might be done to lessen this evil by the hearty co-operation of the various state associations with the National Association. Each state organization could appoint a standing committee to look after such cases, and this committee could report to the national committee all cases of vagrancy, with name and personal description. The national committee could then notify the head of each state association to be on the lookout for the person or persons thus blacklisted, and to secure the assistance of the local authorities to suppress them when they made their appearance. In this city of St. Paul there is a cordial understanding between the respectable deaf and the local authorities. Whenever a strange deaf person appears in the city and conducts himself in a manner to attract the attention of the police, the local deaf are promptly notified, and they investigate the case. If the newcomer is an honest fellow, merely seeking work, he is given every assistance. If, on the contrary, he attempts to work public charity on account of his misfortune, he is given his choice between leaving the city at once and a term in the county workhouse. The result of this policy is that St. Paul is remarkably free from such nuisances.

It is highly gratifying to see the spirit of unity which prevails among the deaf as a class. We have our differences of religion, of politics, etc., as other people have, but what of that?

> "Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights by my side
> In the cause of mankind, if our creeds agree?"

But on the main issues which shape our destiny and affect our welfare, we are a unit. Whatever views we may hold as to the desirability or constitutionality of annexing Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines, we all believe most thoroughly in expansion as regards our intellectual and social condition.

Deafness may be either a blessing or a curse. It is a blessing when tired man courts the arms of Morpheus, while a sleepless baby, sundry cats on the backyard fence, or the young lady with the piano in

the next flat, are determined that he shall not repose in peace. It is a curse when the light of education is denied, or when its possessor uses it as an excuse for subsisting upon public charity. For most of us deafness is but an obstacle, a handicap in the race of life. When we win, we win against odds, and we have a right to all the satisfaction that such a triumph brings.

In conclusion, let us again ask ourselves: "Where are we at?"

We are at a point in our history where we can look back with noble pride upon what we have already achieved: and forward upon the possibilities of success that the future offers to determined minds and brave hearts. And with the future before us, let us take unto ourselves the Supreme command given through Moses to the host of Israel, as they stood on the shores of the apparently impassable Red Sea, "Speak unto the Children of Israel that they go forward."

A HIGHER EDUCATION TO FIT THE DEAF FOR INDEPENDENT COMPETENCE.

PHIL L. AXLING.

We live in an age that is characterized by fierce business competition and conditions in the business world that half a century ago were not dreamed of. What has brought about such a marked change during so short a time is hard to state, nor is it my intention in this paper to go into any extended analysis of those changes. Since man must live by the sweat of his brow, each individual must seek his proper channel and hew out his own competence as best he may, or rather according to the talents he may have, be they acquired or otherwise. The requirements of the present day in the business world are such that no man who would succeed, in whatever calling, can afford to be unmindful of the fact that it takes a good education and a great deal of preparation to enable one to compete successfully with his fellowmen. As one has said, this age is in a large sense an industrial age, and special preparation is necessary now for success in any occupation or employment. We cannot pursue any industry now in the old desultory, haphazard, or slipshod ways. Everywhere we are confronted by competition, directed by organized energy and highest skill. Everyone who expects to command success in any undertaking must have equipment equal to the very best. No one has any right to expect success where the conditions necessary to produce it are lacking. These are the conditions that to-day govern the industrial world. We cannot escape the conditions in which we are placed, and hope to acquire success by other means. We must go on with the current of time, turning the forces that are about us to such industrial ends as will enable us to attain

more or less of success. Should we ignore these forces we are drawn under in the mad eddy of industrial competition and lost. And the only way by which we may attain success, I repeat, is through preparation. We must know the processes and be prepared to use the tools. Failing to have preparation we can but be the lower strata of human society, recognized by few, much less sought after.

There has been an inequality between human beings during all ages, and every advance in material civilization has deepened instead of lessening it, but this fact cannot be allowed to arrest the development on which civilization depends. What we must do is to have the preparation and the purpose to take and hold a place in the advancing column.

This may sound very discouraging to many of the young hopefuls who will read it—but it is true. We are compelled to acknowledge that it is an arduous task that each one has before him. All can make some progress—the difficulties to be overcome should not be allowed to throw one back. Every successful man will tell you that the success you strive for and must attain in order to hold your head up, can be had only through painstaking effort to comprehend the means that you must use.

Knowledge is always the first condition of success—knowledge of such a kind as will enable you to work along the lines in which you are by nature cast, and along which only can you attain your greatest success. And this brings us to the point of a technical education. I am supposed to speak to the deaf who, by natural environments must seek their daily bread through the medium of some handiwork. Indeed, I do not see that there should be any distinction made, for we all find it necessary at one time or another to perform some work that calls for a knowledge of the tools to be used and the best way to use them. Can we afford to ignore the first rudiments of technics, under these conditions? By no means; yet that has been and is being done to-day. It may have mattered but little 50 or 60 years ago, but conditions that were all right then are all wrong now. We are living in a new and entirely different period. We must have greater preparation for fighting the battles of life and attaining a reasonable degree of success. All cannot, of course, attain a large competency, but with proper preparation all, or nearly all, can attain that which brings happiness and comfort in this world. That there should be so much of these lacking and so many deaf persons working for just enough to keep body and soul together, to say nothing of those who do not have even that, can be attributed to the lack of proper preparation at the period when the body was full of vigor and sustained a mind that had the capacity for acquiring much that would now prove invaluable.

Who should be held responsible for such a state of affairs? Certainly not the victim alone. He must be given the benefit of any doubt, considering that at the time he was not able to judge for himself what would be the proper course to pursue while at school, in regard to acquiring as much of a technical education as possible. Those who had his education in hand ought to be the ones held responsible. Did they fully appreciate the responsibility they were charged with when taking upon themselves the education of the young deaf-mute they would have taken advantage of every means that might combine to produce the desired result. In the matter of educating the deaf for a successful struggle in the world, things are far better to-day than some years ago, but I firmly believe that all is not being done that can and should be done. Too many deaf graduate from school and college with the technical side of their education sadly neglected, and the greater proportion really begin acquiring the rudiments of a business or industrial education after leaving the school-room and taking up the struggle for their bread and butter. Then it is they find how much they have lost by not being trained along those lines while in school. Naturally, a large proportion of them are handicapped at this stage, owing to the difficulty of readily comprehending, without assistance, and the disinclination on the part of hearing people to stop and explain.

It should be the aim of all our educators to make it possible for the deaf to secure such a technical training while yet in school or college as will place them under no necessity of having to begin at the very foot, forcing them to spend much valuable time in the process of becoming acquainted with the intricacies of their occupation. It is not my intention to give the impression that nothing of this sort is being done, for the schools for the deaf would disprove any such statement, but I want it understood that the work is not carried to such a plane as it ought to be. The deaf are capable of acquiring a fuller and more comprehensive course in technics than they do generally.

Let us see what is being done and what might be done, by going into details to some extent. In the state schools for the deaf we have the trades, which are properly an education of the hands, with the purpose of so fitting the graduates that they may have an aid to earning a livelihood. It is not supposed the schools turn out the finished product, but are a sort of primary source of knowledge of the technical kind to the deaf. To make higher attainments along the lines commenced at school the graduate should go to an institution of higher technical education, for the same reason that the graduate who seeks a higher literary education goes to Gallaudet College—or, in a few instances, to some similar institution for the hearing. Here

a literary course is provided for, but there are fewer deaf graduates who can reap the full benefit of such than there are of those who could be benefited through taking a technical course, a course which, in our system of higher education of the deaf, is a desideratum and should be provided.

Now, Gallaudet College is an institution supported by the Federal government and open to all the deaf of the United States, who are capable of attaining a certain mark in a literary examination. Any one of you can see that this demands literary attainments which are not possessed by over 25 per cent. of the graduates of the state schools, if even that large a proportion, which I very much doubt. What becomes of the many who are denied admission to Gallaudet College for the reason they do not possess the literary capabilities required? They turn away and seek work of whatever nature they may find, then settle down to a grind through life with little chance, perhaps, of raising themselves very high above the level at which they start. It is our duty to alter these conditions and make it possible for a greater number of the deaf to secure admission into Gallaudet College, or into any school of technology, and obtain an education along practical technical and business lines. To do this it will be necessary for Gallaudet College to alter its curriculum and make the standard of admission one to fit the capabilities of the majority—not a test of high literary attainments so much as a test of ability to make reasonable progress along purely technical lines. Did Gallaudet College to-day undertake to carry out these suggestions there would undoubtedly be an attendance from four to seven times greater than the average attendance during the past three or four years. The objection would be raised that to pursue such a course would lower the standing of the college and be a detriment to literary attainments of the highest order. By no means would such be the case; and it should not be said that Gallaudet College is run in the interest of the few bright minds to the exclusion of those who are mentally less fortunate! Gallaudet College, as I have pointed out, receives a large sum annually from the government treasury—not less than $65,000—but just how the money is expended for not over one hundred students I have been unable to ascertain satisfactorily.

I believe that, if Gallaudet College will not undertake to place within the reach of the many the opportunity to secure a thorough course in technology, without the present restrictions as to mental capabilities, the sixty-five thousand dollars a year could be put to far better service were the money to be so divided up among the state agricultural colleges and schools of technology as to enable from five to eight graduates of our schools to secure a good technical education where but one now goes to Gallaudet. Such a large number benefit-

ed in this way would be of far greater value to the deaf as a whole and to the country as a nation than is the present proportion of bright youths who are able to pass through Gallaudet's five-year course and emerge with a handle to their names—a distinction of extremely doubtful worth. Is it an impossible proposition——that of having the deaf received into such state schools as have the proper curriculum? No, indeed! I have ascertained from the heads of several such institutions that the deaf stand as much of a chance to secure all its benefits as do the hearing. The president of the South Dakota Agricultural College, with whom I am personally acquainted, and who, I judge, understands the requirements of the deaf, has informed me that he would certainly not discriminate against any average deaf man or woman who applied for admission, but would accept such applicant on an equal footing. I have not the least doubt but that the other state agricultural colleges and the numerous technical schools would look upon the matter in the same light as does President Heston of the South Dakota Agricultural College.

The day is coming when we must do something for the deaf along the lines suggested, and we might as well take hold today and hasten the day. Competition in all lines of industry is too fierce to permit the neglect of a thorough technical education of our graduates any longer. We must assist them at the start, and, as far as is in our power, fortify them against the future when they shall be obliged to earn the bread and butter for themselves and families. Not only this, but we want to make them feel more a part and parcel of the great world of hearing people and also make the hearing feel that there is no dividing line between the deaf and themselves so far as business and life are concerned. Nothing would more readily tend to obliterate the inclination of the two classes to stand aloof from each other than such an arrangement as would bring them together in the halls of the state agricultural or technical colleges, either of which would destroy the desideratum named sooner than could Gallaudet College

It might appear I advocate going to extremes, but one must necessarily pursue drastic measures now and then in order to attain the ends sought. In advocating the use of the sixty-five thousand dollars annually given Gallaudet College, for enabliug the deaf to secure special advantages in an agricultural college or other state enstitution, I do so with full knowledge that it will bring down on my head the wrath of hundreds throughout the country, but that is nothing when such beneficial results as are sure to follow happen to be at stake. Were the attention of Congress called to the matter and every detail laid before its members, there could be but one opinion on the part of those who are unbiased, *i. e.*, that Gallaudet College is

receiving from the Federal government an annual sum of money wholly out of proportion to the benefits actually conferred, and that the money could be expended to better advantage in a manner similar to that I have defined.

THE DEAF APPRENTICE.

O. H. REGENSBURG.

Every little while a controversy crops out in the "little Paper Family" concerning the management of the shop rooms at our schools and institutions. These writers mean to be honest in their advice but they either have had no outside experience at all, or have been so long secluded from active participation in the business realm that their opinions count for naught.

Our school shop rooms are to-day filled with antiquated tools and machinery that ought to have long since been superseded by improved patterns. The young pupil is infused with the idea that the knowledge and skill obtained from these old scraps of iron and wood will stand him in need when he goes out into the world to make a fortune, or rather his living. There are two-fold objects of the school shop rooms. One is to teach the rudiments as a means of gaining a livelihood, the other to teach him to be adept in the use of tools. Manual training has the same odjects in view but with better results and at less expenditure. In Manual Training the pupil is put through all the different grades of employment, carpentry, moulding, designing, engineering, etc., the same as being put through his studies at different stages of his school life, with the object of imparting skill in the use of tools, quickness to the eye, adeptness with the hands, an incentive to the imagination and inventive genius and as well to help him to choose the trade or profession best suited to his talents. "An all around man," to use a parlance term, is also better able to take hold of any occupation that comes across his way, and a man with such a knowledge is always retained as a valued employee.

Our school shop rooms can never be expected to keep abreast with the shops that are run on a strictly business basis. The school management is not entirely responsible for this. The school appropriation is in the hands of politicians, and the money that ought to go for improved machinery and materials is spent on increased salaries, or junket trips or fads. Another reason is that proprietors of the outside shops, suffering continually from competition, are obliged to make constant improvements and add labor-saving machinery. These changes do not usually bring about the discharge of old employees, but largely increased output per day or week, and it is this increase that results in lowering the prices.

Our school shops cannot be run on a similar business basis. The public and the labor unions will not permit pupil labor to compete with them. Objections have already been raised with what little competition these shops have accomplished. A second reason, the improvements would be expensive items in the school management and might be the subject of investigation whether the purchases were wise or not.

Our school shops to-day are nothing more than junk shops worth only their scraps of iron and wood. If this is too strong I might call them "curiosity shops." What can be the object of continuing shoemaking when there is scarcely a demand for hand-made shoes? What benefit comes to the pupil to sling body type year after year when machine composition has practically superseded the use of it? Certainly, it is important to know them in order to succeed at either, but to keep the pupils at this first stage of their profession year after year and tell them they are "finished pupils" is a deception and little worse than an outrage.

I now wish to come to the point which is the object of this paper, "apprenticeship." My attention to this was called partly by my own experience in finding an occupation, and partly by my experience as an employer. I have had at different times in my employ young men having papers with the highest recommendation from their foremen and superintendents of the schools where they were educated. I also have had apprenticed German men, without letters of recommendation. Handicapped as the latter were in English, I have no hesitancy in saying I found they were the right sort of stuff that I was in need of, while our own "graduates" were utterly worthless even as errand boys. I am myself badly handicapped in my business, as a printer, although I spent several years of instruction in one of those antiquated shops. The difference between our shop boys and the German were the former had the same experience as myself, while the Germans had been apprenticed while young and their knowledge was of more practical value and more general than our own as can only be obtained in an up-to-date shop. The German deaf in America command my admiration for though behind mentally through oralism, and also in the use of the English language, yet as workmen and in pay they far excel our own. Cases come to my knowledge where our own graduate has forsaken his calling at which years of study and application had been spent, who with difficulty manage to apprentice themselves at their matured age. With the influence which their position gives them, our Superintendents could greatly alter the situations. Why not try the German system of apprenticing the pupil? If it cannot be done at school, why not during the summer vacation? Trade then is so quiet and

dull that employers wouldn't object to taking them in. I am confident that this change would do more to the uplifting of our class than any other course, for with money the deaf earn and save, then is brought respect, comfort and honor. The very fact that we are prosperous would do more to discredit the claims of the ultra-oralists that we are a helpless class, than columns of printed stuff sent back as argument.

THE OPPORTUNITIES OF THE DEAF FOR SUCCESS.

JAMES IRWIN SANSOM.

Perhaps the foundation-stone of success is the habit of reading in the deaf. The great argument advanced in its favor is, that once contracted, it will cling to him through life, long after the personal influence of his teacher is over. The views of the banker, the merchant and the college professor, on all subjects, as found in the newspapers, cannot fail to guide him through life's mazes. A life-long companion, as Dr. Brooks or Prof. Potter's Mental Science, may help him to understand how the powers of the mind —the Understanding, the Memory, the Imagination, Will Power and the Sensibilities—may be cultivated; but a bright, live magazine, like the *Success*, may tell him how to put these powers to practical use. Thus, how Prof. Bell invented the telephone, how William M. Evarts achieved success in law and diplomacy, how Hutchison, of Alabama, invented the akóulallion, have been told in the running numbers of the magazine. The deduction made from the success of these men, and applicable to the common affairs of life, is that they combined theory and practice in harmonic proportions, and what they conceived sublimely, they executed systematically. *They possessed tremendous will power that swept away obstacles in their path.*

A certain instructor in the Illinois State School has complained in the *New Era* of the aversion of deaf pupils to reading, that they do not understand that absorption in reading that renders one oblivious of the flight of time. One might be tempted to ask if the professor knew how to form the habit of reading in his pupils, that he knew how to "read with them?" Has he ever heard of the bench between President Mark Hopkins and his illustrious learner, Garfield? What influence did Arnold exert over his scholars at Rugby, which supplemented at Oxford and Cambridge, gave to England her warriors, statesmen and scholars?

The Deaf Youth.

It stands to reason that special care should be taken of choosing a trade or profession for the youth still at school, and equipping him for the battle of life, where the ranks are more crowded, the struggle fiercer, and his opportunities less on account of his great handicap.

That this weighty problem continues to be the uppermost subject with the Principals is evident from their reports, and only sidelights can be cast upon the subject. It must be admitted that if the youth has conception of the future before him, his preparation will be much better, upon the principle relating to buildings in metropolitan cities:—the higher you want to build, the deeper must the foundation be laid.

Then arises the question: Is the pupil expected to grasp the conception himself, or must it be drilled into his head by his instructor? If all of them had that conception, like Evarts, when at sixteen he entered Harvard law school, with what vim would they plunge into their studies, how vigorously and deftly would they ply their tools! Stimulated along by firmness and kindness on the part of their instructors in the school rooms, and "jollied" by the foreman of their shops, their interest doubled by prizes and even wages, there will be that unison of deftness of fingers and quickness of brain, that will produce satisfactory results in the eyes of "the faithful stewards," while way down should be the character-building of honesty, integrity, dignity and principle. The plan adopted at the Mt. Airy School, Philadelphia, of choosing a trade for the pupils, with the advice and consent of their parents, is to be commended, while another idea originating from the same source that two half-mastered trades is objectionable, is sustained by experience and observation.

Farming for the Deaf.

Six or seven years work in the Agricultural Department at Washington, soon after being graduated at college, gave me a practical insight into the workings of this great and valuable adjunct to the Government. The work of the Botanical, Entomological, Chemical, Silkworm, Forestry, Horticultural and Statistical departments, and costing the government thousands of dollars, is embodied in pamphlets and the agricultural report. These are to be had free for the mere asking of them. How many deaf farmers are aware of it? Or the hearing farmers either? A postal to the department or to your congressman will secure you these valuable documents. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the taking of agricultural papers by the deaf farmer. He will find no end of ideas pertaining to his most noble occupation. Everything about his farm, his home and surroundings will, in the course of years, bear the impress of the reading mind. If he is inclined to complain that his eighty acres are not productive, the papers will help him out. He will have to look to them for suggestions as how to keep his children on the farm, instead of deserting it for the city. He must inoculate them with the love of cultivation by setting land for that purpose and give them animals to care for, thus surrounding the farm with the halo of ro-

mance Finally, if he will be a wise man, he will try to send his boys to an Agricultural College where their views of farming will embrace a larger horizon. Right here in the University of Minnesota, a Professor has made stress on the importance of an agricultural course of education for farmees' boys in the *Farm and Fireside*. For healthfulness, independence and stimulating diversion of the mind, the farm can hardly be surpassed.

Civil Service. It seems strange that with the increase of Civil Service laws in the Government and in large cities, very little advantage is taken of them by the deaf, and it is yet to be learned if they are debarred from examination. The Civil Service Commission at Washington is very friendly toward them, and if the local Civil Service Commissions are hostile, they should write to Washington and find out their policy in regard to the deaf. As an instance of their friendliness, it can be cited that one of their rulings is that the deaf should be given 100 per cent for the dictation part of the exercises. Stability of position, except for cause, vacation during summer with pay, high wages, contact with intelligent and courteous people, steam-heated and electric-lighted rooms, are general points of advantage offered for entering the Government or Municipal Service through a Civil Service Examination

Printing. There arrived in Chicago, one day, a wild-eyed printer from St. Louis, with the declaration that "printing for the deaf is played out." A reportorial investigation in the city, proved that there was no ground for this assertion and that it was like "the baseless fabric of a dream." True, the introduction of the linotype process had caused three deaf-mute printers to lose their positions, but two of them fell back on job printing while a third married an heiress. If the Post Office *Bulletin*, issued weekly in the Chicago Post Office is a criterion, there are being added monthly new publications, to offset the linotype process, and the conclusion is that printers will always be in demand in accordance with the well-known law of supply and demand. So that the printers' apprentice will do well to keep his eyes wide open while he is at it. He should master it in all its details, should be something more than a mere copyist, while he should take cognizance that there are many rounds in the printers' trade from "the devil" to the editor. There are departments of printing requiring the highest kind of skill, notably that of the University of Chicago. The range is a wide one and it speaks well for the training in the *Journal* office, that one of its apprentices has a steady and lucrative position here. The Gallaudet graduate, with the ever present problem of the future in his mind might take this into consideration, especially when the great Govern-

ment Printing Office confronts him in his walks from the college to the city. It may be termed the Printers' Paradise.

If the employes of the Government Printing Office secure what they are working for—the allowance of thirty days' "sick leave" with pay on a doctor's certificate of illness—they will be envied by every printer in the country.

Recently they were given the benefit of the laws of the last Congress, increasing their pay from 40 to 50 cents an hour. This, with the thirty days' leave allowed every year, makes the employe of "Uncle Sam's Print Shop" a happy man indeed. Civil service protects him at his daily toil and the hum of the type-setting machine is never heard in his little kingdom to "molest or make him afraid."

Then his class will be required to work about 243 days in the year to earn a year's pay, ostensibly seven hours a day, but really not much more than six hours. They will get much more pay for their six hours than skilled printers anywhere else in the country.

While other printers are working from 2,464 to 3,080 hours in a year of 308 days, for from $15 to $25 a week, and getting no pay for being ill, the Government printer will be getting $24 to $28 per week for working 1,488 hours a year.

Journalism.

Messrs Hill, of the Athol (Mass.) *Transcript*, and Booth, of the Anamosa (Iowa) *Eureka*, have given object lessons of success in running newspapers. Starting with hearing printers, by dint of saving, they have bought them out, and have been running their newspapers without aid. To sound business sense, they combine literary ability of a high order, and their editorials bear the impress of vigorous minds. They are at present the most notable instances of success in journalism among the deaf to-day, although many fine examples can be cited of those connected with papers for the deaf. Some of the deaf are editors of papers published for the hearing, and it may not be out of place to suggest that a department of journalism be established in Gallaudet College, to whose influence the uplifting of the deaf may largely be ascribed.

THE PRIMITIVE STATUS OF OUR ASSOCIATION....

THOMAS FRANCIS FOX.

We live in an age of association. Almost every new enterprise is carried through by an association, or a corporation, or—a trust. Combination is a characteristic of our age, and it is so among the deaf, perhaps as much, if not more, than among other people, though we have no trust to advance our interests.

To a certain extent this combination of forces is measurably an accompaniment and result of an advanced education. Men are gregarious in all conditions, and more likely to be so in a state of deafness such as our own. But I would not call it clannishness. It is rather a public spirit—a spirit of enterprise—a merging of individuality in the social principle.

Great good results from it, not merely achievements beyond the reach of individual resources, but real good to our particular interests. As it is one of the consequences, so it is one of the causes which has raised the deaf of America to the position they occupy, as compared with our brothers of other nations. Our associations, great and small, have accomplished much in moulding public opinion, in correcting abuses, and in combating prejudice. Still there is a field for improvement in the national body.

Some of us are apt to consider our own state and local societies of more consequence to our needs than the national association, and so become indifferent to the calls of an Association like this, which has, or should have, as its particular oversight, the interests of the deaf of the whole country. And we must recognize and heed the complaint, that the National Association is not truly NATIONAL in its organization.

We must concede that it does fail in its name and its purpose when its officials are not so selected as to represent the whole, and are denied the power, and the accompanying influence which their offices should confer. The Association is no longer an infant, yet, with all the experience gained during nineteen years, it is still practically in a state of primitive existence.

The policy of giving to the head of the executive committee, who is appointed by the President, greater power than that wielded by that official, is manifestly absurd. The Committee has, heretofore, been wholly independent of the officers, and we have the anomaly of officers elected by the Association having no voice in the direction of its affairs, and superceded by a body not elected. Whenever it happens at a convention that but one person from a particular state is a member, no matter what may be his deficiencies in qualification for the position, his mere presence at the meeting has entitled him to appointment on the Executive Committee. The result is frequently ludicrous in the extreme, and suggests the absurdity of the method of selection.

As we elect a body of officers supposedly competent let them have a voice, and indeed a prominent voice and vote, in the management of the affairs of the association between the intervals of meetings. There are several other incongruities in the present constitution which need to be remedied. And the work of the Association itself,

to be distinctly National, let it center around the two main issues:—

1. The advancement of the general welfare and interests of the deaf, in any case where injustice is being done. To do this it should be ready through its committees to take action. Are there no such cases? There are plenty of them that go unnoticed, or at least unchallenged, when exposure would put a stop to them.

2. Collection and dissemination of reliable data and information, through a bureau connected with the Association—a propaganda against that class of people who falsely speak in the name of the deaf.

Both these aims can be reached, and the real welfare of the deaf promoted, false ideas corrected, and injustice exposed, if some one is authorized to speak for the Association in the interval of meetings. It may be deemed by some an expensive and delusive hope, but until we establish a well-conducted literary bureau, prepared to supply libraries, the public press, Congressmen, State legislatures and the public with special and general information on what the deaf are, and *are not*, what may properly be expected of them—just so long will it fail to reach its highest point of usefulness. In this connection I would call your attention to the fact that the resolution passed at the Chicago Congress—to publish and distribute Prof. McGregor's paper on "The Deaf as Teachers of the Deaf,"—has never been carried out.

A National body, such as we claim to be, should make provision that at any time it can offer authoritative rebuttal testimony to all open or veiled attacks on the many subjects upon which the deaf are a unit in opinion—and to this end a literary bureau, through which the influence of the Association would be continually felt and respected, is an important, indeed, a necessary adjunct.

EMPLOYMENTS OPEN TO DEAF WOMEN.....

MAY MARTIN.

In the first place, it will be best to own that deafness *is* a handicap—a serious one—in all the relations and in all occupations of life; in the second place, we should recognize that the more we do for self-improvement, by acquiring knowledge, establishing character, attaining skill in handicraft, the greater will be our chances of success as wage-earners. A deaf workman who has proved himself capable and honest under a certain employer, will usually be able to keep his place as long as he wants it, and if circumstances force him to quit, he will easily find another opening. Here I would venture a note of warning. No workman should leave his place without very good reasons for doing so; and before doing so, he should have

something definite in view for the future. There are always plenty of claimants for places, and when one falls out, he may have to wait a long time before anything else turns up. Usually, one who remains for years in the same place is steadily promoted and finally attains a position of comfort and honor, while those who change from place to place are often no better off at the end of ten years than they were when they began.

Most of the girls who graduate from our schools for the deaf are obliged to earn their own living, nor is this a misfortune. Let us inquire what preparation they have besides the common school education they receive. Almost all the schools have an Industrial department where one or more trades are taught; the girls learn sewing, housework, sometimes cooking, and in a few places they are taught printing. Mt. Airy offers post graduate courses in the trades taught there and some of her own pupils find employment in the laundry department after graduation. In the Western Pennsylvania school there has recently been attempted a new departure. Realizing that the girls did not gain a proper sense of proportion or economy from the housework performed in a large school, they have built a small cottage wherein by turns different companies of girls are instructed in the art of keeping house, every possible detail being included. I think that this undertaking deserves unstinted praise. Whether she marries or not, every woman in the world is at one time or another called upon to perform household duties, and there is most emphatic need of some early training in these.

In my day there was at the New York Institution, quite an industrial variety for girls. They took turns in clearing the tables, washing and wiping the smaller dishes, setting the tables for the next meal; in sweeping their rooms; made their own beds; ironed their own clothes. Some earned a quarter each week by waiting on the tables. They were taught plain sewing which included the making of underclothes; shirtmaking, tailoring (optional), dressmaking. cooking. Some were taught typewriting and made use of as office assistants. Besides all this, there was then an Art department whither selected pupils were drawn for daily work, and according to their talent were given courses in sketching from the cast, still life, or nature; illustrative work in pen and ink; designing of wall paper, furniture, holiday cards; wood-carving; clay modelling; china painting; tapestry and linoleum painting; art embroidery. We had a most enthusiastic and energetic artist at the helm; her ambition was to make the art depatment self supporting. It seems, however, that the Board of Directors of the Institutution, had insufficient faith in the possibility of fruition. They grudged the expense of the first few years, and the Artist resigned; her daughter succeeded her

but the Art Department is conducted on a much smaller scale now. I have always remembered this artist-teacher with gratitude, not only for the beautiful and inspiring visions of art she opened to my astonished gaze, but also for the encouragement she gave me in pointing out the variety of things that might be made a means of livelihood to deaf women.

The above examples will suffice to show that our schools do, in a measure, prepare girls for their struggle to earn a living. In time, I hope to see still greater and more successful efforts put forth in this direction. With a fair command of language, a good character and an occupation, I should consider a graduate best fitted to encounter the world, no matter how little otherwise she knew of history, geography and the rest.

I will now consider the occupations which I think may be undertaken by deaf women, as well as those in which I know deaf women to be employed.

First and most usual is dressmaking; some girls may be assistants to dressmakers, others may be trained dressmakers, and I see no reason why some energetic, skillful young woman might not be the head of an establishment, and design gowns for the elite; some may be employed in the "ready made clothing" department of large stores The dressmaker, deaf or hearing, who takes pains to please and who studies the changing styles of costume, the newest methods of cutting and sewing, will be able always to command fair prices.

The making of underwear is an occupation easily engaged in, but alas, sadly underpaid, and yet, I think that there is a chance for some neat and tasteful sewer to secure private custom among wealthy women in her neighborhood Neat and dainty handsewing is always popular, and the accuracy and strength of the stitching on home-made garments ought to bring a higher price than the hastily finished products of the wretched "sweat shop"—no blame to the poor girls who work there, for they must finish so many dozen per day or starve.

All the various other forms of sewing are open to deaf women as means of employment, and embroidery, if one has an eye for color combinations and skill with the needle, offers a chance of good profits. I know of one deaf woman who appears to be highly successful in this way. She studies botany as an aid, and the products of her needle are most exquisite, her tints so lovely and harmonious, her designs so artistic that they find a ready sale. In summer she takes pupils in embroidery, and in winter goes to other cities for new ideas.

The making of novelties is a good home occupation; one who has taste, ingenuity, and invention, has a chance to make a small fortune.

We will turn next to Housework and Cookery. For a large proportion of deaf women these offer a wide field of employment, but are too often scorned as a means of livelihood. For my own part, I would rather be a chambermaid in a respectable family at small wages, than work in a crowded sewing room or factory, sitting in the same position hour after hour, with poor sanitary arrangements, and in bad company. The demand for good servants is unceasing and hard to satisfy, so really good ones may secure very fair wages. Of course a deaf servant could not well attend to the doorbell, but this difficulty can be adjusted with comparative ease.

I wonder why deaf women do not more generally attempt cookery as a business. A good cook can get almost as high wages as she asks, and nothing else to do. Then, for home ventures there are various branches of Cookery and Baking. A deaf woman might take in orders for special or delicate dishes, desserts, pastry; or for home-made bread, rolls, cake, cookies; or for home-made preserves, jams, jellies.

Gardening in a small way might be profitable—fruit or vegetables; when one can get ahead of the markets with early green things, one can ask high prices and sell all. For a woman who loves to be out of doors this would be suitable. A woman's natural devotion to flowers would seem to point to the Florist's work for her; but it is strangely neglected. I hope yet to hear of one deaf woman who has taken up this line of work.

Poultry-raising, too, might be taken up.

I know of a College girl with her B. A. degree., who desired to teach, but on her failure to secure a position, sensibly concluded to try what offered at home. Her neighbors wished her to hatch their chickens for them. She runs one or more incubators and I believe, is doing fairly well. Add to this, she is able to be at home among her friends. I have in mind another College girl with her B. A. degree who taught privately for a season, then spent some time at home, and is now seeking a teacher's position again. This girl has a manifest talent for millinery, but because she had some unpleasant experience while learning that trade, she refuses to try it as a business. I feel that she has missed her chance. This reminds me that I omitted mention of millinery under sewing. I think it almost as sure a mode of earning one's living as dressmaking; if one has the knack at twisting ribbons and making becoming hats out of odd shapes. I wish she would start out as a milliner.

Of course, it is quite easy for deaf women to get employment in the factories; I have heard of them in a candy factory, a shoe factory, a shirt factory, a corset factory, and a cigar factory.

Office work is less promising to deaf women, on account of the large amount of oral dictation necessary or preferred, still there are some offices where a great deal of mere copying has to be done, either by

hand, or on the typewriter, and this could be done by any careful deaf girl. Bookkeeping is not impracticable, but I fear employers are too reluctant to have a deaf person do it, although I have heard of the success of one young semi-mute in Kansas.

Bookbinding offers an unexplored field, except in Ohio, where the State bindery sometimes employs deaf women, chiefly as folders, I believe. But there is a growing demand for artistic bookbinding and some of our bright girls with literary and artistic tastes should take it up; it would pay well.

Library work, cataloguing, bibliography, would be suitable for some; it needs considerable study, however.

Art work offers a most pleasant occupation, not always as well paid as it deserves; illustrative sketches for books, magazines, papers; etching; decorative work on fans, silks, interiors; designs for wall papers, carpets, silks, calicoes, for advertisements, posters, calendars, holiday cards, booklets; etching on linen; retouching photographs or coloring them. There is no end to the varieties of art work. Sometimes one may even earn money by taking photographs for magazines or papers, or by making them into souvenir albums of places.

Teachers—deaf teachers—are quite numerous, and I think the best ones can stay, but in general, I believe the demand for them will not be very great ever, and I feel that it is an error for so many of the girl graduates from college to choose teaching as their work, when some of them might make a greater success in other lines. Those who feel that teaching is their work, who study for it faithfully, are right to take it up, but I have known some to say they thought it unworthy of a college graduate to undertake humbler occupations, and this idea has my most hearty scorn. I might plead guilty to being a teacher, but I have the consolation to remember that I applied to but two schools and my appointment came from neither of them; also that I had made some effort to secure work as an illustrator and had a half promise of such a position when my present situation was offered me, and accepted because I felt justified in doing so. I have ever advised college girls not to rush into a teacher's position without preparation and a sense of fitness for it.

A supervisor's position is an excellent one for a deaf woman to fill, if she will do it intelligently. Her natural sympathy with her deaf charges, and complete comprehension of them, added to a fondness for children, a conscientious regard for influence in forming character, a sincere desire to promote their welfare and constant study of needs and methods and ways to amuse, will make a deaf supervisor invaluable. It ought to be a happy position too, even at small wages.

For some few elect souls the thorny rose path of literature may bring money and fame. Why not? Some as compilers, some as an-

thors and a few as poets.

It seems, after all, that there are no gates absolutely closed to a deaf woman, but I would not arouse nor encourage false hopes; there is much prejudice to overcome; ignorance to struggle with; many employers know too little about the deaf, and the capabilities of the deaf, to be willing to give them work, or to trust them with the kind of work they desire.

But I would say this to every deaf girl and woman: learn whatever you have a chance to learn; keep your eyes open, your mind attentive, your hands active; try to find out what talents you have, and bring them into play until they yield you your daily bread; first, last, and evermore, *do not be discouraged;*—after each rebuff, try anew; you will win at last.

And now, to the ladies and gentlemen of this Convention assembled, I would humbly say that my purpose in writing the above article has been to show, if possible, that there are many more occupations open to deaf women than they do engage in and to inspire some of them to an effort at enterprise and originality; secondly to suggest to your honorable body that as your endeavor is to help your class and clear the public mind of prejudice or false ideas concerning them—it might be well to have an Employment Committee, or Department for both sexes. The business of such a committee would be to collect statistics and information concerning the employment of deaf persons, to secure lists of employers willing to engage deaf persons and lists of the work open to them. It should be open to correspondence with members or non-members of the Association who desire employmene but do not know where to secure it.

I know, through hearsay, how the clergymen who minister to the deaf, the principals and teachers who educate them, are beset by applications from their former charges to assist them in finding work. This is not unnatural and these true friends stand willing to help, but are often unable, and these requests becoms a sore burden. In the government departments in Washington, I have heard how as soon as one deaf man secured employment, the departments have been overrun with applications for similiar appointments from other deaf men, until the sight of a deaf person is most unwelcome.

Is there not a better way? I hope so. I hope the day comes when in the schools for the deaf each pupil's talents shall be discovered and developed, so that he may know on leaving school for what he is best fitted as a bread winner,—and I hope there will be a Directory or Employment Bureau where he or she may leave their name and references and ascertain where they have a chance of employment.

What can we do to accomplish this?

Statement by the Local Committee.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association, Rev. Mr. Cloud, appointed the following a Local Committee of arrangements:

A. R. SPEAR, St. Paul, *Chairman.*

CHAS. THOMPSON, St. Paul. ANTON SCHROEDER, St. Paul.
L. P. DANE, Minneapolis. J. H. O'LEARY, Minneapolis.
OLOF HANSON, Faribault. L. W. HODGMAN, Red Wing.

Mr. Hanson was elected secretary, and Mr. Schroeder treasurer of the Committee. Nine meetings were held. The following sub-committees were chosen, one member of the Local Committee being chairman of each sub-committee:

On Printing:—Messrs. O'Leary, Bowen, Brant, Cowles, Spear.

On Hotels and Guides:—Messrs. Schroeder, Terguson, Spear.

On Finance:—Messrs. Thompson, O'Leary, Schroeder, Hodgman, Bowen, Schwirtz, Smith, Peterson, Spear.

On Picnic:—Messrs. Dane, Cowles, Sheridan, Ekberg, Spear; Misses Steidel, Berlandi, Gloeser.

On Hall:—Messrs. Hodgman, Hanson, Schwirtz, Spear.

On Advertising:—Messrs. Smith and Schwirtz, and Miss Tiegel.

On Invitations and Reception:—Mr. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs Howard, Miss Tiegel, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Schwirtz, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Schroeder, Mr. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Ekberg, Mrs. Dane, Miss Berlandi, Mr. O'Leary.

On Industrial Exhibit;—Messrs. Hodgman, Schroeder, Hanson, Sheridan, and Mrs. Spear.

As announced by the Chairman in bulletins from time to time, the following special features were decided upon, all of which were carried out:

1. Reception at the Windsor Hotel Tuesday evening.
2. A Trolley Ride Wednesday afternoon, with supper.
3. An Excursion and Picnic at Lake Minnetonka, with lunch at noon and in the evening.

All these features were free to members from outside the State, the Minnesotans acting as hosts.

It was also decided to have a business exhibit, which should comprise specimens of the products of deaf men engaged in business, or illustrate the special work of professional deaf men. That this feature, though new, was a success, the splended display in the convention hall testified.

It was confidently expected that reduced rates on the railroads would be had, and the Committee paid the expenses of a railroad agent to come from Chicago and *vise* tickets. In this, however, we

were disappointed, greatly to our regret, not because the required attendance was lacking, but because a sufficient number did not secure certificates when purchasing tickets, the number of certificates falling a few short of the required one hundred. Some delegates who had counted on the reduced rates to return, were not provided with sufficient cash to purchase full fare return tickets, and accordingly the Committee advanced small sums to such as needed them. These loans have mostly been returned, and those not returned at the time of this report, are expected to be returned forthwith.

The Committee appointed Mr. A. L. Pach, of New York, official photographer of the Convention.

A stenographer was employed to report the addresses of Governor Lind and other distinguished speakers. Three copies of the speeches were transcribed, two of which were presented to the Association, and one to Mr. E. A. Hodgson, of the New York *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*.

The Committee ordered badges of Mr. Chas. Schindler, the deaf manufacturer of Brooklyn, with the understanding that such action was authorized by the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The bill was paid by the Local Committee, and the new Executive Committee was asked to refund the amount to the Local Committee. The President of the Association submitted the matter to the Executive Committee, which voted not to refund.

The following statement of receipts and expenditures is furnished by the treasurer of the Committee, Mr. Schroeder:

RECEIPTS:

Subscribed by the Deaf of Minnesota	$231.05	
Contributed by Minn. Ass'n of the Deaf	40.00	
" " Minneapolis Ass'n of the Deaf	15.00	
" " Business men and hearing friends	173.00	
Received from advertisements	34.00	
From sale of tickets for trolly ride, picnic, etc	117.45	
		$610.50

EXPENDITURES:

Railroad agent to sign certificates	11.00
Reception at the Windsor Hotel	91.50
Trolley ride, St. Paul and Minneapolis	67.50
Refreshments at Lake Harriet, Minneapolis,	8.00
Supper at Russell's, Minneapolis,	45.00
Excursion to Lake Minnetonka, 191 tkts. @ 45c.	85.95
Lunch and refreshments at Lake Minnetonka	96.24
Boat hire and "merry-go-round"	5.15
Rent of dishes, etc.,	5.38
Help at Lake Minnetonka	11.10

Stenographer to report speakers	11.00	
Large sign painted and put up at headquarters	3.00	
Badges made by Chas. Schindler	30.00	
Programs, printed by Regensburg and Sechbach	18.00	
Printing tickets for various entertainments	6.50	
Decorations at Capitol	12.50	
Expenses of Committee, for traveling, postage, incidentals,—Hanson, 6.88; Dane, 9.86; Hodgman, 2.40, Schroeder, 8.95, O'Leary, 8.00; Spear, 3.80....Total	38.99	
Loans (total 38.72, returned 23.00) to be returned	15.72	
Chairman Cloud's hotel bill	9.55	
President Koehler's hotel bill	9.00	
Miscellaneous expenses, expressage, help, etc	11.00	
		592.33
Balance on hand		18.17

At the last meeting of the Committee, held in St. Paul, Sept. 5th, 1899, it was moved and carried that, after paying all remaining obligations, the balance should be returned to the Minnesota Association of the Deaf, to be placed in its permanent fund.

The Committee acknowledges its obligations to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Thompson, who contributed $50.00 to the entertainment fund; to the friends and business men of St. Paul and Minneapolis, who contributed to the fund; and to those who generously assisted in entertaining the guests.

January 9th, 1900.

A. R. SPEAR, *Chairman.*

OLOF HANSON, *Secretary.*

Additional Standing Committees.

Pursuant to instructions given to the Executive Committee by the Convention, I hereby announce the appointment of the following standing committees:

COMMITTEE ON INCORPORATION.

A. G. Draper, Chairman, Washington, D. C.; Albert F. Adams, Washington, D.C.; E.A.Hodgson, New York.

ON INDUSTRIAL STATUS OF THE DEAF.

Warren Robinson, Chairman, Delavan, Wis.; Alex L. Pach, New York; P. L. Axling, Seattle, Wash.

COMMITTEE ON INSURANCE.

J. H. Cloud, Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.; Albert F. Adams, Washington, D. C.; Theophilus d'Estrella, Berkeley, Cal.

ON RELIGIOUS STATUS OF THE DEAF.

Olof Hanson, Chairman, Faribault, Minn.; J. C. Balis, Belleville, Ontario; Mrs. J. W. Barrett, Council Blufis, Iowa.

Members of the Association, and the deaf generally, who may be interested in any of the subjects assigned to the three last-named committees, are urged to write the respective chairmen, giving information and offering suggestions.

J. L. SMITH, President.

GEORGE W. VEDITZ, M.A.
PRESIDENT NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

World's Congress of the Deaf

AND THE REPORT OF THE
SEVENTH CONVENTION

OF THE

National Association of the Deaf

HELD AT THE

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,

AUGUST 20-27, 1904.

PREFACE

THE following pages embody the report of the Seventh Convention of the National Association of the Deaf, and of the World's Congress, held under its auspices at St. Louis, Mo., August 20 to 27, 1904, inclusive, and embrace the minutes and proceedings of the several sessions of the Convention, with an account of the social features enlivening the gathering.

The papers in foreign languages read at the Congress have been translated in full. The work in several instances has been quite arduous, owing to the extreme length of the papers and the almost illegible character of the manuscript. For assistance in this connection the Committee desires to acknowledge its obligations to and thank Mr. Olof Hanson, Dr. Edward Allen Fay, Mr. Dudley W. George, Dr. Thomas F. Fox, and Mr. George W. Veditz, who translated respectively the Scandinavian, Italian, French and German papers. The photographic halftones are the work of Mr. Theodore A. Froehlich.

The reports of the various committees—notably that of the Committee on Industrial Statistics, and which represent a great amount of labor and patient research, will be found exceedingly valuable, and will make the volume a permanent addition to the statistical literature of the deaf.

The entire report will present, as it were, a bird's-eye view of the condition of the deaf of the civilized world, as the various articles embody the views of the leading deaf of the nationalities represented at the Convention, while the discussion and expressions of sentiment they provoked,

must be regarded as the opinions of those best fitted to pass upon the deaf and the conditions and causes affecting their welfare—the intelligent, educated adult deaf themselves.

GEORGE W. VEDITZ,
THOMAS F. FOX,
JAMES L. SMITH,
Committee on Publication.

EDWARD ✣ MINER ✣ GALLAUDET ✣ PH.D., LL.D.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONGRESS

PRESIDENTS

Dr. James L. Smith, Minnesota

George W. Veditz, Colorado

SECRETARIES

Dr. Thomas F. Fox, New York City

Rev. James H. Cloud, Missouri

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

1904–1907

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1ST VICE-PRESIDENT, Dudley W. George, Illinois
2D VICE-PRESIDENT, Mrs. John W. Barrett, Iowa
3D VICE-PRESIDENT, Rev. Oliver J. Whildin, Maryland
4TH VICE-PRESIDENT, James F. Donnelly, New York
SECRETARY, Rev. James H. Cloud, Missouri
TREASURER, N. Field Morrow, Indiana

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Rev. James H. Cloud, Missouri, Secretary
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Kas.—Edward H. McIlvaine
Ky.—Robert King
La.—Andrew Sullivan
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Mass.—John O'Rourke	R. I.—Samuel W. McCarthy
Mich.—Blanche Blakely	S. C.—William Geilfuss
Minn.—Dr. James F. Smith	S. D.—Marion Finch
Miss.—Charles W. Carraway	Tenn.—Walter Rosson
Neb.—Louis H. Devine	Tex.—George A. Brooks
N. Y.—James F. Donnelly	Utah.—Elizabeth Delong
N. C.—Robert Miller	Va.—Joseph Heeke
Ohio—Robert P. McGregor	Wash.—Olof Hanson
Okla.—W. D. Sheriff	W. Va.—J. Ernest Applegate
Penn.—Frank R. Gray	Wis.—Warren Robinson

STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Publication of the Proceedings

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Dr. Thomas F Fox, N. Y. Dr. James L. Smith, Minn.

Committee on Litcrature of the Deaf

Olof Hanson, Wash. George W. Veditz, Col.

Edwin A. Hodgson, N. Y. Robert P. McGregor, Ohio

Dr. Amos G. Draper, Dist. of Col.

Committee on Federation of the Deaf

Dr. Thomas F. Fox, N. Y., Chairman

George W. Veditz, Col. Rev. P. J. Hasenstab, Ills.

Dr. James L. Smith, Minn. Robert P. McGregor, Ohio

Committee on Industrial Status of the Deaf

Warren Robinson, Wisconsin, Chairman.

Alexander L. Pach, N. Y. P. L. Axling, Wash.

Oscar H. Regensberg, Ill. Anton Schroeder, Minn.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1904.

"GALLAUDET DAY."

THE first meeting of the World's Congress of the Deaf was held in Library Hall, of the Halls of Congress, on the Exposition grounds.

Dr. James L. Smith, of Minnesota, President of the National Association of the Deaf, under which auspices the Congress was held, presided, and Dr. Thomas F. Fox, of New York, Secretary, recorded.

Dr. Smith called the large assembly to order at 2.15 o'clock in the afternoon, and introduced Rev. Austin W. Mann, of Ohio, who invoked the Divine blessing upon the work before the Congress.

President Smith then addressed the Congress.

PRESIDENT SMITH'S ADDRESS.

The occasion which calls us together this afternoon is one which should appeal to the highest sentiments of the deaf, not only of America, but of the world. We are assembled to do honor to the name and memory of the man who, nearly a century ago, laid the foundations in America of that edifice of the education of the deaf which has attained to such imposing proportions.

The occasion and the place of this assemblage of the deaf are both preeminently fitting. In the early years of the nineteenth century Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet inaugurated the education of the deaf in America. And now, in the

opening years of the twentieth century, the greatest international gathering of the deaf meets in this greatest of the world's expositions to pay a tribute to the great pioneer of our cause.

There is something of a parallel in the events which gave birth to this exposition and those which made proper and fitting this congress of ours. One hundred years ago, that great and far-seeing statesman, Thomas Jefferson, purchased from France the grand domain of Louisiana, an empire in itself, which, more than any one thing, has contributed to and made permanent the greatness of the United States of America as a nation among nations. And only a few years later, another Thomas—Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet—obtained from that same France the means of opening up to the deaf of America that domain of enlightenment and knowledge which so many thousand of us have entered upon as our possession.

We honor Thomas Jefferson for that judgment, that foresight, and that courage of his convictions which enabled him to carry through his great project against the skepticism, ridicule, and determined opposition of eminent men arrayed against him.

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide," and the American people have reason, as long as the Nation shall endure, to congratulate itself that when the moment arrived there was a man like Jefferson in the Presidential chair to decide aright for the glory and greatness of Our Country.

We honor Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet for those same qualities of judgment, foresight, and courage of his convictions—the essential attributes of the pioneer in any great cause—which enabled him to introduce the education of the deaf in America against the skepticism, ridicule, and opposition of less enlightened and progresive men. Now, when the right of the deaf to all educational benefits is so unques-

JAMES L. SMITH, M.A., Litt.D.—President 1899–1904.

tioned, when we have so fully proved ourselves worthy of those rights, we can little realize the Herculean task that confronted Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet when he undertook to establish those rights. Only a great mind, endowed with indomitable courage, untiring perseverance, and unlimited patience, could have succeeded, and succeeded so quickly, in overcoming popular disbelief and prejudice, and gaining popular support for the cause that he espoused. He sacrificed more promising opportunities of material advancement; he sacrificed his physical well-being; he gave himself wholly, body, mind, and soul, to the inauguration and advancement of his great work in our behalf. For this we honor him; for this we must ever bear his name in grateful remembrance; and for this such a tribute as this assemblage can offer is a preeminently fitting, though inadequate, payment on the debt which we owe to his name and memory.

But the name of Gallaudet is more than a memory to us, though over half a century has passed since the life and labors of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet ceased. It still lives in the person of the illustrious son of the illustrious father. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet began the education of the deaf in America. Edward Miner Gallaudet took it up and carried it to the highest point yet attained in the world. The father, against unbelief and prejudice, proved the right of the deaf to an education: the son, against like unbelief and prejudice, proved the right of the deaf to a higher education, and the result is seen to-day in that national college which helps to perpetuate the name of Gallaudet—father and son.

Edward Miner Gallaudet stands to-day as the champion and defender of the best interests of the deaf, our "knight without fear and without reproach," ever ready to couch his lance in our cause. And he is the chief promulgator of that broad and comprehensive combined system of educating the deaf that affords to all the best opportunity for intellectual, industrial, social, and moral development. As such

he belongs not only to the deaf of America but of the world, for our interests are not sectional, not national, not racial, but international and universal.

Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet is the connecting link between the Old World and the New. From the Old World he brought the seeds, which, planted in the soil of America, have brought forth fruit a hundredfold, and not one of the least of those fruits is this "gathering of the clans" this afternoon in this great central city of the American Nation and this greatest exposition of the world's achievements, to offer a tribute of regard and respect to the name and memory of the man who had the wisdom and the courage and the patience and the sympathetic heart to do and dare to the end that the shackles of ignorance might be struck from the deaf of America forever.

> "Count me o'er earth's chosen heroes,—they
> were souls that stood alone,
>
> * * * * * *
>
> Stood serene, and down the future saw the
> golden beam incline
> To the side of perfect justice, mastered by
> their faith divine."

Mr. Walter F. Stevens, Secretary of the Exposition, was introduced and addressed the Congress orally, his remarks being interpreted into signs by Miss Pearl Herdman. He said in substance that he was glad to open the Congress. When he reached the door the guard warned him he ought not to go in, as it was a meeting of the deaf. When he did enter he found the surroundings quite different from what he had been used to. All were apparently talking very animatedly, but he heard not a word, nor could he understand anything of what was being said—though he did discover from beaming countenances that the talk was pleasant enough. He had been to various meetings that day, but at all of them the voice played the chief part. He was grateful to Mr. Cloud of the local Committee for the opportunity

to be present at the Congress, and was much pleased with what he beheld. He could say that he was in one sense the foster father of the deaf exhibit at the Exposition, as he arranged for the living exhibit of the deaf in the educational department. He cordially welcomed the members of the Congress, and wished all might have a pleasant and profitable meeting. (Applause.)

The Chair announced that it had been the hope of all to receive an address in person from Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, but as he was unable to be present, he sent a message. This most welcome communication was delivered in signs by Mr. George W. Veditz, of Colorado, and read orally by Mr. Argo:—

A MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS OF THE DEAF.

Branford, Conn., July 4, 1904.

Dr. J. L. Smith, President, etc.

Dear Dr. Smith:—Remembering my promise to send you a message for the Congress of the Deaf, I take advantage of a quiet morning on Green Island to keep my engagement.

I need hardly assure the members of the Congress that I deeply regret my inability to give them a personal greeting on the day chosen to honor the memory of my revered father. Had I not planned some time ago to spend most of my vacation in Europe, I should certainly have accepted the invitation of your committee to be present at the meeting of the Congress.

I have read with interest the published programme, and congratulate the committee on its selection of subjects and its choice of those who will lead in the discussion of them. I am confident the decisions of the Congress will be such as to deserve the respect and support of the friends of the deaf everywhere.

The old question of methods may come up for a vote. If it does, the platform of the "Combined System," adopted, I believe, by every congress of the deaf in Europe as well as in this country, will, without doubt, be reaffirmed.

Ever since the time of the first suggestion of a Combined System, which I made in 1867 after a careful study of the leading

schools in Europe, I have held my mind open to conviction for a change of view. From time to time I have inspected pure oral schools in Europe and in our own country, to determine, if possible, whether the measure of success in efforts to teach all the deaf to speak would justify the claim that all methods besides the oral method ought to be banished from their schools. These examinations have not disclosed any greater percentage of success than appeared in 1867.

My conviction, then formed, remains unchanged, therefore, that a proportion of the deaf approaching, and in some instances probably exceeding fifty per cent., cannot attain that measure of success in speech which will justify the time and labor devoted to that branch of their education.

I have taken pains to meet, in recent years, many educated deaf-mutes in the countries of Europe where the oral method is almost exclusively followed. The testimony of these orally taught deaf persons fully confirms the view just expressed.

My opinion is, therefore, as decided as ever that a system which, while giving an opportunity to every deaf child to acquire speech, and careful oral instruction to all shown to be capable of success, makes use of the manual methods to that extent which the varying condition of deaf children plainly demand, is greatly to be preferred to one which holds to a single method to the exclusion of all others.

A subject has been considerably discussed of late in the school papers, which will very likely occcupy the attention of the Congress. I refer to the use of the sign language. Some of those who would abolish it from the chapel, as well as from the school room, have claimed me as supporting their views because I once said in a convention of teachers that "the sign language is a dangerous thing." Many things of great benefit and value to mankind may be misused and so become "dangerous." It is true that the sign language may be used by injudicious teachers to an extent that will interefere with the proper acquisition of verbal language by deaf children. But this by no means justifies its exclusion.

My opinion is that, even with pupils capable of the greatest success in speech, a certain use of signs especially for chapel services and lectures, is highly beneficial. This fact is recognized to-day by more than a few German teachers. At my last visit to the school founded by Heinicke, I learned, a good deal to my sur-

prise, that the sign language was made use of in chapel exercises. In my judgment lectures and religious services for the deaf, whether for children and youth in school or for adults, can be give more impressively and more acceptably by means of the language of signs well rendered than in any other way.

In the schoolroom it is well to minimize the use of signs as far as possible. But they have their place here; often when spelled, written, or spoken words fail to make the teacher's meaning clear. In 1897 I found a German teacher in an oral school giving new words to his class. He wrote the words on the blackboard, spoke them, and then made a clear De l'Epee sign for each one. I asked him why he did this. "To make sure the children understand the meaning," said he. I told him I was gratified to find such a practice prevailing in an oral school.

But I must not make this letter too long. Pray give my warmest greeting to all the members of the Congress. Though far from them in body, I shall be with them in spirit on Gallaudet day. If some of my old college boys will get to the top of a high building, they may catch a direct message from me by "wireless telegraphy," "telepathy," or some other means. Whether this works or not, you may be sure my heart will beat in sympathy with the heart of the Congress.

Always most sincerely yours,

E. M. GALLAUDET.

Mr. George W. Veditz, Colorado: We have just listened to an address from the man who best understands the American deaf and their wishes; from the man who, above all others, is their fearless champion and loyal friend.

He is not with us to listen to our applause or to receive our grateful tokens of esteem, but nevertheless, I would ask all this great assemblage of the deaf and their friends to rise and join in a cheer in honor of the truest freind we have to-day.

A "Chautauqua salute," lasting several minutes, was given with enthusiasm.

Rev. James H. Cloud, Missouri: I move that the Secretary cable a message of greeting to our absent friend.

The motion was seconded and unanimously passed by a standing vote.

Secretary Fox cabled the following message :

"The World's Congress of the Deaf sends you loving greetings and best wishes."

The following reply, subsequently received from Dr. Gallaudet, is worthy of a place here :

Dampfer Koenig Albert Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.
At sea, nearing the coast of North America,
Friday, Sept. 2, 1904.

Dear Dr. Smith:—My first letter mailed in America on my return from Europe shall be to you, to acknowledge your very kind and welcome cablegram, received just as I was about to leave London.

My Paris bankers took great pains to make sure that the message should reach me, for they telegraphed it to my London address, and then mailed the original to the steamer I was to take at Cherbourg.

I should have cabled a reply, had I not felt quite sure from what I remembered as to the dates of your Congress, that it would have adjourned before my message could reach St. Louis..

Please let it be known through the Companion that I was greatly touched that the Congress remembered me in such a delicate and cordial manner.

I hope the meetings at St. Louis were in every way successful and largely attended.

I am coming home very much refreshed and built up by my vacation.

In Switzerland my daughter and I did some rather tall climbing, getting up to a height of 10,000 feet. I seemed to be "sound in wind and limb," in spite of the years I carry.

I always enjoy Europe, but agree with what one of my sons said a few years since on returning with me, that " the best part of a trip abroad is the sail into New York harbor on returning."

With kind regards to all my friends at Faribault, and to the members of the Congress, I am

Faithfully yours,

E. M. GALLAUDET.

Dr. J. L. Smith, President, etc.

Addresses were given by Mr. W. K. Argo, Superintendent of the Colorado School for the Deaf, Mr. Edwin A. Hodgson, of New York, in behalf of the National Association, by Mr. Frank R. Gray, of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the Gallaudet Alumni Association, and by Rev. James H. Cloud, of Missouri, in behalf of the deaf of St. Louis. Mr. A. M. Watzulik, of Germany, spoke for the foreign delegates. Rev. Mr. Mann made a brief address, urging the deaf not to forget, in their tribute to Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, to give a place to Laurent Clerc, who brought the sign language to America, and who was the first deaf teacher of the deaf in this country.

President Smith announced the following—

Committee on Enrollment—N. F. Morrow, Indiana, Chairman, C. W. Charles, Ohio, W. H. Stafford, Missouri, A. J. Rodenberger, Missouri, C. C. Codman, Illinois.

Committee on Resolutions—Geo. W. Veditz, Colorado, R. P. McGregor, Ohio, E. A. Hodgson, New York, O. H. Regensberg, Illinois, Anton Schroeder, Minnesota.

After announcements made by the chairman of the Local Committee in regard to the evening program, and a notice from Mr. E. P. Cleary, Illinois, of a Sunday service for the Catholic deaf, the Congress took a recess at 4.10 P. M.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22th, 1904.

The President, Dr. Smith, formally opened the regular business sessions of the Congress at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the assembly hall of the Central High School, and invited Rev. J. W. Michaels, of Arkansas, to offer prayer.

Upon the conclusion of the prayer President Smith delivered his address:—

PRESIDENT SMITH'S ADDRESS.

We meet together this morning as the first International Congress of the deaf of the twentieth century. The time and place are fitting. We are in the midst of the grandest

exposition the world ever saw, and we are in the center of the greatest country on earth, excepting, through courtesy, those countries represented by our foreign brethren.

It is with a feeling of pride that I arise to address you.

Not so much personal pride as pride in the class to which I belong, pride in the intellect and beauty, the manliness and womanliness that I see on every hand, the unmistakable evidences of the high position which the deaf, as a class, have attained intellectually, industrially, and socially. I am pervaded by a feeling of embarrassment, also, for I know that what I can say is so inadequate to the occasion and falls so far short of what might be said.

In the first place I desire to extend a most cordial welcome and fraternal greeting to our brethren from the Old World, who have defied the obstacles of distance and expense in order to be with us. We could wish that more had come to meet us from over the waters. But their absence makes us appreciate all the more the spirit which led the few to come. The deaf of America thank you for your presence here to-day, and we hope that this Congress and its results will have the effect of drawing the deaf of the Old World and the New together in closer and more fraternal bonds. The interests of the deaf are identical, whatever be the clime in which they dwell or the race to which they belong. The blood which flows in the veins of Americans is a mixture of the best blood of the nations of Europe; therefore, we can claim blood-kindred with the deaf of other lands. Whatever of good or evil affects the interests of the deaf in America, has a corresponding influence upon the deaf of Europe.

> "For mankind are one in spirit, and an instinct bears along,
> Round the earth's electric circle, the swift flash of right and wrong;
> Whether conscious or unconscious, yet Humanity's vast frame
> Through its ocean-sundered fibres feels the gush of joy or shame;—
> In the gain or loss of one race all the rest have equal claim."

We stand on the threshold of the twentieth century. Behind us lies a century of achievement in the education and advancement of the deaf. It is fitting that we take a retrospective view of this achievement before we set our faces toward the future and its possibilities for better and higher things for the deaf. With this idea in mind the program of the Congress has been planned. The various papers to be read treat of practically the same subject—the intellectual, industrial, social, and moral status of the deaf in various countries. It is hoped that from these papers we may gain a comprehensive idea of the condition of the deaf the world over, the respects wherein their condition is satisfactory or otherwise, and thus we may be better able to deliberate and resolve as to the future.

The educated deaf are best judges of matters affecting the intellectual, social, and moral welfare of their class. This is a proposition that we must assert and maintain. We must oppose with all our united influence the attempts of theorists and enthusiasts to dictate and control the education of the deaf. We must demand that the educational system, the world over, shall be so broad and flexible that it shall bring about the greatest good to the greatest number. We want no Procrustean bed to rack and torture those whom it does not fit. We must declare that the moral and social welfare shall receive equal consideration with the intellectual in the question of methods; that the right of the deaf to the pursuit of happiness in their own way and among their own kind shall not be questioned.

We believe in speech and speech teaching to a reasonable extent. But we know that there are many cases where the true welfare of the deaf, their only chance for even a modicum of happiness in this life, is being sacrificed to the demands of blinded enthusiasts, who would rather view with equanimity the unhappiness and misery of hundreds of victims to an impossible theory, than abate one jot or tittle

of their claim that their one method is all-sufficient. Against this it behooves us to unite and exert all our influence.

There is another and a growing evil for us to combat. It is the attempt to influence public opinion through the press by the publication of statements that are either wholly false or grossly exaggerated. Of the same nature are the attempts to force upon the public, by using money and legislative influence, methods that cannot win on their own merits.

The educated deaf have a right to be heard in these matters, and they must and shall be heard. We can wield the pen and reach the public through the press. We can wield the ballot and influence legislation. We can thus meet the enemy upon their own ground and defeat them. In the State from which I come we have twice defeated attempts to foist upon the deaf by legislative action a system of education that the greatest educators pronounce to be inadequate. I have heard of the same being done in other States. It shows what the deaf can do when they are united and determined.

An assemblage like this should be an inspiration to us all. It should stimulate us to further and better efforts for the advancement of our class. We should strive in our deliberations to make this Congress memorable in the annals of the deaf, a point from which will radiate influences for good upon the lives of the deaf for generations to come.

Mr. Cloud reported that the Local Committee had expected the presence of Governor Dockery, Senator Cockrell, Mayor Wells, and others. Their letters explain their inability to be present:-

Aug. 18, 1904.

J. H. Cloud, Esq., Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.

My Dear Sir:—I am very grateful to you for your courteous invitation, but it seems as though I will be unable to attend because of the press of official duties, especially in connection with

the work of the State Board of Equalization. Will come if I can, but I am afraid I cannot absent myself from the capital at the time stated. With best wishes,

Your Friend,

A. M. DOCKERY,
Governor of Missouri.

Warrensburg, Mo., Aug. 20, 1904.

My Dear Mr. Cloud:—Many thanks for your favor of the 18th inst. and the very kind invitation to attend the National Association of the Deaf during this month.

I sincerely regret that previous engagements prevent me from having such pleasure and honor.

Trusting that you may have a most profitable and pleasant convention, I am,

Yours sincerely,

F. M. COCKRELL.

St. Louis, August 20, 1904.

Mr. J. H. Cloud, chairman National Convention of the Deaf,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:—Mayor Wells will be out of the city on the 22nd, inst, and he requested me to thank you for the kind invitation. And to say, by reason of his absence, he will not be able to comply with your request to make an address of welcome on that date.

Very truly,

JAMES G. McCONKEY,
Secretary to the Mayor.

St. Louis, U. S. A., August 17, 1904.

Dr. James H. Cloud, Chairman Local Committee, Conventions of the Deaf, Saint Louis, Missouri.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 10th instant, addressed to President Francis has been referred to me. In reply I regret to state that the President has made previous arrangements to participate in the Pennsylvania Day ceremonies on Saturday, August 20th, which will prevent him from accepting your courteous invitation

to address the International and National Conventions of the Deaf on Gallaudet Day at 2 p. m., in the Hall of Congress.

The Governor of Pennsylvania will be here and the President has promised him to deliver an address of welcome during the ceremonies which will be held in the Pennsylvania building, beginning at 2 p, m.

The President regrets very much that the situation compels him to take this action and directs me to state that if it were not for these previous engagements he would be glad o accept your kind invitation.

Trusting that Gallaudet Day will be a complete success, I am,

Very respectfully,
ALLEN V. COCKRELL,
Secretary Committee on Ceremonies.

St. Louis, Aug. 20, 1904.

Mr. J. H. Cloud, City.

Dear Sir:—Upon my return to the city I find yours of the 17th, inst. Unfortunately too late to comply with your request as far as Saturday is concerned, and on Monday, I regret to say, I will again be out of town, having to leave for Chicago on Sunday night. I appreciate your kind invitation, which otherwise I should have been glad to comply with.

Very truly yours,
RICHARD BARTHOLDT,
Congressman.

Aug. 11, 1904.

Mr. Jas. H. Cloud, Chairman.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 10th, and wish to thank you for the courtesy of an invitation to address the convention of the International and National Convention of the Deaf on the 20th, inst. I expect to leave the city on Saturday of this week, to be absent several days, consequently I am obliged to decline your invitation.

Very truly yours,
C. H. SPENCER,
Chairman Committee on Ceremonies.

Albany, N. Y., August 15, 1904.

Mr. James H. Cloud, 2606 Virginia Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 10th at hand and in reply I beg to state that I will try to be present at the opening session of Gallaudet Day in the Hall of Congresses, and if there shall be glad to make the welcoming address, very short, to the Congress. Please do not count upon it, however, as a certainty.

Yours very truly,

HOWARD W. ROGERS.

Fulton, Aug. 22, 1904.

Rev. J. H. Cloud, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Mr. Cloud:—I have just returned from a two weeks' stay at Minneola Springs. This accounts for my delay in answering your favor of the 10th. I regret I could not be present at your convention, but had I been there, I could not have taken an active part. I have not been well this summer, and was at the Springs to see if the water would help me. I hope the meeting was a success intellectually, socially and every way.

Yours very truly,

N. B. McKEE.

Dr. F. Louis Soldan, Superintendant of Saint Louis Public Schools, addressed the Congress orally, his remarks being translated into signs by Miss Herdman, who also interpreted the address of Prof. W. J. S. Bryan, the Principal of the Central High School. Both addresses were received with applause.

Mr. Veditz:—I move that all discussion of papers by individuals be limited to five minutes, with an additional two minutes to be allowed only by unanimous consent.

Mr. Hodgson:—I second the motion.

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. Veditz:—(in the chair) The President has received from Dr. Draper his paper on "The Intellectual Status of the Deaf in America," with a request to read it for the author in the latter's unavoidable absence.

THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF IN AMERICA.

BY DR. AMOS G. DRAPER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

RELATIVE POLITICAL POSITIONS OF AMERICA.

In not a few respects the present position of the United States among the nations of the world is comparable with that of the Roman empire at the zenith of its power.

Not many years ago what the United States would say, think, or do in any given event was a matter of complete indifference to European people and rulers. Their opinion of America in general was expressed by Sydney Smith's flippant query, "who reads an American book?"

This attitude has been changed almost in a twinkling. To-day no European people or potentate thinks of taking any important step in commerce, war, politics, or foreign relations, without considering anxiously what the United States will probably say, think, or do, supposing that step is taken.

With the exception of some events occurring very recently this pre-eminence has, happily, been reached by wholly peaceful means. It is the natural and almost inevitable result of the possession of a virgin and almost boundless continent, rich in mine, field and forest, by a people homogeneous in spirit though various in blood, imbued with democratic principles, and, until very lately, untrammeled in trade and with the utmost freedom to pursue individual ambition in any field of effort.

RELATIVE POSITION IN EDUCATION.

In the domains of education, art, and literature, we may not indeed claim such unquestioned influence for America as in the lines above mentioned; yet in certain departments of those domains the claim will hold good. One of these departments is the

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF-BLIND.

This has been frequently attempted in the old world, but much less generally in America, where the attempt was contemporaneous with the efforts to educate the deaf. Originating in the

case of Julia Brace, and culminating with that of Helen Keller, public and private sympathy has gone out to each victim of this double or triple affliction whose sad fate became known. In many other lands people have seen such victims and sighed that

> "Of all the woes mankind inherits,
> It surely most compassion merits
> To be both blind and deaf;"

but it was reserved for America to make a public and general task of easing this especial woe by giving its victims the boon of education. In not a few cases besides the two mentioned the task has been crowned with a measure of success that commands the wonder and admiration of thoughtful and tender-hearted persons in every land. Another of these departments is the

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF.

Within the memory of many persons not yet old it was the custom of those interested in this work to go, or greatly desire to go, to Europe, with the view of there making investigations and discoveries that would enable them to improve the work here. This was so from the days of the elder Gallaudet to those of the Milan Convention. Is it so now? On the contrary, has it not been reversed, or is it not in process of reversion? We hear of few or no American instructors going abroad for that purpose in recent years; yet in these same years we have had in our schools prominent investigators from England, Wales, Italy, Australia, Germany, Sweden, and other lands. This is an evidence of the fact that America is no longer the led, but is the leader in the education of the deaf. Having acquired the best ideas of the old world as a foundation, she is working at the problem in her own way—with the genius, energy, liberality, and flexibility that are a part of her way.

The results are certainly greatly to influence the education of the deaf throughout the world. That influence has begun. For example, many of these visitors were oralists of the straitest sect. It would be too much to expect that anything they saw in America should do away with the convictions of a lifetime, yet there is no doubt that these convictions have been modified, if not shaken. For instance, Heidsiek, after seeing the work of American schools of every type—pure oral, pure manual, and of every shade and combination between these two extremes—the number of these schools and the rich pecuniary provision for them, making moral, mental,

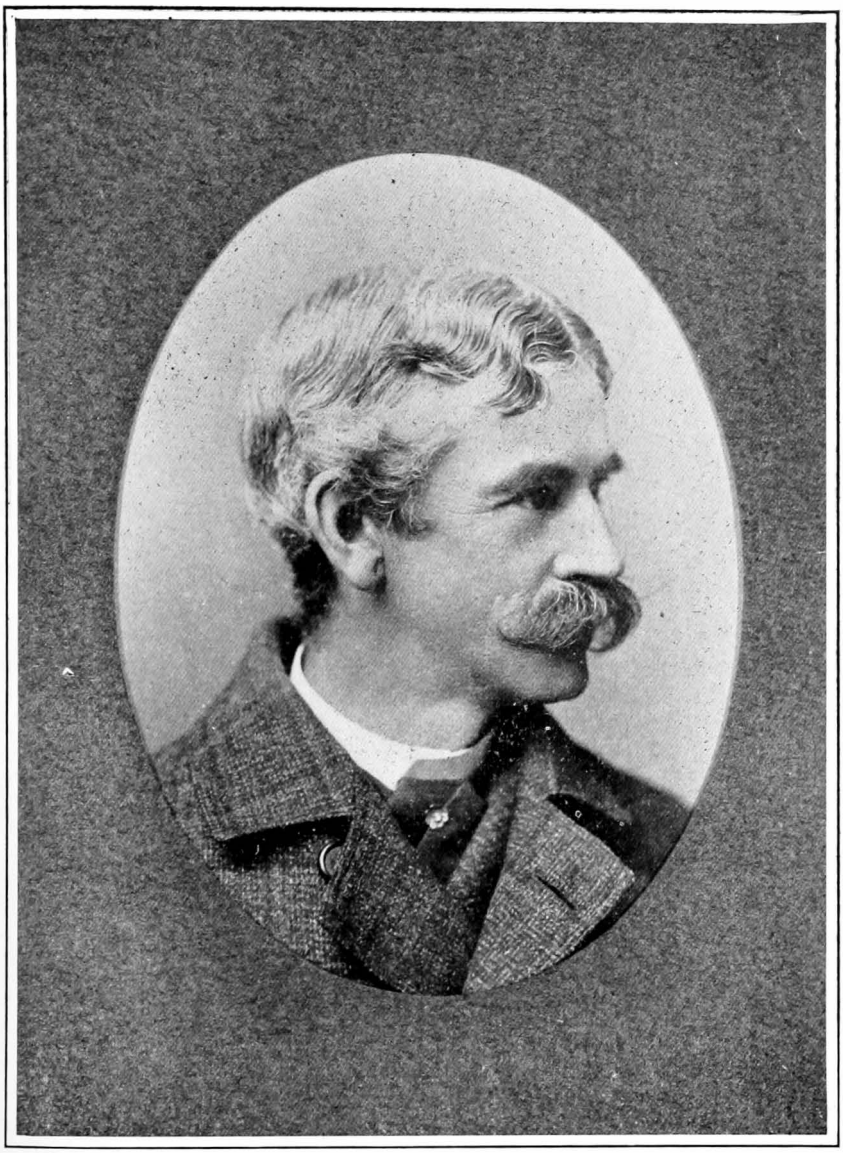
industrial, and physical education for the deaf practically free and universal; and the ingenuity and energy which produced the results that moved him, declares, somewhat sadly, "I therefore left the shores of the new world with a certain faintheartedness. Never has the question of the education of the deaf appeared more difficult to me than since my visit to the American schools. But at the same time the insufficiency of the pure oral method was never so clear in my mind, and never did I feel the necessity of a reorganization of the education of the deaf in Germany as imperiously as now, after the exciting impressions I received from the flourishing condition of the education of the deaf in the United States." And Ferreri, after a like thorough investigation, in an article bearing the significant title of "Victorious America," says, "Here I find the best schools for the deaf. * * * They (the Americans) are doing the best which it is possible to do in the present condition of science; and in a not far distant future they will be our guide in the progressive development of our special line of education."

The deaf people of America and their instructors may well feel thankful that Providence has placed their lot in a land thus highly commended by qualified obesrvers from the old world; it should not however, inflate them, but rather inspire them with determination to see that it shall be deserved—that no efforts of theirs shall be spared to carry the education and all the best interests of the deaf onward and upward toward perfection.

AURICULAR INSTRUCTION.

Within the last two decades there have been marked developments in this country is the education of the deaf. One of these is the systematic endeavor to keep alive and increase by use and practice latent powers of hearing among certain pupils. This like the education of the deaf-blind, is largely an American enterprise. Some individual experiments had been made in France, but long abandoned, when Mr. James A. Gillespie, of Nebraska, took up the work in 1881. Since then the effort has been pushed in many schools. It has stimulated the invention of devices to aid hearing. An association to promote it was formed in 1894. In 1903 there were 100 pupils in 18 schools taught wholly or chiefly by auricular means, besides many others receiving auricular training.

It is true that this work affects only a comparatively small number of pupils; yet to these few how great the boon! They



AMOS G. DRAPER, M.A., Litt.D.

may be graduated as hard-of-hearing persons; may receive instruction, at school and in business, through the ear; may by the same means enter into social relations, at least with individuals; and any powers which they possess of understanding speech by sight will be strongly reinforced. This is, therefore, a development that should receive the fullest sympathy and support of all the deaf.

USE OF MANUAL ALPHABET.

Within the same period there has been a decided movement to use the manual alphabet as a means of instruction. One large school and departments in two others, these last among the largest in the country, have made it, with writing, the basis of instruction. in many other schools individual instructors have striven to implant the habit of its use among pupils. The movement is sound in reason and powerful in effect. When a pupil tries to tell in words his wants, pleasures, woes, emotions, and adventures he tries to think in words and when he has gained the power to think in words and express his thoughts in words with measurable clearness his education is already half accomplished. This therefore, is another development which merits the hearty appreciation and aid of all the deaf.

SPEECH AND THE UNDERSTANDING OF SPEECH BY SIGHT.

Great as have been the developments in the above directions they have yet been exceeded by that in the teaching of articulation and the understanding of speech by sight. This movement began somewhat earlier than the period above named, but during that period it has increased with great rapidity. In 1883 there were but 14 professedly oral schools in the country, while in 1903 there were 63. (Many of these are, it is true, merely classes rather than schools, in some cases almost consisting of the ideal oral school of one pupil.) Taking schools of every kind the number of pupils in professedly oral schools has increased in the above period from 9 plus to 23 plus per cent. If the comparison be confined to well established schools of reputation the increase will be less marked, being from 7 plus to 14 plus per cent. In this comparison no account is taken of the large number of pupils in schools not professedly oral who are taught speech, or are taught wholly or chiefly by speech, because statistics are not obtainable for the

earlier part of the period; but it is known that the number of these has also very greatly increased, and at the present time they far outnumber those taught in professedly oral schools.

This increased attention to speech is another development that merits and should receive the sincere approval of all intelligent deaf persons. It is a fact that the cultivaton of speech was too long neglected in American schools. Even the speech of semi-mutes suffered by this neglect. Everyone must rejoice that this is no longer true—that every pupil who can speak, and every pupil who cannot speak intelligibly but seems capable of learning to do so, can have his powers of speech preserved or evoked, and improved to the utmost.

On the other hand no fears need be felt that this development amounting to a reform—for such it is—will finally go beyond reasonable bounds.. Many have had such fears. About the time of the Milan Convention, for instance, the sign language was to pass utterly out of existence; the manual alphabet was to be a thing unknown; writing was to be dispensed with as far as possible; the great minds that labored for the deaf nearly a century and brought about such beneficent results were, with those results, to be discredited; the orally taught were to enter schools and colleges for the hearing, and by virtue of oral training shine in contrast with all who had not that training, etc., etc. These fears were groundless. None of them have been realized. None will be. If the reform has seemed rapid, it is because it began suddenly and almost from a standstill. The American people may be trusted not only to adopt any improvement upon past methods, but also to hold fast that which is good in those methods.

DAY SCHOOLS.

There has been a decided increase in the number of day, denominational and private schools, it being from 16 in 1883 to 71 in 1903. In so far as these schools serve as feeders to organized institutions which are fully equipped to teach trades as well as all other branches of education, they may become a benefit; but in so far as they prevent attendance upon the well-equipped institutions they may become an ultimate injury to deaf children. Although the great majority of them have been set up as a result of oralist enthusiasm and to promote oral aims, nevertheless the most competent and experienced quasi oralists and pronounced oralists alike concur in this view. Of the former, the late Dr. Gordon, in the

ablest and most exhaustive paper he produced, sums up the matter by showing that "special institutions remain a necessity for the great mass of deaf children, and they continue to offer superior results, with the greatest economy of time, money and men. And this is true regardless of methods, systems, or devices of instruction"; of the latter, Dr. Crouter of the Mt. Airy school, comes to practically the same conclusion in his Report for 1902-'03.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

There has been a very great increase in the number of female compared with the number of male teachers in the period named. The former now outnumber the latter more than 2 to 1. This preponderance is especially marked in oral schools. More than 85 per cent. of the teachers in the Mt. Airy School are women. In the Clarke Institution all are women; and of the 77 teachers sent out by its training class all but 2 have been women. In the numerous day schools begun here and there the teachers are, almost to a woman, women.

This is a development that obtains in schools for the hearing also. It is a development to be regretted upon very high grounds. Women are naturally fitted by talent, tact and patience, to be teachers of little children and of primary classes; but these children, arrived at youth and approaching young manhood and womanhood, need for their fullest growth daily contact with the sterner attributes of human nature, the more logical faculties, and the stricter sense of justice that are masculine characteristics. Observant women admit this. So do managers of oral schools, as witness the remarks of President Carter of the Clarke Corporation in the Report of that school for 1903.

A reform in this matter must be of slow growth. Yet the formation and maintenance of a correct public opinion upon it may be trusted finally to bring about an improvement. The Normal Department of Gallaudet College has done something to start such an improvement. Of its graduates more than 82 per cent. have been men.

TRADES TEACHING.

This paper would not be complete without a reference to industrial training. In no small sense it is the most vital of all instruction to the deaf. Endowing them with education, but not with the power to earn bread, is only to prepare for them a sharper

sting in poverty, a more poignant shame in dependence. It is to be hoped that the paper to be read to the Congress on this subject will show that the schools are alive to this greatest of needs and sparing no effort to meet it; and every deaf person should exert all his influence to promote this aim of the schools.

THE SIGN LANGUAGE.

Various causes, chiefly the increased use of speech and of the manual alphabet, have combined during the period under review to lessen in some degree the prevalence and in a greater degree the perfection of the sign language. The language remains, but fewer deaf people and still fewer instructors of them become accomplished masters of it. Perhaps the coming generation of the deaf will see fewer, if any, men like the Turners, Gallaudets, Peets, Gilletts, and Noyeses, who by means of this language have stirred the hearts, kindled the emotions, uplitfed the souls, touched the humor, and swayed the minds of multitudes of the deaf. If that be so, it is one of the prices that the deaf must pay for improvement—or effort at improvement—in other directions. No fear need be felt, however, that the sign language will not survive in vigor, for it is as rooted in human nature as the passions and emotions and aspirations of which it is the swift, easy, capacious, and accommodating vehicle.

DEAF TEACHERS.

In the United States, taking schools for the deaf of every kind, more than 16½ per cent. of the instructors are deaf. If the comparison be confined to well-equipped public schools the percentage is decidedly greater. Great as it is, it is less than formerly, and probably destined to grow still less. Notwithstanding, no fear need be felt that properly qualified deaf people will not always find an opportunity for life-work in the sphere of teaching in this country. So cogent are the factors in their favor that they have in some cases been kept even in oral schools. Every deaf man "who hath this hope in him should purify himself"—should strive to make himself so fit to teach, in character, in ability, and in attainments, that his natural qualifications for the work derived from personal experience will thereby shine forth in still stronger light.

THE COLLEGE.

Gallaudet College continues to be the only institution in the world where deaf persons not possesed at the same time of uncom-

mon ability, uncommon hardihood, and considerable money, can obtain a higher education. Lacking any one of the above necessities, the endeavor to educate deaf persons in colleges for hearing persons will result, as common sense would indicate, in pain and humiliation, if not in ultimate defeat. Even oralists are arriving at this decision after testing enthusiasm by experience, as may be seen in some wise words of caution in Superintendent Crouter's Report for 1902-'03.

During the period under review the College has tried to meet every need as it arose. Five important developments have resulted: (1.) It has admitted young women, at first experimentally. Certain disadvantages have been found to attend co-education here, as in other colleges where it is established; still, and considering the limited number of the deaf fitted for a higher education, the experiment must be deemed successful, and the best solution of the problem of giving a higher education to both sexes obtainable under present conditions. Certainly the young women, both by conduct and scholarship, have proved themselves as worthy of the privileges of the college as has the other sex. (2.) It has set up and carries on a system of investigations looking to the discovery and improvement of latent powers of hearing among students as they enter. (3.) It has begun and maintains a regular system of practice and training in speech. No student who has ability to speak or understand speech by sight, or both, need fear that those powers will suffer by residence in the College, provided only he have the wish and the will to preserve and improve them. (4.) It has arranged the last two years of the course so that the students desiring to enter any one of the many excellent schools of technology for the hearing may be fitted to do so. (5.) It has set up and maintains a normal department from which 49 hearing persons have graduated with degrees, of whom 40 were men. A large majority of these are now engaged in teaching the deaf, and are doing good work. There can be no question that this department, rightly conducted, is capable of exerting a decidedly uplifting influence upon the profession of teaching the deaf. The deaf may justly and rightly ask that if this department be kept up it shall admit only graduates of colleges, persons of the highest type that can be secured, both as to character and attainments, and, as a rule, men.

CONCLUSION.

Upon this showing as a whole, the deaf people of America may fairly felicitate themselves that as time sweeps forward into the twentieth century so many forces combine to benefit them as a class. In no region known to mortals is that class so favored. Good and able men and women, backed by a generous public, are striving on every hand to work out the problem of discovering all that is best for the deaf. If the deaf people of America view their lot with joy and hope, as they should, still more should they feel overflowing gratitude to that Providence and abounding pride in that nation which have so signally blessed them. They should, each and all, highly resolve to prove, by every word and act and service of theirs, that the labors of their instructors and the resources of the state were well and wisely invested in their education.

The Chair:—In order that the record may be correct it is requested that all who take part in this discussion will furnish the Secretary a written outline of their remarks. Dr. Draper's paper is now open for discussion.

Mr. Veditz:—Most of us have seen more or less of the great Exposition. Few of us have failed to notice the magnificent display of the German Empire. Of all foreign nations represented at the Fair, Germany is easily first in the variety of its exhibits and the high measure of push and progress they indicate.

Not the least interesting portion of Germany's display is that of its educational department. We are well acquainted with the thoroughness of the Teutonic mind, but the excellence of the school exhibit is astonishing.

This excellence, in connection with Dr Draper's paper has brought home a point that never occurred to me before. We are accustomed to felicitate ourselves as standing head and shoulders above our foreign brethren just because we are Americans. But is this correct?

The German mind, as I said, is thorough. In Germany, if anywhere, has public education been raised to the rank of an exact science. It is as thorough as is the German

system of military training. It would seem, therefore, that if any particular method of educating the deaf were followed in Germany, that method would be more developed and more of good got out of it there than anywhere else.

The oral method, as everyone knows, has been carried to its highest development in Germany. Phonetically and otherwise the German language lends itself more readily to this method than most others. Hence we might expect that the method should there come nearest to the accomplishment of all its aims and claims.

Dr. Draper's paper has given us a fine bird's-eye view of American deaf mute education. As the flower of the system he points to Gallaudet College, and the inference is that the American deaf are more highly educated and more really "restored to society" than anywhere else.

My friend Watzulik just told me that among the 80,000 deaf of Germany and Austria but two had taken a college course. The question arises: If the oral method restores speech and all it implies to the deaf, why do not more of our German brethren seek the advantages of a higher education?

We Americans, as I said, are prone to flatter ourselves that we are superior to our foreign brethren simply because we are *Americans*. My belief is that the explanation must be sought in a different cause. Making allowances for the material advantages we enjoy, it must be sought for in the method of instruction employed—in the *Combined System*. I venture to predict that as long as American schools hold fast to this system, just so long will the American deaf retain their present superiority, and that as soon as it is discarded for any single one-sided method, our proud preeminence will be lost.

Rev. A. W. Mann:—The oralists are making a free use of the press in presenting the claims of their method to the public. Some of the claims are extravagant; and they go

unrefuted. It would help the cause of the Combined System if the deaf would make an equally free use of the press, for the publication of productions, like the petition of the British deaf to the King; or that of the German deaf to the Emperor. The report on the School of Portland, made some years ago, is a very useful document, but is not made use of as it should be. The resolutions adopted at our Conventions are good in their way, but they accomplish nothing. They do not reach the public, who need to be educated as to which is really the best method, that which will "do the greatest good to the greatest number."

Mr. Hasenstab:—May I make a statement or two? First, I allude to the experience of several of Chicago's deaf persons in dealing with the education committee of the General Assembly concerning its day school bill, and with the school management committee of the Chicago Board of Education, toward the appointment to the principalship of day schools for deaf children of one that would conduct those schools on the basis of the combined system of deafmute education. In each case we did not meet with the desired success, so it appears that it only remains for lawmakers, school trustees, parents or guardians of deaf children to be educated concerning deaf children and their difficulties and needs, and the various methods of education and their purposes, merits and disadvantages.

We have in our association a standing bureau of literature, which, when properly backed by such sufficient funds as may be raised or created by an appropriation from our treasury, could provide such necessary information as can be used with effect through circulars, tracts, leaflets, pamphlets and our deaf press, and even various newspapers and periodicals. This bureau may thus be the centre for receiving, preparing and distributing such literature. That may be more effective when state and city organizations federate and cooperate with this association.

Secondly, judging by the intellectual standing of those who were educated a score or so of years ago, and of those of to-day, we can only admit that the employment of more college-bred men as teachers would lift the intellectual standing of the average deaf. Lady teachers have proved indispensable in the work of instructing little children though, and may always be kept for that part of the school's work. Further on, *deaf* male teachers would be more useful and children would receive more practical help from them. For by reason of like affliction those feel so closely related to children as to be willing to help them not only in the school room but also at literary meetings and to make themselves a means of inspiring, by example and active association, them to greater effort in various departments.

Mr. Regensberg:—I am not wholly in favor of the plan of literature distribution which the gentleman just speaking advocates. Alone, it is not strong enough to counteract the persistent and underhand work of the ultra-oralists. These misguided enthusiasts stop at nothing to gain their point. We have tried before circularizing of literature explaining the combined system and its advantages over the oral. I do not believe it has had any perceptible effect upon the general public. The World's Congress of 1893 issued a book at great expense which contained papers of estimable worth contributed by the leading and intelligent deaf of all parts of the world, which, if the public could have been induced to read, would give a clearer understanding in the methods of educating the deaf. The Pas-a Pas Club of my home city has a standing committee for years which has issued pamphlets, leaflets, petitions, and other literature in its fight with the Chicago oral crowd. But the public and even those most interested—the parents of the deaf pupils—will not read them.

We can take a lesson from the oralists. They are more practical and diplomatic in their methods. They issue little literature, if any at all. They rely mostly in showing in

public of their "living exhibits." By exhibiting their "stars" they are able to demonstrate the alleged point they claim. They go further, by securing permission to address the leading woman's clubs, and get audiences with influential public men.

What they do, we can do. I always have advocated public exhibitions of what the Combined system has done. We cannot, perhaps, address the woman's clubs ourselves, but we have all hearing sisters, brothers, or parents who are greatly interested in our system, and only require more coaching and a little more pleading to put our cause before the public. This with an occasional exhibition of our "stars," will be more effective than bushels of "campaign literature." We have tried this plan in Chicago, and though we have not succeeded in gaining our point, we have made more friends than ever before.

Dr. Fox:—Apropos of the reference of the previous speaker upon comparative uselessess of "campaign literature," and while acknowledging with pride the excellent work being done by our deaf brothers in Chicago, I believe that we should give even closer attention than we do to the dessemination of literature relating to the deaf. This channel of influence is rather underrated. I wish to say that for the past several years, in the capacity of custodian of the printed Proceedings of the National Association, I have observed an increasing demand for the printed reports of Proceedings of associations of the deaf. Universities and colleges are giving closer attention to information relating to the so-called "defective classes," and students of Sociology are taking to the study in a scientific manner. If we are to judge from the requests of libraries for our publications, educated people are not indifferent to the subject, and good fruit will appear some day—for the cause of truth and justice can afford to wait; the Combined system will finally prevail in this country, in spite of present indications to the contrary.

Mr. Whildin:—Professor Draper, in his admirable paper just read, speaks of the gratitude the Deaf of America and their instructors should feel towards Providence for the high standard of education in this country, and adds that that gratitude should take the form of seeing that "no efforts of theirs shall be spared to carry the education and all the best interests of the Deaf onward and upward toward perfection."

Now, I wish to speak about a class of deaf-mutes scarcely noticed,—perhaps because of their small numbers. I refer to the colored Deaf. In our Northern states, the question of their education presents no difficulty. In the South, however, separate Schools are necessary. To the credit of our Southern people, among whom I have traveled much and have learned to greatly love and respect, there is a School for the Colored Deaf in nearly every state. Virginia and Louisiana, I believe, are the only states that make no provision for them. The state of West Virginia has no separate school, yet in the generosity of her heart she sends them at her own expense to the Maryland School for the Colored Deaf and Blind, located in Baltimore.

The past several years have witnessed valiant efforts on the part of Mr. W. C. Ritter, one of the leading deaf-mutes of Virginia, to induce the Legistature of his State to make some provision for the Colored Deaf.

Although his efforts have been endorsed by prominent members of the Bench and Bar, by successive Local Boards of Education, including the Board of Directors of the Staunton School for the Deaf, and even by successive Governors and Legislative Committees, complete success seems as yet far off.

Shall the National Association of the Deaf stand listlessly by and let this struggle go on? Shall we not the rather by resolution and otherwise do all that might be done to help this cause?

There are hundreds of ignorant colored deaf-mutes roaming over the state of Virginia. The birth of a deaf-

mute child in a colored family in Virginia is an event followed either by a family exodus into Maryland or West Virginia or North Carolina; or, where love for the old fireside is too great, a despairing but unanswered moan from the Black Mother who sees her child "grow in stature, but *not* in wisdom."

I hope the Committee on Resolutions will see its way to recommend to the Governor and Legislature of Virginia, and through them to the people of Virginia, the establishment of a School for the Colored Deaf, either under independent management or as a department of some school already existing. There is the Normal Institute, near Hampton Roads, a highly successful institution for colored youths. A Deaf-Mute Department of this Institute would greatly add to its value as an educational establishment.

I know of no efforts being made in Louisiana, but the day can not be far off when she also will see her way to a gracious acknowledgment of her duty to herself. In the education of the colored race is to be found the salvation of the South, and from this scheme of salvation the deaf-mute should not be excluded.

Mr. E. A. Hodgson:—The standard of education might be raised by the employment of a larger proportion of deaf teachers. I do not mean that they should be employed on account of their deafness. Possessing the necessary qualifications required of a teacher, their innate sympathy for their own class of people, combined with a thorough understanding of the obstacles met and the helps needed by a deaf child, would most certainly accelerate the progress and elevate the standard of deaf school children who might be confided to them for instruction and guidance. The newspapers of the deaf might do much by comment and discussion upon this topic.

Mr. J. F. Donnelly:—I think that very much can be done by individual effort. It is hardly necessary for me to say that it is useless for such an association as the N. A. D.

to read papers and draw up resolutions, if the members do not always as individuals stand ready to do what they can to remedy evils or correct errors whenever they occur in their own localities.

I think that every member ought to consider him or herself a committee of one to be always on the lookout to give information concerning the deaf and be ready to criticize as well as commend whatever appears in newspapers concerning our class. As an instance during the greater part of the base-ball season now passing the New York *World* and other papers had referred persistently to Luther Taylor the pitcher of the New York base-ball team as "Dummy" Taylor. I do not know how Taylor felt about the matter, but I knew a great many of the deaf felt that a paper of such standing ought to know better. Not only did the matter affect Taylor but the example of calling deaf-mutes "dummies" was unconsciously, I may say, copied by other people women as well as men without reflecting how their deaf friends or shop mates felt about the word.

I wrote a letter to the editor of the *World* calling his attention to the matter. I also mentioned that the proprietor of the *World*, Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, had the misfortune to be blind and remarked that probably Mr. Pulitzer would not like very much to be referred to in a manner that would concern his blindness. Since then the paper has called Taylor by his proper name, and let us hope it (and other papers) will continue to do so.

Another thing that is very common with some deaf mutes is to go about unprovided with pad or pencil. I have known deaf mutes going around in search of work without these very necessary articles, expecting their would-be employees to have them ready at hand for their convenience. Thus at the very outset they give business men, who might otherwise give them a fair trial a bad impression and a dislike to employ them, because of a lack of foresight or judgment. A pad and pencil is as necessary to the deaf as a

good flow of language and an ability to state his case is to the man that can speak and hear. Every boy and girl in school should have this rubbed into them—not to expect others to go out of the way for them.

It is our misfortune to be deaf but we cannot expect other people to lose time they can ill afford to spare for us. We have a right to make a "kick" and should do so if imposed upon in any manner. There are some mean people who will take advantage of a person's deafness but, thank heaven, there are others who will judge a man at his true worth, deaf or hearing, provided he can hold his own in the position he seeks.

The Chair:—The next paper is by Mr. George Frankland, of London, England, and will be read by Mr. J. S. Long, of Iowa.

THE BRITISH DEAF.

The Intellectual, Industrial, Social and Moral Status of the Deaf in Great Britain and Ireland, including a brief exposition of the Educational Methods employed, the practical results of those methods as shown in the lives of the adult deaf; the stand taken by the educated deaf towards those methods; the position the adult deaf hold in the industrial world; their social life; provision for their religious welfare, etc.

BY GEORGE FRANKLAND

EDUCATION.

By an act passed August 14, 1890, the education of deaf children in Scotland was made compulsory, and by an act passed in 1893 the education of deaf children in England and Wales was likewise made compulsory. Before these acts, through ignorance, poverty or neglect of parents, many deaf children were allowed to grow up uneducated—a state of things that still exists in Ireland, where the education of the deaf is left entirely to charity.

Although the acts have made a wonderful difference in the school attendance, compelling enlargements and improvements of the old institutions, the building of new and the establishment of

many day classes, it is realized that far too many deaf children even now are sent to school later than the statutory age of seven, or even escape school altogether.

The acts of 1890 and 1893 were based upon the Report of the Royal Commission on the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, which sat during the years 1887-'89 inclusive and examined a multitude of witnesses, including Prof. A. G. Bell and Dr. E. M. Gallaudet. This Report, with its bias in favor of pure oralism, has influenced the education of our deaf ever since.

One of its recommendations is that every deaf child, unless manifestly unfit, should be orally taught during the first year or two of school life; and only in the event of the oral method proving unsuitable should it be transferred to the silent class. This recommendation faithfully carried out under government inspection, has resulted in every school or class being equipped for oral instruction first and foremost; other methods taking, as a rule, a secondary place, or even, where means and accommodation are limited, no place at all.

The practical difficulties attending a rigorous application of the pure oral method are so great, especially in day classes, that great laxity prevails; and much so-called oral teaching is, in reality, "combined." Only at a few private or semi-private schools do we find the genuine pure oral method. At these a few deaf children of the wealthy classes are educated under ideal conditions for as long a time as the method requires. Wonderful pupils are turned out at these little schools; but, of course, such pupils are no more a sample of average results than Helen Keller is.

Certified schools in England, Wales and Scotland are assisted by the Government; but, in order to qualify for a grant, they must show that a full third of their ordinary expenditure is met by income from "voluntary sources." This is burdensome in the extreme to most of the schools, especially the smaller ones, and efforts are being made to obtain easier conditions.

In Ireland, the Government not merely leaves the education of the deaf unaided, but actually taxes it! Government inspects the schools and requires them to pay the inspection fee of ten guineas, fifty dollars.

The field of deaf education is now fairly well covered where it is compulsory. One of the exceptions is South Wales, where, in the Cardiff district, there is need for a good school. The only

school in Wales worthy of the name is the excellent combined institution at Swansea, carried on by Mr. H. B. Payne, one of our best known and respected deaf gentlemen. The only other deaf school with a deaf headmaster is that under the Leeds County Council, conducted by Mr. E. A. Kirk. Deaf teachers receive no encouragement and have decreased in numbers since the introduction of the oral method.

The late age—sixteen years—at which pupils leave school increasing the difficulties always met with in apprenticing the deaf, there is a strong movement in the direction of technical education. At most schools there is already some hand and eye training. In some schools, too, some elementary trade work is done, such as printing at Glasgow and Preston. The best trade tuition is to be found at St. Joseph's and St. Mary's, Cabra, near Dublin—by the way, the only institutions where silent methods alone are used. At St. Joseph's the lads are taught carpentry, cabinet-making, tailoring, boot and shoe-making, harness-making, baking, gardening and farming; at St. Mary's the girls are taught lace-making, embroidery, dress-making, knitting, laundry and housework and spinning and weaving. Specimens of work from the Cabra schools are on view at this exposition. In London during the last few years evening classes have been held in woodwork, metalwork, cookery, needlework, etc. The most recent effort in this direction has been the provision of a special school at Anerly, London, where in the few latter years of school life boys are instructed in tailoring, boot-making, wood-work, etc., in a practical and thorough manner. This technical instruction, it is hoped, will lead to the reduction of apprenticeship term in the trades named. Concurrently with technical instruction, language lessons are given, so that the pupils acquire the real workshop vocabulary, and thus need not be checked and discouraged in the use of their speech and speech-reading when they enter the ordinary workshop. A sister institution on these lines is being completed at Wandsworth for deaf girls.

A few scholarships are open to the deaf; but there is no regular provision for their higher education—indeed, but few pupils are turned out capable of profiting by it. The present level of education, chiefly under the oral method, is frequently remarked to be lower than that attained chiefly under the silent methods 40 or 50 years since. It cannot be denied that speech and speech-reading

instruction takes up time that was formerly devoted to more thorough instruction in language and general knowledge; and it is a question whether the average proficiency in speech and speech-reading repays the sacrifices made to attain it. The deaf themselves, and those most intimately acquainted with them in adult life, generally answer this question in the negative.

After, however, having Germanized the education of our deaf, the tendency now is to Americanize it. British instructors recognize that the United States has for many years triumphantly solved the difficulties under which we labor; but, in comparing the results attained by the two countries we must remember that the American schools rejoice in a much more liberal measure of state aid.

TRADES.

The stringency of employers' liability acts, together with the late age of leaving school already mentioned, close many skilled trades to the deaf of the middle and working classes, especially trades to which a five to seven years' apprenticeship is required. A new departure in London and at a few provincial centers is the "After Care Committee," which takes up the deaf on their leaving school, seeing to their employment and general welfare. The "After Care Committee" is a link between the school and the adult society. In connection with the larger institutions there are apprenticeship funds, from which grants are made for the purpose of apprenticing children of the poor; and frequently a headmaster will assist parents to apprentice a child suitably. Most headmasters and many teachers keep in touch with their pupils in after life, and hold periodical gatherings of their "Old Boys."

The census of 1901 classifies the deaf according to trades as follows.

Males: Artists, missioners, teachers, law clerks, tailors, boot and shoe-makers, engineers, carpenters, cabinet-makers, textile workers, builders, French polishers, printers, book-binders, Saddlers, bakers, servants, agricultural and general laborers.

Females: Artists, teachers, nurses, scripture readers, dress-makers, tailoresses, textile workers, book-binders, paper-makers, pottery and glass workers, Housekeepers, laundresses, farm servants, domestic servants, charwomen and institution servants.

In districts where there is a local industry, such as cotton-spinning in Lancashire, the local deaf are largely employed in that industry.

There is little difference, if any, between the wages of skilled hearing and skilled deaf workers, but some trade unions, as the London Typographical Society, make difficulties about admitting the deaf, thereby forcing them to work in unfair houses.

Most of the employed deaf belong to the skilled artisan class. Boot and shoe-making and tailoring are the occupations to which most English and Welsh deaf are bound; but in Ireland farmers, farm servants and laborers predominate.

MISSIONS.

The mission to the adult deaf takes up the deaf when they leave school, and in many cases plays a useful part in getting deaf children sent to school. Originally founded for religious purposes by philanthropists and worked by honorary officials, the mission or Adult society, has become by degrees the center of religious, educational recreative and social work in general among deaf adults, covering so much ground and involving so much labor as to take up the whole time of the missioners, who accordingly have to be paid. There are 42 such societies in England and Wales, 9 in Scotland and four in Ireland, with many branches. Although most of these missions are connected with the Established Church, and use the Church Liturgy, all are worked, in fact, on interdenominational lines; all denominations, with very few exceptions, uniting in their support. The Jews, however, have recently started a mission of their own in London. The Roman Catholics, as yet, have no mission, not even in South Ireland, where the majority of the deaf are of that faith. Among Nonconformists, the Plymouth Brethren, aided by two or three able deaf preachers of this sect, accomplish some interesting evangelical work among the deaf.

There are ten ordained clergymen and ministers to the deaf, two of whom are deaf themselves. The work of the missioner, at first almost entirely religious, has expanded until he now fills an important secular position as mediator and interpreter between the deaf and hearing. The deaf themselves prefer deaf missioners; but some of the most useful and popular missioners are

ex-teachers, or hearing offspring of deaf parents—in either case possessing special qualifications for their work. About half the number of missioners are deaf themselves, and it is found that in the important duty of finding employment for the deaf, a really energetic and tactful deaf missioner is quite as successful as a hearing one.

As a rule, the school officials, After Care Committee (when there is one) and mission officials work together most harmoniously, the missioner being a frequent and welcome visitor to the school, where he makes friends with his future members; whilst the headmaster will often be found taking a helpful interest in mission work. Even the pure oral method is losing its separating power, and teachers enthusastically oral constantly mount the mission platform and have their lectures interpreted to adult deaf in signs and manual spelling.

SOCIAL STATUS.

The social status of the British deaf is highest in Scotland, where the schools, all on the Combined system (with the exception of the Greenock day class) give a good all-round mental development. Missions are finely organized, conducted by exceptionally able men, and work hand in hand with the schools, and the climate is bracing. In England and Wales, with more conflicting influences, their status is rather lower. In Ireland, so ungraciously treated by Government in respect of education, their status is lowest of all, especially in the south. The deaf of Dublin are on a much lower mental and social plane than those of Belfast, where we find a good Combined school, modernized by Mr. Tillinghast, working in harmony with a well organized mission, most ably managed by Mr. Francis Maginn, B. D., of Gallaudet College.

MARRIAGE.

With regard to marriage, the deaf in Britain, as in other countries, prefer deaf partners; and, although such unions no doubt result in a larger percentage of deaf offsprings than mixed marriages do, it is generally felt that any wholesale interference with the marriage liberty of the deaf would bring greater evils

than those it was sought to remedy. Some attempt has been made to raise the "Deaf Variety" scare .n our country; but it is felt that the contingency indicated, like the weird imagin ngs of Mr. H. G. Wells, is too remote to be allowed to influence the pract.cal needs of the present.

MORAL STATUS.

The deaf reflect the moral tone of their parents, companions, teachers, missioners—the tone of their environment generally; and, although some missioners complain of the low moral tone of their deaf, it is not at all clear that this results from or is anything more than coincident with their deafness. Many of the deaf-born have a bad heredity, and may have been born morally as well as physically defective; but even with these a good environment will work wonders.

THE DEAF AND EDUCATION.

The adult deaf of Great Br.tain and Ireland are almost unanimously in favor of the Combined system of instruction, which we may define briefly as fitting the method to the child, not the child to the method. In this attitude they are supported—not led—by their misioners, and also have many sympathizers, whether avowed or not, among teachers. In 1903, a petition was presented to the King, signed by 2,671 deaf, putting forcibly the evils of a one-method education, and urging the adoption of a combined system. This petition was calmly handed over to the Education Department, who returned a dry official negative.

ORGANIZATIONS OF THE DEAF.

The deaf of the United Kingdom have one National organization—the British Deaf and Dumb Association—which holds a Congress every two years. This Association founds and assists missions where needed, grants pensions to the aged and infirm. and, so far as such a body may, looks after the interests of the deaf in general. Its membership of 393 includes most of the leading minds. There is a National Pension Society, some local

Sick Clubs, a benevolent society called the Guild of St. John of Beverly; but much more effort is needed to secure the future of the old and infirm deaf, many of whom spend their last years in the workhouse. A small home for the old and infirm deaf men at Dorking and a few small homes for women take charge of some cases that would otherwise be in the workhouse; but this work needs development.

On the whole, although our deaf are called "clannish," there are fewer societies and clubs started and maintained by them than one would expect. Missions to the adult deaf, with all their merits, appear to weaken initiative and self-dependence on the part of the deaf.

DEAF JOURNALISM.

In the interests of the British deaf three periodicals are issued: The British Deaf Times, published monthly at Cardiff; The Messenger, bi-monthly, published at Belfast; The Teacher of The Deaf, bi-monthly, published at Stoke-on-Trent. Several missioners issue local magazines, but deaf journalism is undeveloped; and it is worthy of remark that no journal for the deaf in Britain has ever received paying support from the deaf alone: all such journals have had to rely mainly upon the hearing for support.

Mr. Hodgson:—I move that the paper just read be filed in the minutes of the proceedings.

Mr. Long:—I second the motion.

The motion was passed unanimously.

The Chair:—We will have much business to transact tomorrow, and I ask you all to be early in attendance.

Mr. Veditz:—I move that the meeting adjourns.

Mr. Whilden:—I second the motion.

The motion passed.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of the Deaf met immediately after the adjournment of the morning session of the Congress. There were present

President Smith, Secretary Fox, Treasurer Morrow, and Messrs. Mann, Veditz, Regensberg, Rothert, Parson and Mrs. Barrett.

The Chairman read his report, which was approved. The bills of the President and Secretary covering postage etc., since the last convention, were approved and ordered to be paid. It was agreed that all of the other matters in the hands of the Committee be referred to the new board. The Committee then adjourned sine die.

SEVENTH CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1904.

The Seventh Convention of the National Association of the Deaf opened at ten o'clock in the morning, in the assembly hall of the Central High School. President Smith was in the Chair, and Secretary Fox recorded.

The Chair invited the Rev. Father Moeller, of Illinois, to offer prayer.

The invocation was followed by the reading of the

OFFICIAL CALL.

Call is hereby made for an International Congress of the Deaf, to meet in conjunction with, and under the auspices of, the National Association of the Deaf of the United States, at St. Louis, Missouri, August 20-27 inclusive.

The Executive Committee of the National Association has, by a formal vote of 16 to 3, decided in favor of the above dates.

Information as to local arrangements will be issued by the Local Committee from time to time.

The American part of the program has been practically completed. Some delay has been experienced in getting foreign representatives on the program. The program, as far as completed, will be announced at an early day.

J. L. SMITH, President.

Faribault, Minn., U. S. A.
February 12, 1904.

Mr. N. F. Morrow, of Indiana, for the Committee on Enrollment reported and called a roll of 463 members, which, as the Chair remarked, was the largest of any association of the deaf in America, and probably in the World.

Mr. Morrow, as Treasurer, asked for a ruling as to accepting membership fees from Canadians and other foreign visitors.

The Chair:—Only residents of the United States can become active members of the Association.

Mr. Long:—Is not this a World' Congress, and so open to all deaf people of whatever nationality?

The Chair.—Yes, the Congress is; but this morning it is the National Association of the Deaf that is in session—not the World's Congress—and only Americans are entitled to membership.

Mr. Morrow:—What am I to do in the case of members who decline to pay arrears of dues since the St. Paul convention, and who insist they are still members.

The Chair:—Every member is expected to pay dues of fifty cents *a year*, otherwise they cease to be members.

President Smith delivered his address:—

PRESIDENT SMITH'S ADDRESS.

We meet to-day in this, our Seventh National Convention, after an interval of five years. It is the first meeting of our Association in the twentieth century, and therefore we should endeaver to make it a memorable one.

As I stated in my address to the Congress yesterday morning, the program of papers to be read has been planned so as to give us a retrospective view of the education of the deaf during the century so recently ended, to the end that we may the better resolve and plan for the future.

The education of the deaf has made marvelous advancement in America since it was commenced a little less than a century ago. It has attained the highest point in the world. Originally Europe was our teacher, but, as is so often the case, the pupil has outstripped the teacher, and Europe is now the learner.

At the opening of the nineteenth century, here in America the deaf were looked upon as intellectual, social and moral pariahs. Now, at the opening of the twentieth century, we stand in a position of intellectual and social equality with hearing people among whom our lot in life is cast. But it is not for us to rest content with what has been achieved. "There is always room at the top," and we want to get up there. There are still public prejudices to overcome, disadvantages to be removed, and one of the duties of a convention like this is to consider them and plan how to overcome them.

> "Through the ages one increasing purpose runs,
> And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."
> "New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;
> They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth."

The paper of Dr. A. G. Draper, read yesterday, gives an able exposition of the intellectual status of the deaf. It suggests several matters concerning which we should take firm stand, and make forcible declaration. Among these is the question of methods. We should make it clear that we

are friends and advocates of speech and speech-teaching, but not for all the deaf. In order that all the deaf may get the highest measure of intellectual, social, and moral happiness in this world, an adaptation and combination of methods is necessary, and for this we should stand. The maintenance of a high standard of teachers, intellectually and morally, adequate salaries, a fair proportion of deaf teachers, are also points on which we should express our convictions, and they are referred to the consideration of the Committee on Resolutions.

That thing which makes possible a convention like this, which contributes largely to the intellectual and moral development of the deaf, and which is the source of the keenest social enjoyment—the sign language—is another rallying point for us all to gather about and defend. As, one by one, the grand old masters of signs of another generation pass away, their places are taken by younger men who "know not Joseph." They assail the sign language, contemn it and do their best to abolish it. We can view with approval the total or partial banishment of signs from the class-room. But when it is assailed in the chapel and in the social life of the children at school, it is time to protest, and protest in no uncertain terms. We need have no fear as to the ultimate fate of the sign language. The authorities of certain schools, exercising a kind of autocratic power, may decree its banishment, but the adult deaf, free from the restraints of school, will always cherish that which means to them so much of profit and happiness. But it is well here to sound a note of warning. The enemies of the sign-language are not confined to those who decry it and call for its abolition entirely. Its most dangerous enemies are in the camp of its friends, in the persons of those who maltreat it and abuse it by misuse. The sign-language, properly used, is a language of grace, beauty, power. But through careless or ignorant use it may become ungraceful, repulsive,

difficult to comprehend. Every one of us should try, both by example and precept, to preserve the grace, beauty, and expressiveness of our gesture language.

No subject is of more practical importance to the deaf than that of their industrial standing. I am gratified that it has been ably handled by Mr. Olof Hanson in his paper to be read later, and in the report of the Committee on the Industrial Status of the Deaf. I would bespeak your careful attention to this paper and report. The report of the Committee I consider probably the most useful achievement of the National Association since its Organization. The Committee has done much, but it has only made a beginning compared with what can be done. I would recommend that we establish a permanent industrial Bureau as a department of our Association, and that the same committee, Messrs. Robinson, Pach, and Axling, be continued in charge of the Bureau, at least until the next convention.

The social status of the deaf will be fully discussed in a paper by Dr. Thos. F. Fox. There is only one point to which I desire to call attention here. I refer to what may be called the "vagabond evil" among the deaf. There are a number of persons, really deaf, or pretending to be so, who go about the country from city to city, preying upon the sympathies of the public. They do incalculable evil to the deaf as a class. The respectable deaf stay at home, attend to their own business, and conduct themselves so much like other people that they are little noticed by the general public. But these vagabonds, in their wanderings, in their house to house canvass, in their frequent encounters with public officials, make themselves notorious, and by a large part of the public they are looked upon as representatives of the class to which they belong, or pretend to belong. We should endeavor to devise some plan by which this evil may be reduced to a minimum, if not stamped out altogether. In three or four cities of which I know, the respectable deaf have an understanding with the police authori-

ties, and the result is that when such vagabonds appear, they are quickly apprehended, and if they cannot give a good account of themselves, they are ordered to move on or go to the workhouse. Those cities are comparatively free of this evil, as a consequence. Something corresponding to the old-time Vigilance Committee in each of the larger cities of the country could accomplish much good, and if such committees would keep in touch with one another, sending out notice of undesirable characters, the good done might be greatly augmented.

The moral and religious status of the deaf will be discussed in a paper to be read by Rev. P. J. Hasenstab, and the Committee on Religious Status of the Deaf will also present its report. In this connection I wish to speak a few words on a subject in which we are all vitally interested. I refer to deaf ministers and their work. The field is large and the deaf are thinly scattered over it. The number of deaf ministers is all too small to do the effective kind of work. The more need, then, that the few we have should be men of the highest sincerity and purpose, true followers of Christ in word and deed. The deaf ministry, as well as that of the hearing, is liable to be cursed by men who would "borrow the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in." I am one of those who believe that mere form and ceremony count for little or nothing where the spirit is lacking. A sacrament may be considered binding according to church law, but when administered by unclean hands it becomes a sacrilege in the eyes of God, and if we lived in the ancient days of miracles, it might be punished as were the faults of the sons of Eli or that unfortunate Hebrew who laid his hands upon the Ark of God to steady it. "For man looketh on the outward appearance, but God looketh on the heart." The offering of Cain was as choice of its kind as that of Abel, but it was rejected because Cain's heart was not right before God. One deaf minister untrue to his vows does incalculable harm to the moral and religious welfare of the deaf.

The young man who contemplates entering the ministry to the deaf should ask himself whether his motives are of the highest, whether his life, up to that time, has been such as to render him fit for the holy calling. It would be well if this National Association made a declaration on the subject. It might serve to deter unfit men from seeking the ministry from unworthy motives. Such men have entered the ministry, and such men may, unless there is some such strong deterrent as a national protest from the deaf.

One of the most important subjects for our consideration is that embodied in the report of the Committee on Federation of the Deaf. No thoughtful student of the history and work of the National Association thus far can fail to conclude that the Association is not so strong as it might be, that it is not doing the work it could do. It lacks permanency and solidarity of membership. It is too largely controlled by local influences at the different conventions. It is to be hoped that some plan of reorganization can be formulated whereby the various State Associations can be united with the National Associations under a general constitution, with proportional representation at national conventions, thus doing away with local preponderance. Such a union would be productive of strength in many ways.

The present plan of making up the Standing Executive Committee is clumsy and unsatisfactory. The size of the Committee varies according to the number of States represented at a convention. Therefore it may vary from forty-five to a mere handful. At present it is composed of twenty-three members, which is entirely too many for the speedy and satisfactory transaction of important business. Moreover many of its members have never been members of the Association before, and may not be again. It seems to me an anomaly to entrust the important task of managing the affairs of our Association between conventions to such persons. It would be better to have an Executive Committee

composed of a fixed number, say seven or nine, who should be chosen from among the ablest and most experienced members of the Association.

There is need of a clearer statement as to the power and duties of the Local Committee. As matters now stand there is room for misunderstanding between the Executive Committee and the Local Committee, all the more so as the Local Committee is usually made up mostly of non-members. I would recommend that the Association make a declaration on this point that will give no ground for future misunderstanding.

The report of the Committee on Literature and the work it has done are recommended to your attention. It is a work that should be continued, or rather made permanent, in the form of a Bureau, rightly conducted, can do much to counteract that bane of press exaggeration with which we are cursed. It can also prepare and distribute circulars of information as they may be needed.

This Seventh Convention marks the twenty-fourth year of the life of Our Association, nearly a quarter of a century. In that time we have accomplished much that is good. Much remains to be done. May this first gathering of the century inspire us with new energy, with new determination to do what we can to maintain the rights of the deaf, and go steadily onward and upward in all lines of useful development.

> "Men, my brothers, men, the workers, ever
> reaping something new.
> That which they have done but earnest of the
> things that they shall do."

Mr. Cloud:—The local committee has arranged to have a group photograph of the convention taken this morning and would be pleased if a recess be taken for that purpose.

Mr. Hasenstab:—I move that a recess be taken in order that the convention be photographed. The motion was seconded.

Mr. Veditz:—I think we should attend to the business that has brought us here and let the photographer wait.

Dr. Fox:—We are limited to this one session, and have not yet had all the reports of officers even. It is absurd to stop serious work to be photographed. Let us go right on with the work before us.

The motion for a recess was put and lost.

The Chair:—The report of the Secretary is in order.

The Secretary:—My report is necessarily brief. Since the last convention at St. Paul, my work was mainly in connection with the preparation of the proceedings of the sixth convention for publication. Under instructions from the President, 100 copies were forwarded to the Volta Bureau for distribution. Surplus copies were forwarded to me by previous secretaries, and are in my custody subject to the order of the Association.

The Chair:—We are now ready for the report of the Treasurer.

Mr. N. F. Morrow, of Indiana, the Treasurer, read his report:—

RECEIPTS.

July 14 1899 Received from Phil L. Axling, treasurer pro tem of the Sixth National convention	$160 65
From July 14 1899 to August 7, 1904, Received membership fees and dues	130 00
July 1, 1904 To interest	5 51
Total receipts	$296 16

EXPENDITURES.

October 20, 1899, credit to Theodore I. Lounsbury, to the Secretary's stationary	$	2 50
November 1, credit to O'Leary, Schroeder & Co., to stationery		1 25
November 1, 1899, credit to Regensberg & Seckbach, to inserts and halftone cut		7 16

February 5, 1900, credit to Minn School for the deaf, to circulars..... 1 00
February 5, 1900, credit to J. T. Trickett, to Sixth Convention Proceedings..... 107 85
May 2, 1900, credit to Amos G. Draper, to certificate of incorporation of the N. A. D. .. 4 25
May 2, 1900, credit to J. H. Cloud, to expressage of Fifth convention proceedings to Secretary.. ..... 2 45
May 20,1900, credit to G. W. Pangborn, to insurance bond for the Treasurer..... 5 50
June 1, 1900, credit to T. F. Fox, to bill cartage, freight and expressage of proceedings.. 4 25
June 2, 1900, credit to Minn School for the deaf, to circulars..... 3 25
June 9, 1900, credit to Journal Printing Co., to circulars 2 75
June 13, 1900, credit to Journal Printing Co., to circulars and envelopes..... 3 00
June 16, 1900, credit to Minn School for the deaf, to circulars..... 2 88
June 16, 1900, Treasurers expenses—postage, cards, postal fees 6 90
April 9, 1901, credit J. T. Trickett, to postage on cuts returned..... 1 00
June 7, 1901, credit to G. W. Pangborn, to renewal of Treasurer's bond..... 5 00
June 7, 1901, Treasurer's expenses—postage cards, stationery and postal fees..... 2 60
May 9, 1902, credit to J. T. Trickett, to circulars for Warren Robinson 5 00
June 13,1902, credit to G. W. Pangborn, to renewal of Treasurer's bond..... 5 00
May 6, 1903, credit to Journal Printing Co., to circulars..... 1 50
May 14, 1903, credit to J. L. Smith, to postage, stationary, etc.,..... 9 45
July 7, 1903, credit to G W. Pangborn to renewal of Treasurer's bond 5 00
July 7, 1903, Treasurer's expenses—postage, cards, stationery, postal fees 2 88

May 17, 1904, credit to Campbell and Gunder, to circulars..	1 75	
July 1, 1904, credit to G. W. Pangborn, to renewal of Treasurer's bond.....	5 00	
July 1, 1904, Treasurer's expenses—postage, cards and stationery....	4 55	
Total expended..... .. ..$203 72		
July 7, 1904, Balance on hand.....	92 44	
	$296 16	$296 16

N. FIELD MORROW,
Treasurer National Ass'n of the Deaf.

The Chair:—Messrs P. J. Hasenstab, of Illinois, J. Schuyler Long, of Iowa, and C. C. Codman, of Illinois, will please act as Auditing Committee.

The Auditing Committee subsequently reported the accounts as correct, and the Treasurer's report was accepted and ordered filed in the minutes.

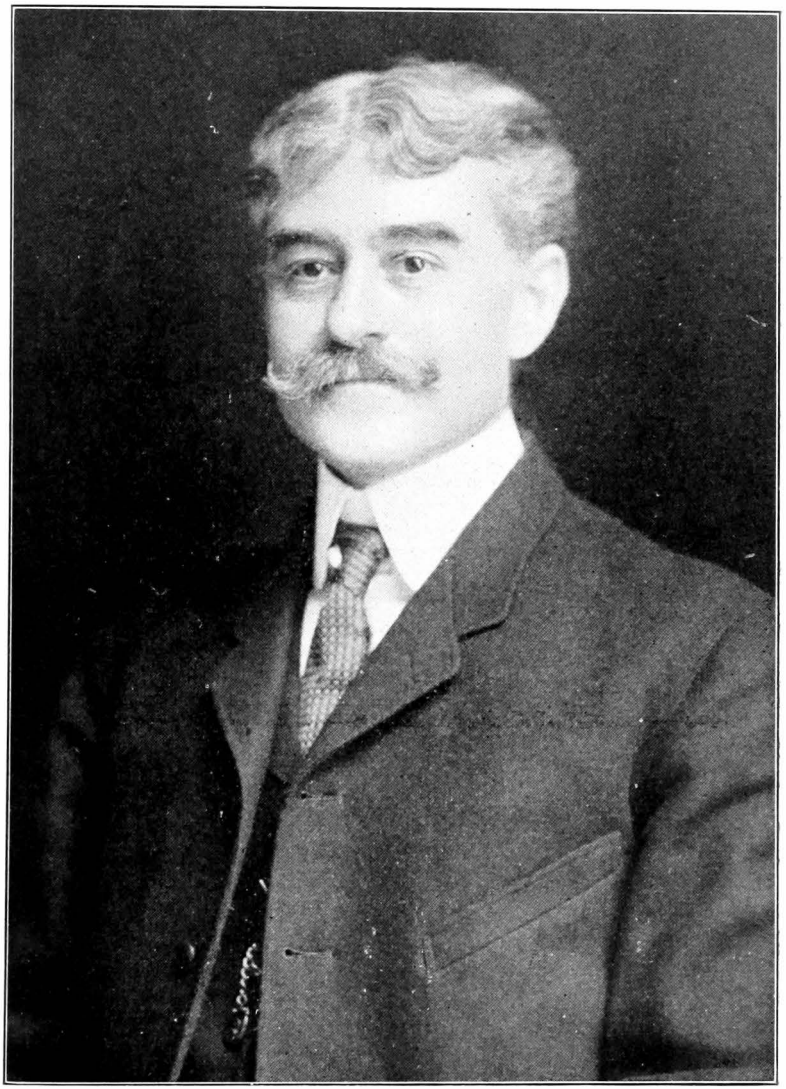
The Chair:—I will now read the report of the Executive Committee.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

This report of the transactions of the Executive Committee since July, 1899, is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Association.

In August following the adjournment of the St. Paul Convention, a circular was sent to the members of the Committee, asking them to authorize the President to appoint additional standing committees, such as were considered necessary to carry out the wishes of the Association as expressed in the Convention at St. Paul. The authority being granted, the President appointed the following committees:

On Incorporation—A. G. Draper, A. F. Adams, E. A. Hodgson.



N. FIELD MORROW.—Treasurer, N. A. D.

On Industrial Status of the Deaf—Warren Robinson, Alex Pach, P. L. Axling.

On Insurance—J. H. Cloud, A. F. Adams, Theophilus D'Estrella.

On Religious Status of the Deaf—Olof Hanson, J. C. Balis, Mrs. J. W. Barrett.

These committees will make report to the Association as called upon.

The same circular submitted to the Executive Committee the question of paying the bill of $30 for badges ordered by the Local Committee at St. Paul. The Committee refused to pay the bill on the ground that the contract was not authorized by the Executive Committee. The vote stood 8 in favor of payment and 15 against it. The bill was accordingly paid by the Local Committee out of its private entertainment fund. In a recent statement sent out by the Chairman of the Executive Committee it was stated that the Committee voted to pay the bill. This was an error, as the records show, and public correction of it is hereby made.

The Committee on Printing called for bids from several deaf printers, and adopted that of J. T. Trickett, of Paola, Kansas, as the lowest. The Executive Committee unanimously approved this selection. It was later voted to have the photographic group of the St. Paul Convention inserted in the report, and the contract for this work was given to Regensburg and Seckbach of Chicago. Mr. Trickett's bill for printing and mailing the report amounted to $107.35, which was paid by the Treasurer, and will be found embodied in his report. The remaining copies of the report were turned over to the Secretary, Mr. Fox. In all 500 copies were printed, of which 100 copies were sent to the Volta Bureau for free distribution, in accordance with a vote of the Executive Committee.

January 26, 1900, the Chairman of the Committee sent circulars to the various papers published in the interests of

the deaf, and also to representative deaf persons in various states, asking them to unite in a protest against the Garrett Bill appropriating $100,000 for the establishment of oral schools for young deaf children in Pennsylvania.

January 30, 1900, the Executive Committee voted to put the Treasurer under bonds to the amount of $200. Since then the Treasurer has been under bonds guaranteed by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Md., at an annual premium of $5.00.

The Committee on Incorporation completed its work acceptably, and the Association was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, under the date of March 3, 1900. A copy of the Articles of Incorporation accompanies this report. The bill for incorporation amounted to $4.25, which was paid by the treasurer upon the order of the president.

April 10, 1900, the chairman sent circulars to all the papers published in the interests of the deaf, announcing the incorporation of the Association, and inviting membership. This was followed, June 1 of the same year, by the distribution of 500 circulars among the deaf all over the country, urging them to join the Association.

In January, 1902, a motion was submitted to the Executive Committee to postpone the Seventh Convention until 1903. It was passed, and the postponement was formally announced in the press.

In January, 1903, a motion was made and passed that further postponement be made until 1904, and that the Association meet in St. Louis during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

In July, 1903, the Executive Committee voted to call an International Congress of the Deaf to meet in conjunction with the National Association.

In January, 1904, the Executive Committee was called upon to fix the exact dates for the meeting of the Congress and the Association. The result was the choice of August 20-27.

Thereupon the president issued an official call, dated February 12, 1904.

In April, 1904, Mr. Olof Hanson, chairman of the Committee on Literature, submitted a proposal to print 35,000 copies of a circular of information regarding the deaf, the same to be distributed at the Exposition. The Executive Committee agreed to this, but there were so many demurrers, even among the affirmative votes, that the president, Mr. Hanson agreeing, decided to let the matter rest until the meeting of the Association. The circular of information referred to is embodied as a part of the report of the Committee on Literature, and it is recommended to the careful consideration of the Association with the hope that favorable action will be taken upon it.

In July, a difference of opinion having arisen between the chairman of the Local Committee and the chairman of the Executive Committee, relating to a question of authority, a statement was sent to the members of the Committee explaining the matter. Following this, motions were put and carried successively, sanctioning the arrangements previously made by the Local Committee for photographing the Convention, and authorizing the Local Committee to provide badges suitable for the occasion.

The various bills incurred by the standing committees for stationery, postage, printing, etc., have been audited and approved by the Committee, and will be found embodied in the report of the treasurer, Mr. Morrow.

J. L. SMITH, Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Hodgson the report was adopted.

The Chair:—I will ask Mr. Veditz to read the report of the Committee on Literature of the Deaf, prepared and forwarded by Mr. Olof Hanson, chairman, who cannot be with us today.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

Shortly after the appointment of this Committee a paper on Day Schools for the Deaf was prepared, setting forth fairly and dispassionately the relative advantages of day schools and boarding schools.

When an attempt was made by the advocates of day schools in Wisconsin to have the State School at Delavan abolished this paper was printed and freely circulated. The attempt to abolish the school failed.

The following winter the same circular was used in California to oppose the establishment of day schools, and at that session of the legislature the bill was defeated. At the last session of the California legislature, however, a day school bill was passed. No attempt was made to use the circular at this time as there was no call for it from local deaf, and the Superintendent of the State School at Berkeley thought it as well not to oppose the bill, but let the people learn from experience what day schools really are.

At the last session of the Washington state legislature a day school bill was introduced. The circular above mentioned was freely used and the bill was defeated.

It is not claimed that the circular is entitled to the credit of defeating the bills in question, but it probably helped to do so.

The circular was printed gratis at one of the schools for the deaf. The supply is now exhausted. We recom-

mend it be revised and reprinted and kept on hand as occasion demands.

At a Congress of Mothers held in St. Louis some very misleading reports were circulated by a teacher from a Pennsylvania oral school home and given wide publicity. A correction was sent to some of the papers and also to the President of the Mothers' Club, but nothing further was heard of the matter.

Newspaper reports of this kind have come to the notice of the Committee from time to time. Some have been answered. To answer such reports, however, in order to be effective must be prompt, and this cannot always be done by the Committee. It appears, moreover, that this kind of newspaper reports have not appeared so frequently of late years as formerly.

In the Association Review three years ago statistics were published which apparently showed that the sign language was but little used in American schools. With the approval of the committe the chairman wrote an explanatory note, showing to what extent the sign language is used. This was published and by request of the editor of the Association Review similar statistics have been furnished and printed during the last three years. Probably many readers of the Association Review had erroneous ideas as to the extent to which the sign language is used, and we think that these statistics have helped greatly to give correct information on the subject where it was much needed.

We believe it would be useful to have a statement printed in convenient form setting forth briefly but accurately the leading facts about the deaf. Accordingly we have prepared such a statement and present it herewith for the consideration of the Convention. If it meets with approval we recommend that it be printed in pamplet form and distributed as widely as possibly, and that a supply be kept on hand to use as occasion may arise. We suggest that it be sent to the parents of the deaf, to teachers of the

deaf, especially those in oral schools, to the trustees of schools, to Mothers' clubs, to all who are known to be particularly interested in the deaf, to leading educators of the hearing, to newspapers, and, when occasion calls for it, to members of Congress and legislatures, and to those interested in the deaf in foreign countries. Probably the assistance of the Volta Bureau may be secured for distributing the pamphlet.

To distribute circulars and attend to incidental correspondence involves considerable time and labor. Where the deaf in a State take sufficient interest to attend to the work, the material can readily be supplied by the Association.

At the request of the president of the N. A. D., a number of the school papers have been sent gratis to the chairman of the committee, who has thus been able to keep in touch with events better than he could otherwise have done. Thanks are extended to the editors for this courtesy.

In conducting committee work by correspondence a large committee involves more work in interchange of thought than a small one. We believe that a small committee of three, or at most five members can work as effectively as a larger one, and suggest that when the next committee is appointed the membership be reduced.

Respectfully submitted,

OLOF HANSON, Chairman,
A. G. DRAPER,
R. P. MCGREGOR,
GEO. W. VEDITZ,
E. A. HODGSON,
C. D. SEATON,

Committee on Literature of the
National Association of the Deaf.

CIRCULAR OF GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE DEAF.

PREPARED BY THE COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

Object.—This circular is issued by the National Association of the Deaf. Its object is to give condensed and trustworthy information about the deaf.

Number.—There are approximately 50,000 deaf in the U. S., or about one in every 1500 of the population.

Occupation.—The deaf are engaged in nearly all the ordinary trades and occupations, and quite a number have entered the professions. Over two hundred deaf men and women are teachers; about a dozen are ministers, while a number are successful lawyers, artists, architects, chemists, assayers, etc.

Beggers and Imposters.—There are a number of deaf men who go about peddling or asking pity, because of their deafness. As they come in contact with many people, they give an unfavorable impression about the deaf as a class. Many of them are not deaf at all, but hearing imposters who trade on the sympathies of the public.

Schools.—In the U. S., there are 128 schools for the deaf with over 11,000 pupils. With the exception of a few small private schools, all are free public schools. The various states provide liberally for the education of the deaf.

A College for the Deaf.—The only college for the deaf in the world is located in Washington, D. C. It is sup-

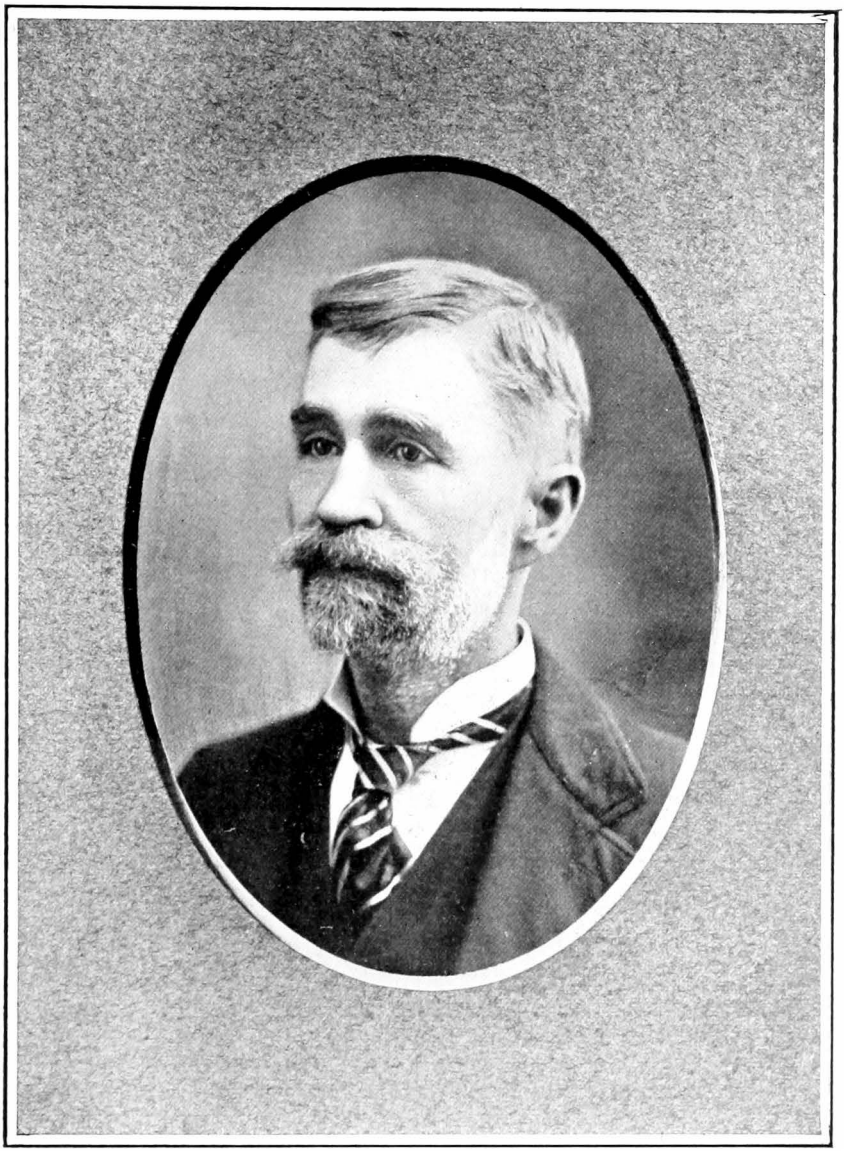
ported by the national government. There are over one hundred students of both sexes from all over the union, and students come from Europe and even from Asia. The college has a Normal Department for training teachers of the deaf.

Methods of Education.—Schools are divided according to methods of instruction into two principal classes, those that employ the Pure Oral Method and those that employ the Combined System. Between these there is considerable rivalry, and as each has its earnest advocates the contro-

The Oral Method.—In this method the principal means of instruction is by speech and speech-reading. The sign language and finger alphabet are tabooed. This method is sometimes called the German Method. It was used by Heinicke as early as 1754, about the same time that De L'Epee began to develop the sign method in 1760.

The Combined System.—This is not in itself a method of instruction, but the term implies that schools employing this system select or *combine* the best in all methods. Many of the deaf can be taught by the Oral Method, and in the Combined System Schools quite a number are taught by this method. There are many, however, who make but little progress under this method. They can be educated to better advantage by finger-spelling, writing, and signs, and such method is chosen for each pupil as seems best adapted to his particular case. In the Combined System schools the sign language is generally recognized as a useful help when properly employed, though its use in the oral classrooms is generally restricted.

Proportion of Oral Method and Combined System.—In the Association Review for April, 1904, page 151, is given a table showing: First, The number of pupils in schools which recognize and use the sign language. This is chiefly the Combined System schools; second, number of pupils which use the manuel alphabet but not the sign lan-



ROBERT P. MCGREGOR, M.A.—President 1880–1883.

guage. There is only one school of this class; third, number of pupils in schools which do not recognize the sign language nor the manual alphabet: Below is the table:

	Pupils.	Percentage.
1. Sign language used (Combined System)	9.048	80.6
2. Manual alphabet, no sign language	210	1.9
3. No sign language; no manual alphabet; pure oral schools	1,967	17.5
	11,225	100.

The relative proportion has changed but little for a number of years.

Speech-Teaching in Combined System Schools.—About 5,500 pupils in the Combined System Schools are taught speech, and of these nearly 3,500 are taught wholly or chiefly by the Oral Method. They also have the privilege of learning the sign language, which is denied to the children in Pure Oral schools.

Attitude of the Deaf Toward Methods.—The deaf in this country and Europe have frequently in convention expressed themselves emphatically in favor of the Combined System and as opposed to the Pure Oral Method when used exclusively. They are not opposed to speech teaching. On the contrary, they favor it when it can be done to advantage as is done in Combined System schools. But they are opposed to depriving such of the deaf of an education as cannot profit by the Oral Method, and the proportion of the latter is admittedly far from insignificant.

Insufficiency of the Oral Method.—The great objection to the Pure Oral Method, when used exclusively, is that it fails with a considerable number of pupils. What do the oral schools do with these backward pupils? Ask them. It is a point on which they do not care to dwell publicly. A number of cases are on record where deaf children, considered incapable of instruction in oral schools, have been sent to idiot asylums. These same children have been

taken out and sent to Combined System schools and given a fair education, and developed into useful, self-supporting citizens. Comment is unnecessary.

Influencing the Public.—In recent years the advocates of the Oral Method, finding themselves unable to convince their brethren within the profession, have endeavored to influence the general public in favor of their method. These attempts are made at conventions of the National Educational Association, at Mothers' Clubs, through the Volta Bureau, in Congress and in state legislatures, and in various other ways. It is natural for those not familiar with the deaf to favor the Oral Method. They see its advantages but not its drawbacks. This is fostered by exhibiting deaf pupils proficient in speech and speech-reading. These are usually the brightest pupils or semi-mutes who have never lost their speech. If such results could be obtained with all the deaf, there would be no controversy. The superiority of the Oral Method would be conceded at once. The shortcomings of this method are with the ordinary and backward pupils. Deaf children should be placed under the care of persons familiar with all methods, and who are not prejudiced in favor of any.

Articulation versus Education—The parents of deaf children should not allow themselves to be beguiled into the belief that the articulation of a few set phrases constitutes an education. Almost any deaf child can be taught to articulate such phrases, but in very many cases this is accomplished under the Pure Oral Method, at the expense of the intellectual development of the child. The Combined System, adapting itself to the capacity of the child, avoids this serious mistake.

Day Schools.—In recent years a number of day schools have been established. The chief advantage claimed for them is that while the children attend school they can live at home and thus have the benefit of home influence. The principal objection to them is that they cannot do as good

work as the large State schools, on account of the impossibility of proper grading of pupils, lack of supervision, irregular attendance, etc. Many parents, after trying day schools, have become dissatisfied with the meagre results obtained and sent their children to the State school. In large cities where a sufficient number of deaf children live to form several classes, day schools may do fairly well; but in smaller cities and towns they are not to be commended. The demand for day schools comes almost exclusively from advocates of oral instruction, and in two states the laws authorizing day schools also prescribe that the Oral Method shall be used. It is most unwise to attempt by legislative interference to settle a controversy on which experts honestly differ, and it can only result in harm to innocent deaf children.

The Sign Language.—The sign language when properly used is very valuable for lectures, entertainments, and religious instruction. Its usefulness can hardly be appreciated except by those who understand it and are familiar with the deaf. It can be used as rapidly and clearly as the spoken word, and it is invaluable for interpretation of public addresses. In the hands of a good sign maker it gives life and animation to a discourse to an extent impossible in any other way. To listen to a good address in signs is like listening to a good orator. To take away the sign language from the deaf would be a deprivation equivalent to taking away music from the hearing.

Oralists object to the sign language, claiming that it interferes with learning speech and lip-reading. On the other hand, impartial observers have testified publicly that the best lip-readers they have met were graduates of schools using the Combined System, who used signs freely, and that therefore the sign language is not necessarily a bar to successful lip-reading. Like many other good things, the sign language may be abused, and it is abuse rather than its proper use that is objectionable.

Many deaf, educated orally, who have learned the sign language after leaving school, have borne testimony to the pleasure derived from its use. We are strongly of the opinion that all the deaf, including those taught by the Oral Method, should have the privilege of learning the sign language while at school. We unhesitatingly say that parents who, upon the advice of oral teachers, deprive their children of an opportunity to learn the sign language, thereby deprive them of one of the chief sources of profit and mental stimulus which might add to their happiness and enjoyment of life.

The Manual Alphabet.—All who are interested in the deaf should learn the manual alphabet, which may be easily done in an hour. Rapidity in its use will come with practice.

Schools Are not Asylums.—Many people think of schools for the deaf as something like asylums for the insane. This is a great mistake. They are simply boarding schools, and should be classed with educational institutions, such as seminaries, normal schools, and universities.

Education Should be Compulsory.—While there are eleven thousand deaf children in school, it is estimated that there are fully five thousand deaf children of school age who are not attending school. The causes are various; ignorance of parents as to the existence and character of schools for the deaf; negligence; poverty; sickness. Many are kept at home for the sake of their labor. Compulsory laws are needed to deal with the latter. To the deaf an education is a necessity. A hearing child learns much through the ear; a deaf child learns practically nothing unless sent to school.

Marriages.—The deaf often marry the deaf. Such marriages are generally more happy than when the deaf marry hearing partners. Divorces are relatively fewer among the former than the latter.

Children Can Hear.—The children of deaf parents can nearly always hear. Some people have argued that the

deaf should marry the hearing rather than the deaf, to lessen the danger of having deaf children. There are many such marriages, and, curiously enough, the number of deaf children in such families is relatively greater than when both parents are deaf. In either case, however, deaf children are few and far between.

Religious Work for the Deaf.—As the deaf can derive little or no benefit from the ordinary religious services for the hearing, it is important that especial religious services be provided for them. This is done in many of the large cities. A dozen ordained deaf ministers and nearly as many hearing give their entire time to this work; while a large number of others give part of their time to the work. Services are conducted in the sign language, which is the only satisfactory means for this purpose. There are churches exclusively for the deaf in New York, Philadelphia and Milwaukee.

Insurance.—A few years ago life insurance companies would not insure the deaf. Now, however, nearly all the leading companies accept them and find them good risks. Accident insurance is still closed to the deaf, but it is to be hoped that this discrimination will soon be removed.

More Male Teachers.—While lady teachers do excellent work, especially in the primary grades, deaf as well as hearing children need to be brought under the influence of male teachers in the advanced grades in order that their characters may be properly rounded out. We, therefore, commend the efforts of some superintendents to secure a greater proportion of male teachers.

Publications.—The best authorities on the education of the deaf are the American Annals, published at Washington, D. C., and the Association Review, published in Philadelphia.

The Volta Bureau—Through the generosity of Dr. A. G. Bell, inventor of the telephone, the Volta Bureau, for the diffusion of knowledge relating to the deaf, has been

established in Washington, D. C. As Dr. Bell has been for years the leading advocate of the Oral Method, the Bureau has been largely instrumental in diffusing his views on the subject. It is but fair to say, however, that under his present management the Bureau distributes a great deal of valuable non-partisan information.

The National Association of the Deaf.—This Association has among its members many of the most intelligent and best educated deaf in the country. The views above expressed, having their endorsement, may be taken as the opinion of the educated deaf of the United States.

OLOF HANSON, CHAIRMAN.
A. G. DRAPER,
R. P. MCGREGOR,
GEO. W. VEDITZ,
E. A. HODGSON,
C. D. SEATON,

Committee on Literature of the National Association of the Deaf.

Resolved, By the International Congress of the Deaf in convention assembled that the above statement concerning the deaf correctly represent our views, and have our full approval and endorsement.

(Signed) President, N. A. D.

Dated.

Mr. Whildin:—I move that the report be accepted, with thanks to the committee.

Mr. Hazenstab:—I would amend the motion so that the Committee on Literature as at present constituted be continued, with power to select a successor to the late Mr. Simpson.

The amendment to Mr. Whilden's motion was passed.

Mr. Hodgson:—I move that the regular order of business be suspended, and we proceed to the election of officers.

This motion was seconded and passed.

The Chair:—I will ask Messrs. McGregor, Berg, Sheridan, Hodgson, and Barrett, to serve as tellers in the balloting.

The Chair:—Nominations for president are in order.

Mr. Gray:—I present the name of Mr. George W. Veditz, of Colorado.

Dr. Fox:—I second the nomination of Mr. Veditz.

Mr. McGregor:—Mr. Veditz is my old friend and a good man, but I think the nomination should go to our peerless host, Rev. James H. Cloud, of Missouri.

Mr. Berg:—I second the nomination of Mr. Cloud.

Mr. J. F. Donnelly, of New York:—I protest against the nomination of a clergyman for office in this, a secular body. Let us keep to laymen.

The Chair:—Mr. Donnelly is out of order. Any and every member is entitled to a nomination, if offered him.

Mr. Hodgson:—The old ticket is good enough; the officers have given complete satisfaction. I present the name of Dr. James L. Smith for president.

Dr. Smith:—While deeply appreciating Mr. Hodgson's compliment, I must decline to be a candidate.

Mr. Hazenstab:—Let us get to work. I move that we proceed to a vote on the two candidates presented.

The motion was seconded and passed, and the balloting began.

The tellers announced the result of the balloting for President to be: George W. Veditz, 189; James H. Cloud, 90.

The Chair:—I have the honor of presenting to you your new president, Mr. Veditz, who will now assume his duties as presiding officer.

Mr. Veditz, in taking the chair, was greeted with a waving of handkerchiefs, and expressed the hope of being a worthy successor to Dr. Smith.

The Chair:—Nominations for vice presidents are in order.

The names of Messrs. George, Berg, Tiedeman, Mrs. Barrett, and Miss Annie Roper, were presented in rapid succession.

Mr. Hodgson:—I move that, to save time, the four candidates who receive the highest number of votes, be declared elected in the order of the number of votes each receives.

The motion was seconded and adopted.

A ballot for vice-presidents was taken, and the tellers announced Mr. Dudley W. George was the choice for first vice-president, Mr. Al Berg for second vice-president and Mrs. J. W. Barrett for third vice-president. Meanwhile nominations were still being made, and the names of a number of members had been received and were being placed on the slate by the secretary.

Mr. Long:—I rise to a point of order. Ballots are being taken before all the nominations are in, so that it is impossible to carry out the conditions of Mr. Hodgson's motion until all the candidates for vice-president be announced.

The Chair:—The point is well taken. The names of all the candidates for vice-president will be written on the slate, and, after a ballot, the four receiving the highest number of votes will be elected according to the number of votes each receives.

The candidates thus presented for vice-presidents were: D. W. George, Albert Berg, Mrs. J. W. Barrett, O. J. Whildin, W. Tiedman, Miss Annie Roper, J. F. Donnelly, Andrew Sullivan, T. D'Estrella, A. L. Pach.

Mr. Whildin:—I move that while the ballots for vice-presidents are being canvassed, we proceed to the election of secretary.

The motion was seconded and passed.

Mr. Berg:—I present the name of Rev. James H. Cloud.

Mr. Whildin:—I second the nomination.

Mr. George:—I move that Mr. Cloud be elected by acclamation.

The Chair:—The motion is out of order. Each candidate must be elected by ballot.

Dr. Smith:—I move that the secretary be instructed to cast the vote of the body for Mr. Cloud for secretary.

The motion was seconded and prevailed. Mr. Cloud was declared e ected and assumed the office of secretary.

THOMAS FRANCIS FOX,
Secretary.

The convention thereupon proceeded with the election of officers with the following result:

President: George W. Veditz, of Colorado.

First Vice-President: Dudley W. George, of Illinois.

Second Vice-President: Mrs. John W. Barrett, of Iowa.

Third Vice-President: The Rev. Oliver J. Whildin, of Maryland.

Fourth Vice President: John F. Donnelly, of New York.

Secretary: The Rev. James H. Cloud, of Missouri, by acclamation.

Treasurer: N. Field Morrow, of Indiana, re-elected.

The newly elected officers assumed office immediately upon announcment of the result of the balloting.

After announcements by Chairman Cloud of the local committee, the Convention adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24th.

9:30 A. M., Central High School Auditorium. President Veditz presiding.

Prayer by Rev. P. J. Hasenstab, of Chicago.

Secretary Cloud read the the following cablegram from Mr. George F. Healey, of Liverpool, England:

"Hearty wishes for the success of the congress."

Mr. Albin M. Watzulick, of Sachen Altenberg, Germany, read the following paper:

THE INTELLECTUAL, INDUSTRIAL, SOCIAL AND MORAL STATUS OF THE DEAF IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

BY ALBIN MARIA WATZULIK, ALTENBURG, S A. GERMANY.

(Translated by G. W. Veditz.)

PREFACE.

The short time at my disposal since the first of May, when I received the invitation of the Programme committee to investigate this subject in Germany and Austr.a, did not, to my regret, admit of a thorough study of conditions among the deaf in this field. But I may state that the material which I herewith submit will amply answer the purpose.

A. M. WATZULIK.

Since 1893, the date of the Chicago International Congress, conditions in this part of the life of the deaf have not altered to any great extent. But the influence that has been exercised by

various deaf-mute Congresses, as well as by the deaf-mute press has been marked and beneficial Among the results we must enumerate many new associations and clubs, and various, and, in general successful, measures toward the intellectual and moral elevation of the deaf.

In educational matters, also, progress has been decidedly evident and constant, as not a few teachers who were formerly very active and pronounced in the support of pure oralism, have permitted themselves to be converted to other and better methods of instruction, and have acknowledged not only the manual alphabet, but also the sign language as necessary aids in the schoolroom as well as in social intercourse.

We may therefore say that the notorious Milan resolutions, whose aim it was to make the pure oral method sole and paramount, has suffered total shipwreck.

Most noteworthy of all is the circumstance that on the occasion of the 125th jubilee anniversary of the Royal and Imperial Institution for the Deaf at Vienna, in April of this year, not only the superintendent of this school, Mr. Fink, but also the government school inspector, Dr. Rieger, in their addresses in the presence of a distinguished audience of prominent official and private personages, advocated in an insistent manner the necessity of the re-introduction of the sign language and manual alphabet in the instruction and intercourse of the deaf.

As we thus see the conviction that the oral method is insufficient has broken a way for itself even among the pedagogues who formerly advocated this method as the sole rational means of edu cating the deaf. Even in more extended circles, the protests against pure oralism are increasing and not a few teachers who have had many a bad quarter of an hour with this method, are making desperate efforts to escape from the cul de sac, into which they have run in their blind haste.

There are, of course, still very many pedagogues who hold on to pure oralism. Among them we must assign the first place to Superintendent Vatter of the Deaf-Mute School at Frankfort on the Main.

I have already placed on record, in the Deaf-Mute Courier, the facts I learned and observations I have made at th s school that were not at all to the credit of the pure oral method. The circumstance alone that many deaf mutes, who were educated in

pure oral schools, give the preference to the sign language as the medium of intercourse outside the school is evidence that the pure oral method is absolutely unable to accomplish a genuine success.

I need not digress further on this subject, as I take it for granted, that as intelligent persons, you are aware au nauseam of the injurious tendencies of the pure oral method.

I am pleased, however, to testify to that intellectual elevation of the deaf which must chiefly be ascribed to the influence of their various associations. The beneficent influence of this phase of deaf mute life is great and therefore highly to be commended.

The moral elevation of the deaf, however, offers a different aspect.

Not long ago the superintendent of a certain school, even requested me to say words of warning, when opportunity afforded, at a convention of the deaf.

But even those teachers who have the moral welfare of their pupils sincerely at heart, are impotent, for life in the great cities presents many dangers and temptations to the adolescent deaf. It is not surprising that not a few of them fall and become undesirable members of society. It has been my experience that many employers or manufacturers have no inclination to employ young deaf mutes. This turpitude may be ascribed chiefly to the circumstances that in the deaf mute schools the greatest weight is laid upon the acquisition of speech, and especially lip-reading, so that in the remaining school instruction little or no time was left for the moral training of the children, and that, moreover, very often the language of signs was placed under ban, which had as a result that the moral instruction failed to leave a lasting impression.

Further, these young deaf mutes are lacking in the self-reliance that is so necessary to a complete character, as they derive but little benefit, in consequence of their deafness from the great school of life. With the general run of the deaf, the desire for further development and the craving for a full rounding out of the character have not been suffciently unfolded and encouraged, and the pleasure in good books and periodicals is proportionate.

But what must we think when some one of the many employers announces his decision that he will never accept again for apprenticeship a young deaf mute just out of school, on account of the

unsatisfactory experience he has had with a former apprentice or deaf mute workman? It goes without saying that such a fact is not to the credit of the school concerned.

There are still other causes for the phenomena mentioned above.

I refer to the hours of prayer, or rather sermons regularly held in the German Empire for the soul-welfare of the deaf. These are held mostly, however, by ministers and teachers who lack the ability to speak in the sign language of their deaf mute congregation.

These labor under the delusion that they are understood orally and employ speech almost exclusively. Though they use gestures, these help only inadequately. It is therefore a grave error when such shepherds believe that they can influence the mind and heart of the unfortunate deaf mute by means of speech. The language of signs is the most effective and important medium between the pastor and his flock. The thoughts and feelings that spring up in the soul of the preacher and that are to reach the soul of the congregation must become apparent in pictures that are intelligible and clear to the eye. But as it is, the words that come from the mouth of the preacher, unassisted by the sign language, remain unintelligible and knock in vain for admission at the portal of the soul.

Such adult deaf who have lagged behind intellectually but still feel the necessity of seeking the consolation of religion have the right to demand that the pastor or teacher should preach to his congregation in the sign language only, and that the hour of worship should not be desecrated into a practice hour for lip-reading. This demand is based on the fact that otherwise the eye, alone, is appealed to, but heart and soul go home unsatisfied.

Therefore there must be a radical change in the prevailing method of attempting the moral and religious elevation of the deaf.

In the entire German Empire there are, to the best of my knowledge, but five ministers who know how to use the sign language. The great majority are totally incompetent to serve as pastors of the deaf.

In our deaf mute conventions there has often been energetic complaint in regard to this abuse, and the demand for reform has been as pointed and insistent. Let us hope that it will be heeded.

In Austria conditions differ inasmuch as in this country every preacher, though not every teacher, is required to use the language of signs. In Austria services for the deaf may be held only by ministers conversant with the sign language. The teachers therefore are confined to the regular vocations, and thus remain in the school room; the pulpit belongs to the preacher and not to the teacher.

It is different in Germany where because of the lack of competent ministers the teachers must lend a helping hand, which makes their burden appear so much greater.

One thing that is possible in the United States, is still totally unknown in Germany, nor is it to be found in Austria. I refer to the school papers of the deaf. In America every large school numbers among its equipment a printing office and a paper. With the aid of these papers a powerful influence is exerted upon the heart and mind of the pupils, so that as a result the teachers here can rejoice in the mental and moral unfolding of their pupils more than the teachers in other countries, as for instance, Germany and Austria. Of course the financial support from the state is here all-important. Where the American states support their schools with lavish hands, exactly the reverse is the case in Germany and Austria.

In the German Empire there are today 101 institutions for the deaf, with 929 teachers and 7,849 pupils. In Austria there are 42 schools with 340 teachers and 3,471 pupils. More than half of these schools have a course covering eight years. About eighteen have a seven year course; about thirteen a six year course, and about fifteen a six to seven year course.

The German teachers of the deaf have at present five publications. The German deaf have three periodicals, viz: German Deaf-Mute Correspondence, Leipsic; the Deaf-Mute's Friend, Berlin; and The German Deaf-Mute's Gazette, Gustrow. In addition there are in Austria three publications maintaained by the teachers, but the deaf have at present no periodical. The Deaf-Mute Courier, of Vienna, which was running in its twentieth annual volume, suspended publication last April with the death of its editor and publisher, that most faithful and serviceable fellow-deaf-mute, Bernard Brill. Among the deaf of Germany and Austria he was the

worthiest representative and champion of the intellectual emancipation of the deaf. With his death the entire German deaf mute world has sustained a loss that it will be impossible to make good.

The deaf mute press has rendered invaluable service to the intellectual movement of the German deaf,, but so far no German deaf mute paper has reached the high standard which must be set against the inadequate results of the instruction in the schools. If we desire a succesful career for a paper for the deaf, it goes without saying we must place it under the direction of men of proper mental endowment. Though there are in the German Empire about 80,000 adult deaf, the three German deaf mute papers, named above, have only about 3,000 subscribers—a condition that verily cannot be to the credit of German deaf mute instruction. An increasing agitation is therefore imperative in order to bring the intellectual development of the German adult deaf to that high plane indicated by the American deaf mute press. It goes without saying that all these things cannot be attained at once, or even quickly. But with continued effort we shall, in course of time, be able to accomplish something. I will add, in passing, that the various deaf mute associations exert a definite and stimulating influence upon the mental and moral movement among the deaf.

In another place I shall say something in regard to these corporations.

II.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL LIFE OF THE DEAF OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE AND AUSTRIA.

Every vocation is open to the deaf with the exception of official and mercantile positions which still remain forbidden ground. The prejudice against the deaf is still great, so that their entry into the higher walks of life is rendered difficult or altogether impossible. It is for the present premature to think we are about to welcome the dawn of liberty for the deaf, for as long as existing diseased conditions prevail, every agitation for the material and social advancement of the deaf must in many cases remain fruitless.

The sorest point in the industrial life of the deaf is the fact that the mentally well-endowed deaf very often choose a calling for which they are not adapted, so that the necessary first condition of a useful and happy future is wanting. The teachers themselves never think of helping to fit such deaf mutes as may be happily endowed mentally and spiritually for the vocation of a teacher or minister of religion. At the present day there is not in the entire German Empire or Austria a single deaf mute teacher or pastor. This is due in part to the circumstances that in all our German states and also in Austria, the opponents of the employment of deaf mute teachers or ministers have secured legislative enactments forbidding the deaf to enter these vocations.

It should also be stated here that the teachers in choosing trades for their pupils are often remarkably short-sighted. In a great many cases it happens that some occupation is selected without first seriously considering the inclination and capacity of the pupil, and generally the choice is dictated by convenience.

I will give but one of many instances. Thus should it be the case that in a town containing a deaf mute school there should be a great many shoe factories, then every year those pupils who leave school are placed in them for apprenticeship in large numbers. The result of this practice is that many of the deaf find it difficult to get out of a condition of dependence and make a living for themselves.

A similar condition of things exists in a deaf-mute printing office in a certain city of Prussia. About twenty deaf mute compositors on an average, work in this office, but as new apprentices are brought in from year to year, the older ones are forced to look elsewhere for work, and as in most cases the preference is given to hearing applicants, they are generally unsuccessful in their quest. Then again these deaf workmen become more or less the legitimate prey of unscrupulous masters who want something for nothing.

It is a fact, however, that there are deaf workmen who have become prominent and valued for their skill but these are unfortunately exceptions rather than the rule.

In the Bavarian capital, Munich, there are many deaf mute artists, especially painters and sculptors. There are about sixty of them and they have their own clubs and must be counted among our most prominent deaf. In Germany and Austria deaf mute lithographers are well employed, as are also xylographers and

ALBIN MARIA WATZULIK.—German Delegate.

photographers. In Leipsic with its mammoth bookbinderies there are not a few deaf mute bookbinders. In the provinces the deaf are mostly engaged as laborers

It is to be regretted that the manual trades which were formerly so flourishing, no longer afford their old golden returns. The introduction of machinery has wrought sad havoc in these occupations, so that the deaf mute workman generally cuts a sorry figure.

As a whole the German workman tries to make a good personal appearance, which is a desire he shares with the hearing. There are of course among them some who are morally degenerate and therefore a menace to society.

The deaf mute associations, of which there are in Germany alone over 150 have made it their praiseworthy task to serve as guides and advisors to the adolescent deafmute standing alone in the great school of life and to offer assistance in the perplexing problems of this world, and an opportunity for recreation and intercourse with others afflicted like himself. It goes without saying that the guiding spirits of these associations find it no easy task to provide regular but still varied intellectual and social recreation for the members.

In Berlin there exist, at present, about seventeen deaf mute associations and clubs. In Austria there are about twenty.

In Germany and Austria we have bicycle clubs, gymnastic clubs, football, swimming, lottery, savings, artists, theater and other clubs and associations. In Berlin there is also a club of speaking deaf mutes.

The most important German and Austrian deaf mute associations are: first, The Central Federation for the Welfare and Interests of the Deaf of Germany, founded at the Fourth Congress at Stuttgart, and having its headquarters in Berlin. This association has at present over 1,000 members. Second, The Federation of Westphalian Deaf Mute associations, founded in 1899. Third, The Central Association for the Welfare of the Deaf in Berlin, founded in 1848. Fourth, The Oldenburg Deaf Mute Union, in Oldenburg, founed in 1894. Fifth, The Provincial Deaf Mute Association for Hanover, founded in 1901. Sixth, The Deaf Mute Union of the Vogt Lands, founded in 1895. Seventh, The Saxon Deaf Mute Union, founded in 1897. Eighth, The Provincial Deaf Mute Association for Sleswick-Holstein, founded in 1882. Ninth, The St. Francis de Sales Deaf Mute Aid association of Prague, in

Bohemia, founded in 1868. Tenth, The Universal Deaf-Mute Association, Leipsic, founded in 1864. Eleventh. The general Deaf-Mute Association "Hephatha," Dresden, founded in 1852. Twelfth, The Vienna Deaf-Mute Aid Association, founded in 1862. Thirteenth, The Stuttgart Deaf-Mute Association, founded in 1881. All the remaining associations and clubs are mostly of recent origin and have a small membership.

The Provincial Deaf Mute Association for Sleswick-Holstein had, in 1902, 24,410 hearing and 189 deaf mute members and owns a home for the deaf with seven inmates.

The Central Association for the benefit of the deaf, in Berlin, has, if I am not mistaken, 300 members, and a building of its own that serves at the same time as a home for the aged and infirm deaf.

Other of the larger associations are striving to establish homes for the deaf, but with small success. The German Empire consists of twenty-two states and the result is that in the field of benevolent undertakings no unity prevails, and every special purpose must remove numberless obstacles before the end can be reached. These obstacles, are, indeed, very many. Above all the indifference of the deaf themselves toward these associations is so great that the task of those charged with the conduct of their affairs is greatly increased.

But taken as a whole this feature of German deaf mute life has made great progress and has become better and better developed.

Deaf mute congresses in Germany have been held as follows: 1892, in Hanover; 1894, in Wiesbaden; 1896, in Nuremburg; 1898, in Stuttgart; 1900, in Vienna; 1902, in Berlin. The next German deaf mute congress is to be held in 1905 at Leipsic.

In a great many assoc ations and clubs there are still erroneous impressions concerning the nature and usefulness of national congresses, especially of those of an international character. In this matter it is the duty of the intelligent deaf everywhere, by means of the press and in conventions to correct these impressions. and to explain the scope of our congresses. In this direct on also I am pleased to chronicle good progress. In 1893 the German Empire sent but one delegate to the Chicago International Congress. At this congress in St. Louis, there are two regularly elected

delegates, and this must be regarded as some progress. I shall endeavor to have the German deaf mute associations create special funds for the purpose of sending delegates to such congresses.

With continued and united effort it is possible to acnieve great and beautiful results. With the hope that such results may crown our future efforts and be a blessing to the entire deaf mute world, I must close this paper and trust that I have fulfilled the mission delegated to me, and at the same time I pledge myself to strive to the very best of my strengh and ability for the welfare of the deaf.

The chair announced that Mr. Watzulick's paper was open for discussion.

Mr. Mickel Brown, of St. Louis:—I was educated in oral schools of Europe, and I have traveled extensively in both Europe and the United States, and have met many graduates and former pupils of a number of schools for the deaf. I had no difficulty in conversing with them, as graduates of oral schools as well as those of other schools could use the sign language. I believe that the use of signs and manual spelling is necessary in the education of the deaf, and my own expérience and observation has convinced me that the Oral Method *alone* is insufficient and unsatisfactory.

Mr. William Lipgens, of New York, formerly of Paris and Germany:—I am heartily in favor of the use of signs and manual spelling in the education of the deaf. The sign language as used in America is more graceful and expressive than the sign language of the deaf in European countries. In Europe the deaf are taught by the single oral method, but they quickly acquire and use the sign language after leaving school. The orally taught deaf are apt to acquire an unsightly mouthing habit which makes them unpleasantly conspicuous when they attempt to talk orally or by signs.

Dr. Thomas F. Fox, of New York:—The previous speaker, Mr. Lipgens, is a good example of the beneficial results of contact of foreign deaf with Americans. Mr.

Lipgens came to the United States a few years ago, and was impressed with the quiet and dignified way in which American deaf converse by means of signs and the manual alphabet. To him it was a striking contrast to the facial contortions mixed with "loud" signs so common among German deaf-mutes. Graduates of our combined schools who properly use our sign language, rarely grimace, and this fact, with the use of the manual alphabet and speech, shows how successfully the combined system prepared them for the social side of life. It is a message which our German friends can carry home to our foreign brothers as one evidence of the superiority of the American combined system.

Mr. Albin M. Watzelick, of Germany: The Austrian deaf do not grimace, at least the better educated deaf of Austria do not. The voice of the deaf is as apt to be as unpleasant to the ear as the facial grimace is to the eye. I teach my pupils not to make facial grimaces.

The chair announced the discussion closed.

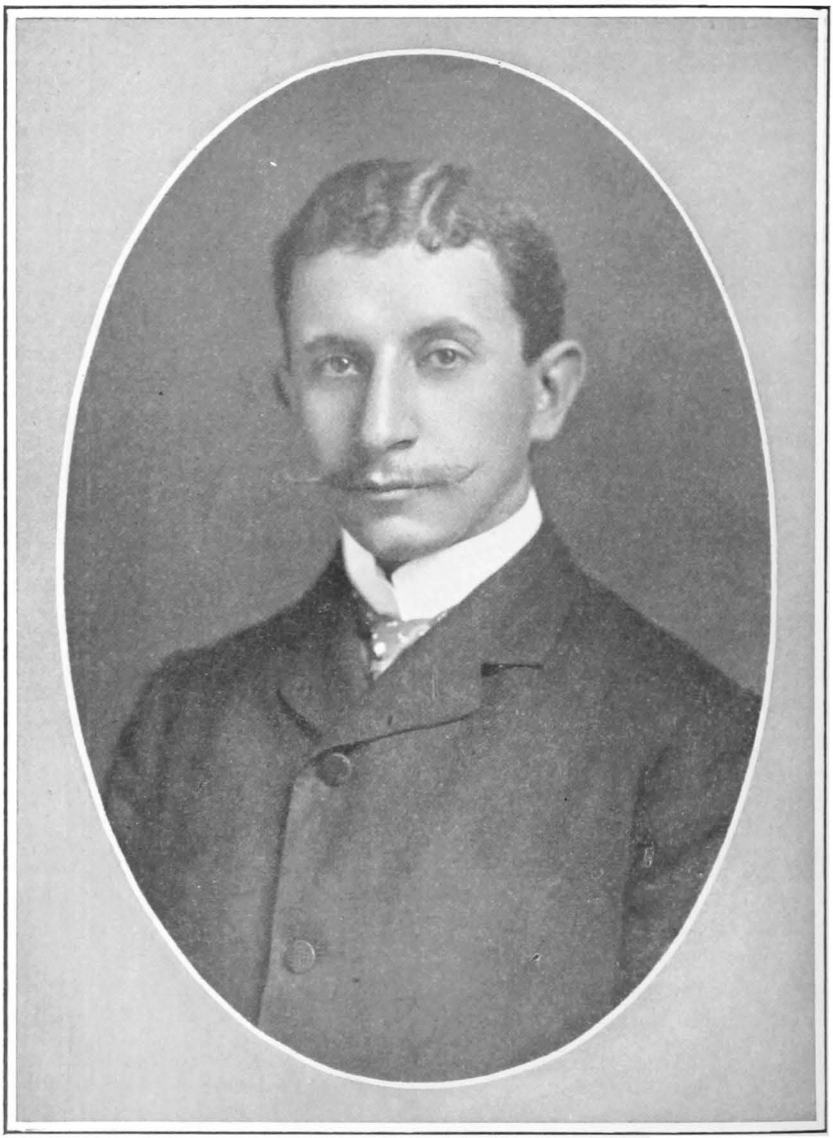
Rev. P. J. Hasenstab, of Chicago:—I move that all papers read be printed in the proceedings;

Rev. J. W. Michaels, of Little Rock:—I second Rev. Mr. Hasenstab's motion.

Rev. J. H. Cloud, of St. Louis:—A motion to print papers read at a convention is unnecessary, since the papers become a part of the proceedings upon having been read.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. Martin Czempin, of Germany, delegate of the Berlin deaf, then made the following address:



MARTIN CZEMPIN.—Delegate of Berlin Deaf Association.

ADDRESS BY MR. MARTIN CZEMPIN, DELEGATE OF THE BERLIN DEAF ASSOCIATION.

(Translated by G. W. Veditz.)

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

We German deaf, and especially we Berlin deaf, are very well aware that this congress, now in session, is of great importance to the deaf of all nations.

I have come here in order to become acquainted with American conditions and to ascertain by an interchange of thought how the deaf must proceed to obtain equal recognition, as far as possible, with the hearing. But I have not only come to learn; I have come also to tell you, my dear friends, something of the associations and conditions of the German deaf.

The capital of the German Empire, Berlin, includes among its two million inhabitants about 3,000 deaf mutes. We have three institutions for the deaf: First,, the Royal institution; combined, with a teachers' seminary, founded March 12th, 1788; present head School-Councilor Walther; second, the City school for the deaf opened in the year of 1875, connected with a post-graduate school for young men and women and also a kindergarten, or preliminary class, under the direction of Superintendent Gutzmann; and third, the Jewish institution conducted by Superintendent Reich.

The total number of pupils is about 300. The children are admitted generally when six years old. The course requires about eight years. The method of instruction is the pure oral, though the children employ signs in their intercourse outside the school room.

Besides the three institutions named above there is also a Kindergarten for deaf children, conducted by Miss Henryetta Furstenberg, the daughter of the founder of our first deaf mute association. Children of three or four years are received in this kindergarten, and prepared for the regular school.

To secure the industrial education of the young deaf mute of either sex, every master of a craft who teaches one of these his trade to a sufficient degree to make him self-supporting, receives a premium of 150 marks ($35.)

Naturally the German deaf are nearly all of them workers at some trade, seldom artists, and more seldom still, officials. Among these workmen we find in the first place tailors, shoemakers and others producing the various articles of clothing. Then come those engaged in the woodworking, and the paper industry among whom I will class the lithographers. Next in numerical strength we find the bookbinders and workers in leather. Machinists and small builders follow, and last and very few, come the sculptors and painters.

Only the tailors and shoemakers are in a position to earn an independent competence. In the other trades this is possible only where there are hearing relatives to assist.

The state treats deaf artisans in exactly the same manner as hearing workmen. Like the latter they come under the provisions of the sick-benefit law and the law regulating pensions and old age insurance. Besides this, Berlin, which enjoys the reputation of being a specially benevolent city, has various foundations for poor deaf mutes who are unable to earn a livlihood.

Berlin has seventeen deaf mute associations, and of these the two oldest, are the Local Association founded in 1848, and the Central Association for the Welfare of the Deaf, founded in 1849. Both of these associations were founded by a deaf mute, Mr. Edward Furstenberg, Privy-Secretary in the Royal Finance office, who died in 1885. The Association of Deaf Women was founded in 1869. The presidents of these associations respectively are: Mr. Mechelsohn, Mr. Rumpf, Mrs. Anna Schenck, a daughter of Edward Furstenberg, mentioned above. This lady has been for twenty-five years the official interpreter for the deaf in the various courts. The Local (Men's) Association and the Women's Association are controlled by the Central Association. This last named association is incorporated, and numbers among its subscribing members, her Majesty, the German Empress.

The Central Association conducts an evangelical church service every Sunday, held regularly by the Rev. Mr. Schulz, specially appointed by the church council for the purpose. These services are held in the sign language.

The Central Association, in conjunction with the Local and the Women's Associations supports the aged, infirm and indigent members of the last two named organizations, in part by means of monthly cash allowances, and in part by free homes in its own building at Elizabeth street, 45a.

In addition to these three most prominent associations, there are two religious associations, viz: the Catholic and the Israelite. The former holds its services every two weeks, but the latter has services only on high church festival days. These services are held orally and in the sign language.

The remaining organizations are some of them devoted to sports, others to recreation and social pleasure, and others still, are lottery societies. They are as follows:

Histrionic association "Gaiety"; gymnastic society, "Heart;" gymnastic society "Frederick;" Berlin Bicyclists' Association; Berlin Swimming Club; the lottery society, "Horseshoe;" lottery society, "Hope;" the society, "Harmony;" society "Recreation;" etc. The gymnastic associations have also branches consisting of lady members.

There is also the Association of Former Pupils of the Royal Institute, and I have the honor to present myself as president of the same. This association, like the Central, Local and Women's Association, is in the first place a benevolent organization. Annually it conducts a Christmas distribution of gifts to poor deaf mutes and their families expending for the purpose 500 marks ($115) or more. The Christmas distribution of the Central and Women's Associations requires annually about 1,200 marks ($275). The Central Association, in conjunction with the Local and Women's Associations expends annually over 3,000 marks ($700), in addition to the sums mentioned above, in cash aid to the indigent.

In order to enable us to meet these demands without drawing on our capital reserve, the royal police commission in Berlin, allows the Central Association of the Deaf to conduct an annual house to house collection. In addition this association has every year a church concert under the direction of Dr. Schneider and the Association of the graduates, a secular concert under the direction of Mrs. Veil. The Catholic Association also has a secular concert under the direction of the Princess Radziwill.

There is also an Austrian brotherhood, whose purpose is to assist compatriots in Berlin.

The Central Association has its office in its own building. In this office the deaf may obtain, every night from 6 to 8 o'clock, aid and advice free of charge, and for this purpose Mr. Rumpf and Mrs. Schenk are in attendance daily at the hours named. They assist the indigent deaf with advice or money, as the case may be, hear and settle quarrels and perform such other offices.

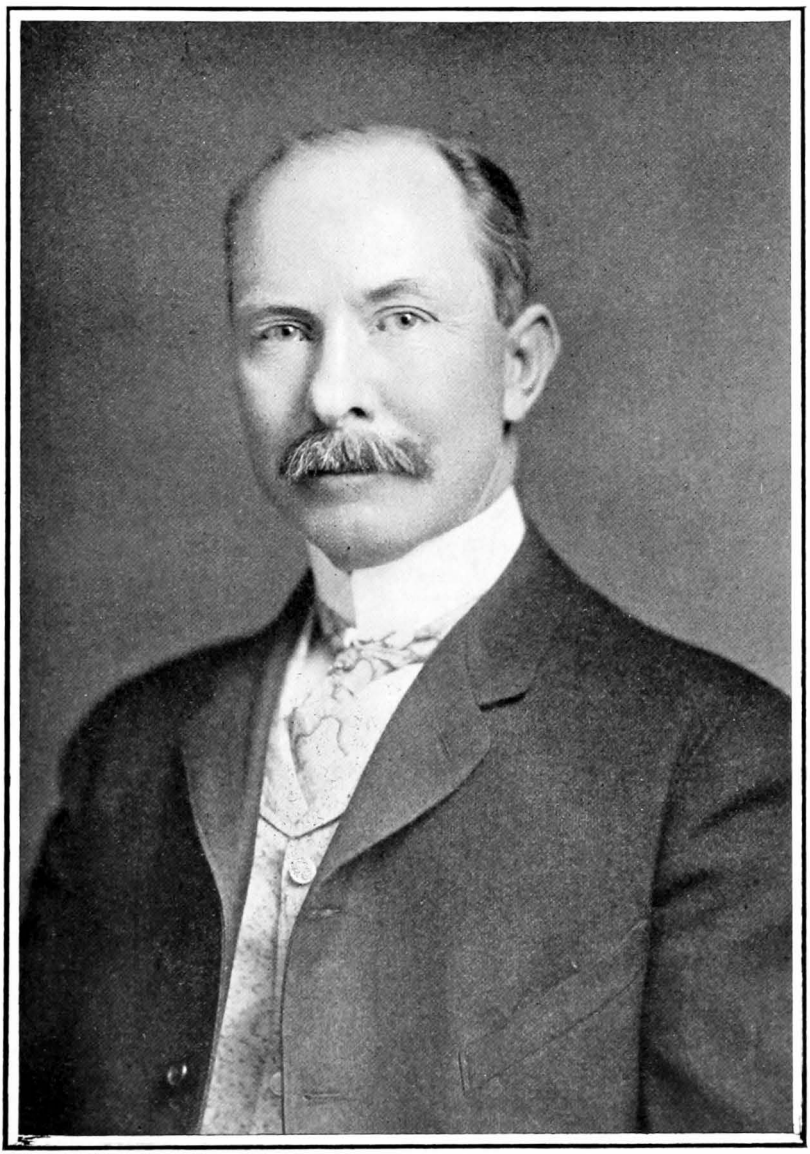
Like Berlin, every other large German city has one or more associations.

The most important organizations in these cities have the same objects as the leading Berlin associations, and are formed on the same lines, that is, they are benevolent associations and their chief aim is to found homes for the aged and infirm deaf of either sex.

In conclusion I beg leave to mention the Central Federation for the Benefit and Interest of the Deaf of Germany, which is spread over the whole empire. It was founded at the deaf mute congress at Stuttgart, but has its seat in Berlin. Though still in the first stages of development, and though it must yet be ratified at the next congress, it already owns a capital of 1,300 marks (about $300). The yearly dues are only 10c. Its purpose is to lend aid wherever the means of the local association are insufficient. Those in charge of the federation at present are Mr. Rumpf and Mrs. Schenk. Mr. Mechelson is treasurer, and the head of each local association is a member of the Executive Committee.

The Chair:—Mr. Czempin's paper is open for discusion.

Mr. J. S. Long, of Council Bluffs:—The papers read by our German delegates this morning, and the one by Mr. Frankland, of England, last Monday, cannot but fail to impress us with the fact that in Germany and all the old countries there are many societies among the deaf for the purpose of assisting their fellow men and women in a financial way — benevolent societies, whose object betokens a great dependence among the deaf after they leave school. Few of them seem to be entirely independent or able to earn a livelihood without assistance. Why is this? In this country no such condition exists. It is worth while to examine into the cause. Is it because of the fact that we give more



EDWIN ALLAN HODGSON, M.A.—President 1883–1889.

attention to technical and manual education in our schools? If so, let us hold that up and give it due praise. Is it due to the difference in methods of teaching or manner of conducting the schools that have any bearing on this condition? If so let us put the blame or credit where it belongs. Whatever the cause I think we have good reason to take much pride in the fact that we are equipped in our schools under the Combined Method for independent existence after leaving them.

The Chair:—The discussion is closed.

Dr. Thomas F. Fox, of New York:—Messrs. Henri Jeanvoine, of Epernay, France; Henri Gaillard, of Paris, and Edward Pilet, of Rouen, have forwarded interesting papers of considerable length treating of the "Moral, Intellectual, Industrial, and Social Condition of Deaf Mutes in France. I can only present a brief outline of each at this time, but members of the Association will be richly repaid by a careful reading of these papers in full when published in the proceeeings.

THE MORAL, INTELLECTUAL, INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL STATUS OF THE DEAF IN FRANCE.

BY HENRI JEANVOINE.

(Translated by Dr. Thomas Francis Fox.)

The deaf mute child, upon his admission to a special school of instruction, does not appear to have any great notion of the moral idea; he acts only from imitation of those around him. With rare exceptions, his understanding, in consequence of the lack of an organ, is ordinarily very little developed and we must surround this intellect with special care.

If the first teachers of the little deaf mute, who are no other than his own parents, do not instill in their child preliminary notions of propriety, courtesy and social duties, the outcome is certain to be his following the lowest and coarsest instincts, which leads people to regard him as a miserable creature and almost lacking the possession of an immortal soul.

Once in the institution, the young deaf mute begins a new life. The vigilant care of experienced masters and the training to a trade quickly transform him, and if he is not blasted by idiocy, he will understand, without the need of other suggestion than the example of his new comrades, the good he must practice, and the evil he should avoid.

The path having been marked out, he has only to follow it. In fact, in proportion, to the intelligence of the young deaf mute newly arrived at the institution, becoming pliant from the lessons and paternal advice of his teachers, he perfects himself in the moral idea and can finally direct his actions and conduct himself with the conscience of a man's dignity. This applies to deaf mutes in general. We come now, in order to be more exact in our discussion, to say a few words of the moral condition of deaf mutes in France.

No one, no matter who he may be, can say that the French, as well as the Belgian deaf mute, is unable, or nearly so, to perform his social duties.

M. Hardy, interpreter to the "Societe de secours-mutuels des sourds-muets de Liege," in a report presented to the Paris Congress in 1900, on the moral condition of the deaf mutes in Belgium, expressed himself in these words:

"The deaf mute in Belgium, is wholly destitute of all notion of decency, of courtesy and the social obligations which we must use reciprocally in our daily relations with the world. His actions in life are merely automatic and without any thought of the consequences whether good or bad which result from them, which causes him to be looked upon as a weakling for whom we must have indulgence. Generally, the deaf mute considers that people who devote themselves to his interests are under obligations to him and this devotedness is his due from being accustomed to it, he is not obliged to them by any recognition. From this habit of

being continually the object of a solicitude that he does not understand, he grows to consider it performed as a voluntary act, wholly forgetting or oblivious of the interest of his people.

Is not this a rather degrading picture, indeed most shameful to deaf mutes as a whole?

And still anyone, undoubtedly without reflection, and according to his own personal judgment, would not hesitate to say and to repeat very loudly that it perfectly represents the French as well as the Belgian deaf mute, and perhaps the former better than the latter, for I say that the eduction of the French deaf mute leaves still more to be desired than that of the Belgian.

If, up to this time, no voice has ever been raised in protest against that insinuation, injurious in every way, we take advantage of this opportunity to make it.

Obviously there are in France, as well as in Belgium, deaf mute careless of moral oblibations; there are those who do not know how to appreciate the favors they receive; there are those who regard it as a personal slight when anyone expresses opinions contrary to their own; there are those who appropriate everything to themselves and do not consider themselves under obligations to anybody. The number of deaf mutes in this category are, happily, in the great minority, and they are most often found among those whose education is far from complete. It is not necessary, in a review like this to overlook the fact that the manner in which we observe things contributes much for to warn or to disgrace individuals. In he same way those deaf mutes who are found daily at the scene of carousal; those who associate with people careless of opinion or of light manners, have little if any morality, since usually we do not take long in copying the thoughts, words and actions of people with whom we mingle. The popular expression "Tell me with whom you associate, I will tell you what you are," is in our opinion particularly applicable to deaf mutes, for being unable to hear, they are more apt to follow their own inclinations.

In some parts of France a prejudice has taken root which is growing more and more, and against which there has not been enough protest.

A deaf mute commits any crime whatever; another expresses opinions more or less strange or peculiar; another, still, writes just to injure or criticise, the inference is sure to follow that all deaf mutes do the same, that they are all irresponsible and as such are entitled to pity.

Irresponsible must be that brilliant group of former teachers of deaf mutes who rendered such grand service! Irresponsible must be the deaf mute founders and directors of societies for mutual assistance who bear witness to a remarkable skill! Irresponsible, in fine are those among us who have won distinction in trade, in the arts, even in letters, is not this using language too boldly?

Deaf mutes of good families, and those who have profited well from the instruction of their old teachers, at once go back to the world, anxious to complete their education by contact with select people and instructive reading, and free from uneasiness, enjoy, most often, a moral reputation which is the shield for all reproach. They are much respected and loved; their society is pleasant, indeed even sought after.

We present a resume of what we have said:

If anyone claims that the moral status of French deaf mutes leaves much to be desired, we say, without fear of contradiction, that it is not so, except with a limited number of individuals, chiefly among those whose education is incomplete.

All deaf mutes, except idiots and the insane, are capable of understanding what is moral in the true sense of the word, and of putting the precepts into practice. They will follow these precepts unless deterred by the evil to be attributed to bad company, and their neglect to improve themselves by advice drawn from good and select reading.

They do not differ from other people except from the lack of an organ. With respect to courtesy, decency and social obligations, good and bad cases are found among deaf mutes as among hearing people.

In fine we will not cease to repeat, and that as long as the fatal prejudice continues; the faults, the mistakes, or the crime of any deaf mute whatever are personally his alone; it is clearly unjust to believe and to say that all deaf mutes resemble him, that they are irresponsible, scarcely worthy of pity.

II.

INTELLECTUAL STATUS.

By intellectual condition, the programme secretary of the Congress no doubt includes whatever helps to furnish a summary of the intelligence of deaf mutes in France in the time of the old method and that which exists today under the new.

In that case, we have not much to say, for the very simple reason that we consider ourselves little competent to discuss a question which is more in the domain of an educator in the profession than in that of a deaf mute.

We essay, nevertheless, to do the best we can, inspired by the suggestions of certain teachers who have taught by both methods.

The superior intellects, in the times of the old method, were recruited more particularly from among cases who became deaf at an already advanced age. We mention among others the poet Pelissier,, Professors Bertheir, Theobald, Chambelian, authors of several remarkable works still in demand in our day.

We also mention M. Louis Capon, laureate of the French Academy, who, with the collaboration of a devoted hearing companion, manages with remarkable ability the institution for deaf mutes at Elbeuf, which he founded himself and which to-day enjoys full prosperity.

The distinguished M. Capon, for he in particular taught the old method, set himself resolutely to work to study the new and now he educates his young deaf mutes by speech only.

To-day under the new method, is the intellectual condition of deaf mutes changed? Is it better?

Certain masters of undoubted ability say yes, others say that it is stationary and that it will not be modified until a new comer makes the instruction of deaf mutes more rational..

For our part, all we can say, is that as in other days, deaf mutes able to use the pen and write an exceptional work are still found among those who lost their hearing between the ages of eight and ten years.

Still, at the present day, as progress is seen on every side, it shines equally with much splendor in the instruction and education of deaf mutes, and most certainly their intellectual status, on the whole, is actually beter than it ever was.

If, respecting the intellectual point of view, much has been accomplished, still more remains to be done. It is necessary to seek a more practical method, more within the reach of teachers and pupils, rousing the mind of the child more quickly. In fact this last not being sufficiently incited for the expression of his ideas, it is in subjection to an instruction very often mechanical, and in consequence scarcely rational.

In our opinion and in that of a teacher who has taught a number of deaf mutes remarkable in the triple points, intellectual, moral and social, we believe that every one who elects to devote himself to the instruction of deaf mutes should be obliged to pass a course of four or five years in the common schools for the hearing.

We most firmly believe that when he has taught ordinary children, he is inclined to require more for deaf mute children, bringing them greater variety in his teaching. A good knowledge of education in general will be a good preparation for the special education of deaf mutes.

Finally with due deference to the masters, we believe absolutely that the instruction of deaf mutes can and must receive useful improvements. With the teachers better prepared, more confident in the success of their task, the result can and must be better. But it is requisite that he has a mind of his own. In the future, a future very near, more time also will be given to deaf mutes to finish their education; that will be a new element for the better. We can, then, we must hope for a better future.

And still, to follow another line of thought, we recall that the French legislature has decreed that instruction should be obligatory for all. These words for all apply to hearing children and not to deaf mutes; we unfortunately forget or neglect them.

This unfairness or injustice touched M.. Tournade, deputy from Paris, and at the session of the Chamber of Deputies, on May 20, 1904, he made an eloquent address; he then proposed a vote of urgency on a plan tending to create district schools for deaf mutes who have reached school age.

The speech of M. Tournade is here reproduced in part from the Official Journal.

"June 23, 1793, the National Convention passed the following vote: 'We adopt deaf mutes as children of France and ordain the establishment of six district schools for their instruction.

At the time that the National Convention passed the vote to which I have just referred, it was supposed that the nation would interest itself in these unfortunates, these defectives; but the question lay dormant up to 1882, the time when the law was passed making primary instruction obligatory, on which subject M. Jules Ferry declared himself in favor of again putting the instruction of deaf mutes into the domain of teaching. That idea found itself formulated in the law of 1882, for there, in article 4, it is said: "A regulation of the public administration will determine the manner of securing primary instruction to deaf mutes and to blind children."

But now, since that time, nothing has been done. For twenty-two years when the law was promulgated making instruction obligatory the regulation provided for in that law has not yet seen the light.

A vote was taken at the National Congress of Bordeaux in 1903, on motion of Senator Strauss, of whose ability and devotion in the cause all the world knows.

The vote was concurred in thus: "That there be established either by districts, or by institutions, or by the transformation of existing establishments, a certain number of institutions for blind and deaf mute children.

You see, gentlemen, that I do not propose anything new. I wish to call the attention of the Chamber and of the public interests —for I have not for a moment any other purpose—to the necessity of no longer leaving these children without instruction, which today can and ought to be given. If, for a hundred years, the means of teaching for deaf mutes and for the blind, have been rudimentary, today we have the right to say that we can teach these children and that we should not confine them to the care of public or private hospitable establishments, many more private than public, since the country only possesses three, one at Paris, one at Chambery and one at Bordeaux. We can say at this moment we are in a measure placing those children in a condition to earn their living and we should not permit them to return to the public charge nor to public compassion.

In France we find from the last census—that of 1901, as we still await that of 1903—7,000 deaf mutes of school age and 2,200 blind children in the same condition. Of the 7,000 deaf mutes, 4,000 have been placed in public or private institutions;

3,000 do not receive any kind of instruction whatever, not even being trained to a trade. This is a loss to society, and there is a reason of humanity for giving these children the means of earning their livlihood.

And yet, of the 4,000 children who attend the special institutions, a long list of whom I have added to my plan of resolutions, you can well understand that at the end of a few years a large number return fatally to the care of the public because we have not been able to give them the instruction necessary for earning their living.

INDUSTRIAL STATUS.

The industrial status of deaf mutes in France, in our opinion, has scarcely changed for a dozen years; it is always in a stationery condition and does not seem likely to change much in the end.

However, it recurs to us that the companies which insure against accidents among workmen have made strange stipulations, which, if patrons submit to them, go very far to exclude deaf mutes altogether from certain trades where, however, they are counted among the best workmen as much from their skill as from their attachment to the patrons.

We do not know exactly what the companies exclude, but we are at liberty to declare to them, with proofs to support us, that there is not to our knowledge a single deaf mute who has ever been the victim of a serious accident which resulted in death, or in absence from work longer than among the other workmen.

Thus the metallurgic industries Godin, at Guise, Aisne, which we have visited, have had for almost a half century, a deaf mute named Richard who, in spite of all the wheel-works, the machines, the steamboilers, and the electric power always in activity, has never been the victim of a serious accident of any kind.

In the north of France, where deaf mutes work more particularly at the textile industry, in establishments which employ hundreds and thousands of hands, not a single deaf mute has been caught in any way whatever.

The manufacturies of arms, at Montceaux of St. Dizier, the manufactories of Nord a du Press-de-calais, the making of wrought iron arms at St. Etienne, whose reputation is universal,

employ a number of deaf mutes; up to this time our newspapers have not reported the least accident happening to the deaf at one or the other of these places.

The companies insuring against accidents to artisans pretend, as you may suppose, to forbid access to trade and workshops to injured workmen or to deaf mutes under the pretext that they are more exposed than others. In this case they commit a regretable error at the same time they give rise to a prejudice under which the deaf suffer among the patrons as well as from their fellow workmen. Generally we seem to ignore or not to perceive that those individuals who have lost an organ give up four times those who hold out, and this with a wonderful dexterity and quickness of eye producing a workmanship above the ordinary. The rarity of accidents among deaf mute workingmen explains itself by the fact that they are more careful and vigilant than hearing artisans.

On the other hand, deaf mutes who follow an independent calling, that is, who are not under the direction of another, who manage a workshop or agricultural cultivation, guided by their own experience, are not rare in France, and their number, which tends to increase year by year, proves an irrefutable fact that the intellectual status of deaf mutes in our country ever improves more and more.

M. Emil Fortin, at Bourbiton, en Seine-et Marne, and M. Raoul Cagny, at Quend, in Somme, both deaf mutes, manage very prosperous farms with an ability truly remarkable. Rewarded at several competitions or expositions, these tireless workers of the soil under poor conditions have raised themselves to the level of the best farmers of their locality.

The Institution for Deaf Mutes of Puy, Haute Loire, directed by the Brothers of the Sacred Heart; that of Bowry, directed by the Christian Brothers; that of Lille, directed by the Brothers of St. Gabriel, and several others also, which, outside of class hours, work particlarly at horticulture and floriculture, are already supplying master gardeners who are very much in demand, intending to work on their own account, they are not afraid to seek customers and are thriving beyond all expectation; the medals and diplomas which reward their labors prove their ability.

Among the deaf mutes who manage a workshop with artisans under their direction, and who keep their own accounts, we men-

tion only Messrs. Larne and Develay, embossing-gilders, established at Autun. The first has for some time trained up a number of his friends, and he produces real works of art; his business is never in danger; on the contrary, it is a business that increases in proportion as his workshop becomes better known.

It recurs to us, besides, and moreover, we have ourselves proved it, that in the Northern departments, and at Pas-de-Calais, some deaf mutes maintain a drinking shop to which is annexed a grocery store; by the help of their hearing wives they get on very well in this traffic, which would otherwise be difficult for them.

Most certainly there are deaf mutes in business as master shoemakers, merchant tailors, etc., who give satisfaction to their customers. It is usually in villages that these latter are fixed, most in their native towns, or in those of their wives, for these callings present less difficulties in villages where they are known to all the people than in towns where they have no relatives among their immediate neighbors. In the villages, it is true, the gain is clearly more modest than in the town, but, by way of compensation, living there is also less expensive and the work more abundant. There is, besides, the mutual help, such a consolation and comfort in trouble, and which is more evident than in the town.

What, in conclusion, shall we say of our deaf mute artists, the pride of our little world?

Several, such as Hatuavies Hamar, the sculptor of the statue to Marshal de Rochambeau, at Washington, Hennequin, Choppin, Felix Martin, Plessis; the painters Ferry, Princenteau, Cheron, Hurlu; the lithographers Coles, Bres, etc., led by their genius, have already gained a fair position, have not the appearance of wishing to rest on their acquired laurels. Ever better and ever more lovely, such is their motto.

The industrial status of the deaf in France is, then, very much as we would have it, we dare to say, very prosperous. It proves that a deaf mute, when he possesses a certain amount of pluck and a strong will to serve good intellect, can push onward his acquired capacities as the reward of constant effort, study and daily observation.

SOCIAL STATUS.

What we have already said of the moral, intellectual, and industrial status of deaf mutes in France, appears to include all

the questions relating to the social status; for this reason we do not give much space to the subject under this heading.

In olden times, before instruction had been introduced, the deaf mute had a place apart in society, and that one of the most lamentable. Considered as a chastisement sent by God to families, he was rejected by all; the joys and consolations of the family fireside were interdicted to or refused him. He was, in a word, merely anautomaton, the two arms of which we use for abject and difficult labor, which would not command any wages beyond a morsel of bread and a cup of water begrudgingly given.

In the 18th century some philanthropists first gave a hint that the deaf mute was not different in fashion from other people, and also that he, as well as others, was capable of receiving instruction and of communicating his thoughts through writing. As a consequence his condition changed, and the deaf mute, leaving the gloom of ignorance, came to life an object of sympathy and curosity. Moreover, they bestowed the means to instruct and rear him, besides perfecting him under all conditions, and setting him finally to perform his part in company, and in the world by which he was suddenly surrounded.

But it was in the middle of the 19th century that what remained of prejudice in connection with the social status of the deaf mutes was almost definitely removed, and it was Professor Ferdinand Berthier, the first deaf mute Chevelier of the Legion of Honor, contributed the greater part to this by his incessant efforts and his convincing arguments. His work, Le Code Napoleon, published in 1868, opened the door to deaf mutes, discovering for them appreciation, information, and numerous and precise facts as to their social status. In their adaptability to instruction and to the advice of the teacher, the capacities of deaf mutes are put in evidence, and being competent, they they are capable of living on the same footing of equality as the rest of mankind who possess all their senses.

In 1869, an academican, the Count de Champigny, all of whose children were deaf mutes, wrote in his turn some sketches in Le Correspondent. These articles discussed the civil status of deaf mutes; like the work of F Berthier, they were a valuable and important help in restoring deaf mutes to society.

These papers of learned academicans thus served deaf mutes to learn from the civic manual, discerning their rights and their obli-

gations, they filled the places of guides to those interesting themselves in deaf mutes, to magistrates and men of affairs, enlightening them in a positive and practical manner to testify on the consideration due those deprived of hearing, and thence in the various affairs of life.

In recalling the blessed memory of these two eminent philanthropists, will not the Congress think me too rash if I propose to express the desire to place them among the number of the most prominent benefactors of deaf mutes, in France as well as in other countries?

Their goodness of soul and their deep sympathies were not, in fact, reserved exclusively for deaf mutes of their own country; we have had very many proofs that they passed over the frontiers and contributed to the assistance of deaf mutes generally.

We must, however, respond to the prayer of educators and friends who have requested us to give a brief exposition of the social status in the time of the old method and at present under the new; in a word, to make a sort of comparison between signs, and the speech of deaf mutes entering the society of the hearing.

So far as we have been able to observe, the deaf mute instructed solely by the sign language did not shine among the hearing; most often he was obliged to stand aside, he was not questioned in writing except in case of necessity. He also replied through writing; but either by reason of the incoherence of his style, or from want of tact, or the inability of the interrogator to use pencil or pen, the conversation was rarely prolonged. The deaf mute, in short, found but little pleasure except in those persons and things which appeal to the eye. A difference, however, was noticed when a companion in misfortune was present; signs accomplish their purpose between two deaf mutes, and attract a benevolent curiosity or a ridicule which inclines the two signers either to be confident or to be distrustful.

To-day the French deaf mute speaks and hears through the eyes; we repeat it with envy. We admit voluntarily that such is the case, and this, without any recrimination against the suppression of our good old sign language.

But is the status of the speaking deaf much better in society? Is he any more sought after than the non-speaking deaf mute?

Though it be painful to the devoted teachers who have given so much care to making mutes speak, we dare not say it

is better, except with reservation. Many deaf speakers, in fact 70 or 80 per cent., we have been told, have a disagreeable voice which is far from pleasant to everybody; and a good many of those whose voice is tolerable lack intelligence, or education, so that their language is of a character which renders it unintelligible.

Our conclusion relative to the status of deaf mutes and the speaking deaf in hearing society is that, there is little to choose, this status is the same for both classes, and that they never enjoy greater pleasure than that which they find when together.

THE FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES OF THE DEAF IN FRANCE.

BY EDMOND PILET.

(Translated by Dr. Thomas Francis Fox.)

Permit me to present to you a real fraternal greeting in the name of L' Union National des Sourds Muets de France.

Questions of humane responsibility occupy a high place in your deliberations, which will mark an era in the annals of deaf mutes. Therefore I ask your kind attention for a rapid sketch, which I have the opportunity of offering you, on the object and purpose of a group of societies in France for the mutual relief of those deprived of hearing. We have already indicated the National Union of Societies of Deaf Mutes, whose headquarters is at Paris, 93 Boulevard Gouiron Saint Cyr.

This Union, since its recent establishment, fully justifies its reason for existence, as I will show.

The Chicago Congress of 1893 called up among French deaf mutes many remembrances which remain precious. They have contributed not a little to bring us directly into relations with our American brothers, whose intellectual and moral worth we appreciate in a very high degree.

The deaf mute societies which were mentioned in a paper read at the Chicago congress by one of the French delegates, M. Chazal, were not numerous then. There are among them only four or less approved societies. As societies for the mutual relief of deaf mutes, we count only one: The Fraternal Association of Deaf Mutes of Normandy, to which that of Picardy has been annexed this year, a society in operation since 1893, and whose headquarters is at Rouen, Seine Infre.

The French deaf mutes, continually observing reciprocal progress in the world of the hearing, are more and more impressed by the usefulness of mutual relief. The relief in case of sickness (cost of medicines and fee of physicians) retiring pensions, funeral expenses, with other material advantages, both moral and intellectual, constitute the esssential objects of such associations. Now, is not this work most useful and effectual for those deprived of hearing? It is in this way that deaf mutes in various parts of the country are successfully united and since the beginning in 1894, similar societies as the following: The Friendly Association of Deaf Mutes of Champagne, at Reims, The Humanitarian Association of Deaf Mutes of Provence, at Marseilles; The Philanthropic Union of Deaf Mutes of Lyon and of that section; The Friendly Association of Deaf Mutes of Seine, of Seine and Oise, and neighboring departments, whose headquarters is at Paris; (formerly a society founded by Ferdinand Berthier in 1834); The Mutual Relief Society for both sexes of Limoisin and neighboring departments, at Limoges; The Fraternal Union of Deaf Mutes of the Loire and Upper Loire, at St. Etienne; The St. Michael mixed body of Deaf Mutes of Isere, at Grenoble; The Mixed Society for Mutual Relief of deaf Mutes of Upper Garonne, at Toulouse; The Burgundy Society of Deaf Mutes for Mutual Relief, at Dijon; The Fraternal Association of Deaf Mutes of the Northern District, at Lillie; The Chartrain Society for Mutual Relief of deaf mutes of the Eure and Loire and neighboring departments, at Chartres; The Friendly Association of Deaf Mutes of the Northern department at Roubaix, etc., etc.

New societies for mutual relief are in the process of formation at Rennes, Nantes, in the east.

The societies for mutual relief have never differed among themselves in practical relations: they have felt the need of a jointly responsible system which would unite them in a real

spirit of fraternity, and facilitate the means of improving themselves; to assist such societies as have difficulty in developing themselves; in a word to contribute to the extension of mutual relations.

Consequently the necessity of a union became evident. A number of courageous deaf mutes, with the co-operation of a hearing friend, devoting himself to their cause, M. Stephen Prosper, of Reims, treasurer and honorary member of the Friendly Association of Deaf Mutes of Champagne, took the initiative in preparing the by-laws of the federation.

It was on June 12, 1903, that all the delegates from five principal adherent societies assembled to decide upon the final provisions of these by-laws. They unanimously elected as president the Honorable M. S. Prosper, because of his great ability in mutual organization affairs. In order to gain knowledge he surrounded himself with serious deaf mute associates having fraternal affection as the only guide.

The National Union received the approval of the ministers on June 30 of the same year. It has for its object:

1st. To influence the organization of mutual relief societies among deaf mutes in every part of France.

To influence the creation and to forward the improvement, as far as possible, of every service that may benefit the mutual idea: reinsurance cases, pension cases, living expenses, insurance at death, etc.

To settle amicably and without expense all difficulties and contests that may arise within adherent societies, as well as between the members of societies and officers and between the societies and the administrators themselves.

To represent the adherent societies in the Congress and at the National Federation of the mutuality and have them participate in the material and moral advantages which these groupings are capable of procuring.

2nd. To eventually allow to the united societies grants intended to make up any temporary deficiency in their resources.

3rd. To increase their common pension funds from a part of the surplus of the receipts of the union.

4th. To employ itself in obtaining information for placing unemployed deaf mutes, participating members of the adherent societies.

5th. To study ways and means of conferring instruction on all deaf mutes in order to facilitate their admission to mutual relief societies.

The Union has also for its mission to react in the way of compulsory instruction, against misery and ignorance, frequent causes of unhappiness among French deaf mutes, to develop their knowledge by means of conferences and talks, to present their legitimate claims.

At its last general meeting it voted an address of thanks to those deputies who decided to safely transmit to the education commission the information concerning the establishment of six regional schools for deaf mutes, decreed by the National Convention, June 23, 1793. It cannot remain indifferent to questions relating to the instruction of deaf mute children, which is the basis of all mental and social progress.

It has also discussed, and will do so again, the cause of deaf mute working people, for whom the companies insuring against accidents raise an abnormal condition, by refusing to insure them.

At the general meeting, on June 14, last, the surplus of receipts from June to December, 1903, was distributed among adherent societies, by the table of allowances, according to article 22 of the by-laws.

On December 31, 1903, the Union represented an effective force of 1,001 participating and honorary members.

The disposal funds of adherent societies equalled 65,091 fr, 05, and the common pension fund was 21,402 fr, 66.

At this moment the Union is devoting itself to the consideration of the following questions, the application of each of which will be considered in its turn:

A case of reinsurance to prolong the indemnities of sickness.

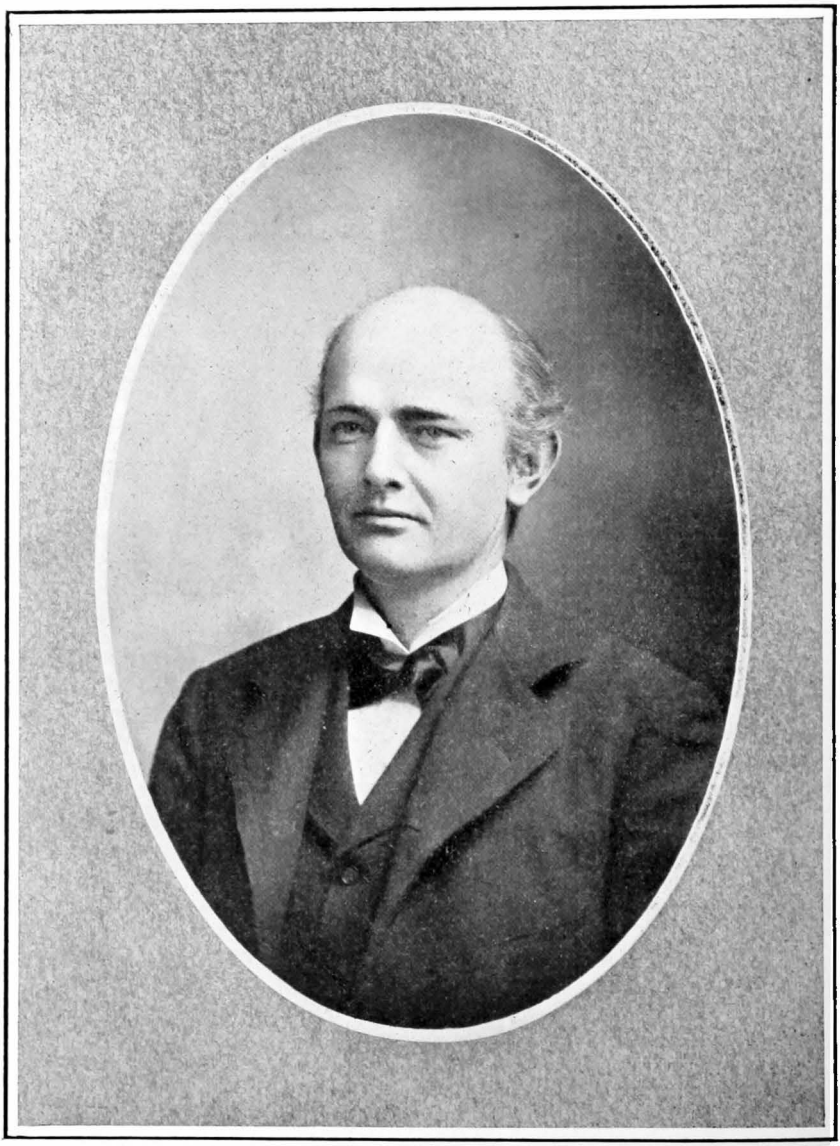
A case of involuntary stopping of work.

Insurance in case of death.

Autononomous case of pensions.

The sale of estate, etc.

I stop, merely having outlined the work of the National Union of Societies in its principal traits; nevertheless, you can judge, I have no doubt, of the extension of the efforts that the associated societies devote in common to elevate, as far as possible, the moral and material condition of the deaf mutes of France.



DUDLEY WEBSTER GEORGE, M.A.—President 1889–1893.

THE CONDITION OF THE DEAF IN FRANCE.

BY HENRI GAILLARD,
General Secretary of the Federation of the Deaf in France.

A communication addressed to the International Congress of the Deaf at St. Louis in August, 1904.

THEIR SOCIAL AND INTELLECTUAL STATUS.

(Translated by Dudley Webster George, M. A.)

I shall not discuss the moral, social, intellectual and industrial status of the deaf in France from a historical point of view. This part of the subject has been handled on too many occasions in congresses of the deaf, notably in the Chicago congress of 1893. It is of greater importance at present to inquire into the condition of the deaf at the commencement of the twentieth century.

In the first place one fact stands out in bold relief. At the beginning of this new century the vitality of the deaf in France is distinctly observable. Nor does this appear on the surface merely, but clear down to the lowest strata. Only those realize it who have mingled with all classes of society, analyzed their intellects, sounded the depths of their hearts, explored the recesses of their conscience, come in contact with their manner of life and considered their means of gaining a livelihood.

Notwithstanding the general advancement of the deaf there still remains a number whose poverty of intellect is truly lamentable. However their mental shortcoming is more apparent than real. They are for the most part victims of a poorly managed or negligent course of instruction and of a disdainful ostracism on the part of their hearing fellowmen. For all that, many of them make their own living, in poor style to be sure, but still they make it.

Above this common herd individual cases may shine of those, more gifted than the rest, who by energy and determination have risen higher than their fellows. This is the elite of the French world of the deaf. It includes artists, workers in art, a few authors, and a very few manufacturers and merchants.

The number of these would be still greater, if the young deaf pupils of our school were given a higher education—or, to be better understood, in other words if, in France, there was a secondary college for the deaf somewhat resembling Gallaudet College in Washington or, in the meanwhile some high classes in some of the larger schools. The number would be larger also if these young pupils were educated according to what each had a talent for and if the administrative departments would reserve for them adequate and permanent employment in keeping with their abilities and with the needs of a modest but dignified condition of life.

Instead of this the majority of capable deaf are working at manual trades, often of a menial nature in which they are poorly paid and disheartened by overwork, severe regulations, and as it is rare that those of unusually strong intellectuality turn out to be good workmen, it is easy to conceive to what a condition of misery and makeshifts the more intelligent deaf of France are reduced. I might cite innumerable instances but they would be shameful for a free country like France.

It follows then that when some rare cases occur of deaf men who manage to lift themselves above the common run their efforts are but so much more meritorious and admirable. And, notwithstanding, they might have been more successful were it not for the desperate struggle for life in which they had to engage and especially if they had that weapon at their disposal which batters down all opposition: money.

There are however some favorites of fortune among the deaf who by means of settled incomes which shield them from want and smoothes the way to advancement, have been able to distinguish themselves in no mediocre manner. But it must be confessed that the greater part of the wealthy deaf are below the average in mental capacity and lead a leisurely and unproductive life when they are not imprisoned by the rapacity of their relatives in hospitals for the insane. Besides family prejudices

causes their education to be conducted without any idea of developing their mental powers in such a way as to make them well informed, capable of making use of their faculties and of managing their estates.

It would be rather hard to note down the living deaf who have made their mark in letters, in art, and in manufactures. This is because there is embarrassment in the choice and many of them isolated and unknown to their brothers in deafness, are known only to a limited circle of friends and acquaintances.

I say the living deaf, because if it were necessary for me to go back to the deluge or to the beginning, in particular, of that era of education of the deaf which dates from the time of the Abbe de l'Epe'e I should be obliged to overload this paper with instances of success attained by the deaf in the past. This would be carrying the matter too far. Besides the intellectual capabilities of the deaf are no longer questioned. Let us restrict ourselves therefore to the present.

I shall, however, make the attempt, asking pardon in any oversight and omissions that I may make through inadvertance. Literary writers: At the head of them all I am obliged to place my own name, not from excessive pride even though the deaf may legitimately take pride in the fruits of their labors and endeavors, but that in this paper the facts may be stated as they exist. I therefore, cite myself: M. Henri Gaillard, member of the society of men of letters in which he is successor to the celebrated Ferdinand Berthier, a poet and romancier, journalist and sociologist, who has founded literary and political reviews, who has published numerous writings, purely literary as well as those specially relating to the deaf; Celien Chevasseux, romancier; M. Urbain Borie, poet classed by the French Academy for a poem entitled Salamina, or Grece the Liberator of Europe; Count Chastellux, historian. Journalists: M. Gustave Voulquin, editor of a political newspaper, a fencer of the first order; M. Eugene Nee, author of writings and political discussions. Publicists: Louis Remond, M. V. G. Chambellan, Henri Jeanvoine, Louis Capon, Eugene Graff, Marcel Mauduit, Henri Laufer, Adolphe Drouin, Paul Tseck, Remy Magne, Joseph Chazal, Jean Olivier, Guillaume Geoffroy, Felix Douard, Felix Gilibert, Frederic Viallet, Gaston Viallette, Alexandre Varcille, Victor Lagier, Reni Weill, Joseph Turcan, Jules Gavillet, Edmond Pilet, M. Louise Walser, Mrs. Louise Asser, Miss Ph. Pajol. Authors of technical works:

M. Joseph Cochefer, treatise on Flowers of Speech; M. Gregoire Maille, treatise on Designing and the Perspective; M. Prosper de Baudicourt, reviews and articles on Agriculture and Apiculture; M. Taton Baulmont, papers on reptiles, mushrooms, etc. Engineers: M. M. Maurice Koechlin and Paul Hentsch, Arts and Manufactures.

Teachers: Mr. Louis Capon, Mss Pauline Larrouy. These are principals of the schools in which they teach, which explains why they fill such positions; for the introduction of the pure oral method has discarded the employment of the deaf as teachers.

Death has made great gaps in the ranks of former deaf teachers. Those who still survive, such as M. M. Chambellan (their dean), Dusuzeau, Simon, Henry, Trone, etc., are living on pensions or from some employment or other. Mr. Dusuzeau is accountant of the central management of the manufactures of chemical products of Saint Gobain.

Mr. Douard is employed under the administration of the hospitals of Marseille.

It is a matter of regret that employment in the public service is not open to the deaf in France. They have a right to share in the solicitude of the government especially when they encounter such great difficulty in obtaining employment. However, the National Printing office, thanks to the generosity and philanthropy and sense of justice of Mr. Christian, the present superintendent, employs six deaf persons. In another quarter there is a deaf clerk in the office of the prefecture of the Seine and there are other deaf persons who can find employment in the public service provided they are superannuated street vagrants. It is due to the intervention of Mr. Joseph Weber, a municipal councilman warmly interested in the welfare of the deaf that they are not debarred entirely from public employment.

Artists: M. Cochefer, architect. Painters: M. M. Armand Berton, Rene Princeteau, Brunet, Georges Ferry, Gregroire Maille, Oliver Cheron, Albin Rodrigues-Ely, Michel Sturla, Henri Fortin, Stephane Durand, Miaulet, Ernest Martin, Louis Lecarpentier, Rene Baudeuf, Miss Marie Renchi, Miss Mary Arbaudie, Miss Rosalie Maindrot, Miss Martha Maurisson, Mrs. Elisa Baudin, Miss Jeanne Grandidier, Miss Antoinette Crevel, Miss Martha

Voulquin. Sculptors: M. M. Felix Martin, Paul Choppin, Fernand Hamar, Felix Plessis, Gustave Hennequin, Joseph Pin Montillie, Cherprenet, Ernest Jourde, Leon Morice Joseph Ebstein.

Decorative arts: Maton, Daleon, Ravet; painters: Paul Leclerc, Eugene Graff, Arthur Baudin, Louis Aybram, Vinot, J. Martin; engravers: Victor Colas, August Colas, Rene Hirsch, Leon Lambert, Joigny, Paul George, F. Giriat, J. Germain, Vicario, Vendrevet; caricaturists: August Varenne; photographers: Varenne, Henri Desmarest, A. Petin, Malka, Boussin.

Proof readers: Godervan, Chevassux, Taton, Nee, Gaillard, Geffroy; electricians: Besson, Lemaire; mechanics: Guer.

Merchants: Jenn.

Agriculturists: Hennequin, Emil Fortin, Ludovic de Tessieres, Raoul Cagmy, de Messermann, Pinean.

If we have to do with the vast army of manual laborers it will be necessary to consider a great mass of complex and circumstantial details. There are instances of the highest degree of efficiency estimated at its true worth and given its just compensation; there are instances in which the value of the services rendered is only second rate and for which the pay is very ordinary and barely sufficient and there are some outright good-for-nothings who earn less than nothing. Side by side and below these are some who are called parasites, or rather lazybones, although some of them deny the justice of the appellation and throw the blame for their undesirable condition upon the patrons who refuse to give them employment. I refer to the deaf peddlers who haunt the terraces of cafes a nd sell for a couple of sous manual alphabets enclosed in envelopes which bear picturesque inscriptions on the outside designed to move the public to pity on account of their infirmity. This class of people is the plague spot of the deaf commonalty. However the number of them grows less year by year. Death disposes of them by the extinction route and it is very rare for the new generation to attach themselves to this mournful cavalcade. In taking a census of them I found 33 in Paris and 129 in the whole of France. The number of deaf persons residing in Paris, not including those of school age is about ??—(:)"!—? and one may see that the number 33 is comparatively insignificant and that the great majority of them are workers.

In Paris the average earnings of the deaf varies from 5 to 5.50 and rises to 6.50, the lowest falls to 3 francs. For the female deaf the average varies from 3 to 3.50, the greater number of those who have great artistic or mechanical talent receive from 9 to 13 francs a day. Nearly all these workmen have served apprenticeships in special schools. It must be stated, however, that aside from rare exceptions in which there is consummate ability these are the workers who earn the least in the long run and are most exposed to the vicissitudes of lay-offs and to the risk of complete loss of earning power. In fact the trades taught in these schools are those which are worked at by the greatest number of hearing persons so that the deaf who add to the glut of available and unoccupied labor are the last to find their services in demand and that on account of their deafness. Now and then they may be taken in out of pity and given ridiculously low pay, perhaps in those trades which are at all times an indispensable necessity such as shoemaking, cabinet making and gardening which are well adapted to individuals of mediocre capacity. One may say that these trades condemn the deaf who serve their apprenticeship at school to a life of permanent misery. If we add that these trades are subject to daily modifications from the introduction of machinery, by the minute division of labor, and by the invasion of females and apprentices, and that the instruction in trades received in the schools is radically different from the actual work that goes on in a great city one may readily perceive what a melancholy future is in store for the deaf pupils whom the lack of wisdom on the part of their parents and the lack of economic experience on the part of superintendents and teachers place under their subjection in life and death. I might have some pathetic stories to tell in this connection, of those who would not tamely submit to their fate, who lost patience, who rose in rebellion, or some of the more resourceful who broke loose in time and learned other trades outside of school and which were naturally more in accordance with their tastes and aptitudes and in this way carved out a future for themselves. But why should they lose four or five years learning a trade at school that they will have no earthly use for?

How much better is the lot of the deaf who leave schools in which no trades are taught at all, but who as soon as they have finished their course of study are forthwith placed in apprentice-

ship shops and factories with hearing persons to learn trades that they are fitted for and which harmonize with their natural and acquired tastes. Besides becoming more readily habituated to the workingman's life, and becoming more familiar with the good fellowship of that life they get rid of all feeling of timidity and make themselves known, understood and appreciated by those with whom they work; they get a better insight into the details of their trade and perfect themselves in all they have to do and win the attachment of their employers who from being interested in them at the start come to esteem them at their true value. It is in this class, I say, that we find the deaf receiving the highest rate of wages.

Very favorable also is the condition of those who return to the places where they were raised and remain permanently settled there and follow the same occupation as their parents which is generally steady and peculiar to the locality.

I shall not quit saying that the schools ought never to be any more than schools for purely elementary instruction. As in all schools of this class they can have classes for manual training in wood, iron and modeling after the method of Froebel in order to exercise the children in the proper use of their hands.

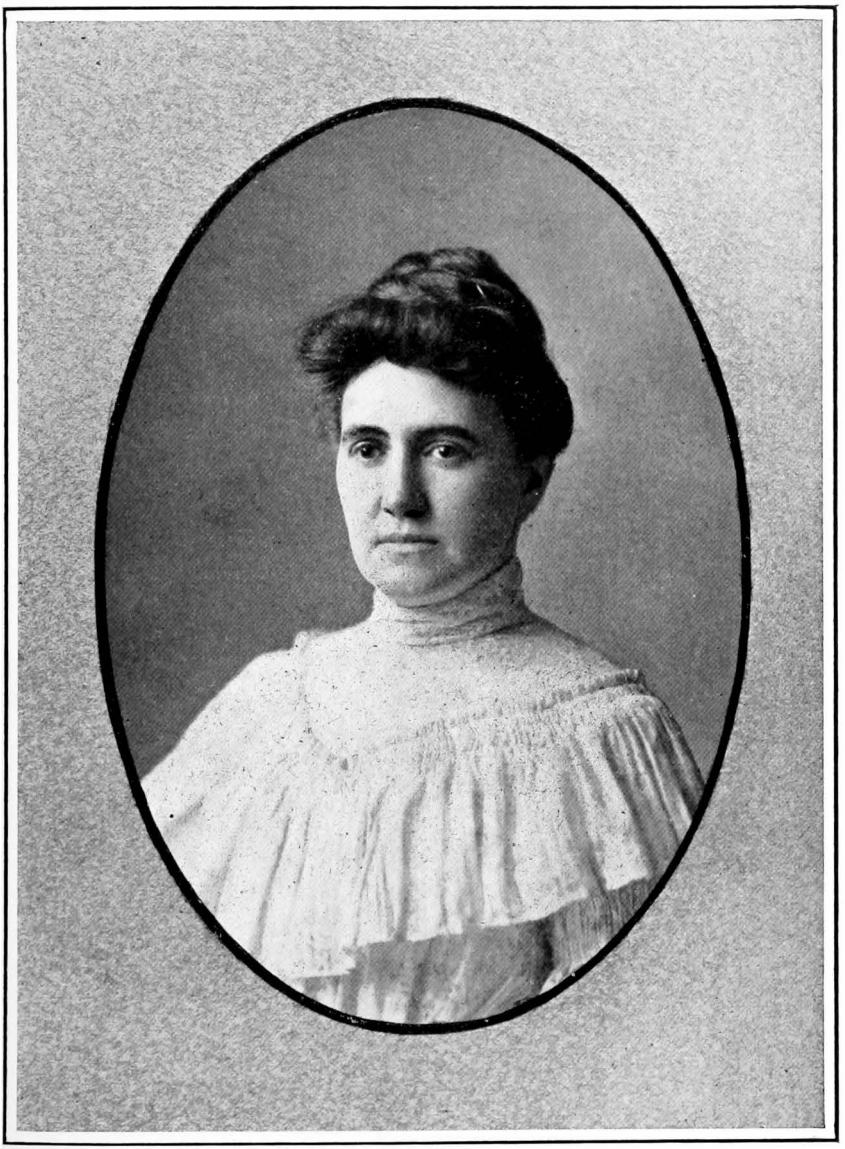
Considering the great aptitude the deaf display in drawing and designing, instruction in this art should be made obligatory and it should be directed with reference to commercial and industrial utility. To make the deaf become workers in art is of more use than to make them artists with nothing to do.

Instruction in trades is not to be tolerated except in schools having a competent corps of instructors and provided with all necessary apparatus for pursuing the study. And, further, parents should not be compelled to place their children in such schools. Should they wish to do so, a day-school course of instruction should be arranged by the institutions with factories or small workshops in the near neighborhood of the institution.

For the deaf intending to devote themselves to agriculture, or rather to common-place cultivation of the soil, the provincial schools are evidently suited to give them preliminary practice on their farms and gardens. Those who desire a more extensive acquaintance and whose parents are in circumstances to enable them to manage the cultivation of the farms themselves

and obtain the most remunerative results can very easily be sent to agricultural colleges along with hearing students as has been done on a number of occasions.

The foregoing observations although differing somewhat in the line of thought apply with equal force to deaf women. Too many of their institutions, those under ecclesiastical management manifest indifference not only to their instruction in trades but also in housekeeping and housework. They appear rather disposed to make them learn the trade of the operative or of a nunnery, which are valueless to a workingwoman left alone in the world and are profitable only where considerable numbers are employed. Their labor furnishes an income to the congregation which maintains the school and that to such an extent that they are induced to make capital of the piteous infirmity of the deaf girls, their alleged incapacity to take care of themselves the imaginary danger they might encounter in the world without protectors to lead them to enter houses of refuge annexed to the institutions. This is an insult to the self-respect of the deaf. It is an infringement of the deaf woman's right to live by free labor. It is an interference with their natural rights of love. The present state of society and morality will doubtless furnish some excuse for the existence of these places of refuge for deaf girls. But the main excuse arises from the antiquated and anti-social character of the methods of education employed in the institutions. It is not stating the truth to say that the deaf women are incapable of earning a living by their labor. They have quite often succeeded in making a respectable living in needlework, in millinery work and other branches of industry open to women. If they were given places as apprentices with special recommendations in the large establishments it is certain that there would be many more deaf women than at present who owe their means of existence to nothing more than the labor of their busy hands and nimble fingers. As to the dangers they are exposed to in the world, they are not more or less exposed than their hearing sisters, in fact they are much less exposed from their instinctive suspicion and when they do succumb, a thing for which I would not reproach them since they are as free to dispose of themselves as they please and they tread the pathway that their mothers have trod, but it is a curious fact that they almost always come out with the loss of fewer feathers than the hear-



MRS. JOHN W. BARRETT.—Second Vice-President.

ing ones. Be it well understood, this discussion has had no reference whatever to the feeble minded deaf women. For these as well as for their brothers of the same mental infirmity there should be special establishments having nothing in common with the schools for deaf. I have only had the normally gifted deaf under consideration, those who are called the higher class of defectives.

Although the institutions give instruction in a very limited number of trades, it will be found that the deaf are engaged in an infinite variety of them from the mining laborer to the stone carver. However, since the laws concerning accidents to laborers have been put in force it has become more difficult for the deaf to obtain employment in manufactories in which large and complicated machines are used, against which it is not easy to make an availing protest.

I have already transmitted to the Chicago Congress a list of the occupations followed by the deaf. This list might be revised and lengthened, but it would carry the discussion beyond the proper limits. Besides it would require the repetition of a statistical compilation which would not be complete without a long and laborious inquiry into all the manifold industries which engage the activities of the middle station of humanity, all of which goes to prove that the deaf make themselves useful in society.

One matter of great importance is the finding of places for deaf laborers to work, particularly for those who have just left school. The institutions do what they can to facilitate the finding of employment for them. Besides there are societies of deaf persons and societies organized in aid of the deaf which display a certain amount of energy in finding places for the deaf, but it is not to be denied that some of them through unfamiliarity with the workingman's life and through lack of experience in the ways of obtaining places have exerted themselves to no purpose. There is a better way to proceed. This is to induce the deaf to become members of trades-unions in which the common interest is strongly sympathetic. The schools for the deaf would do well to furnish their pupils leaving school with the means of paying the first fees and dues of membership in these unions. This would be of more service to them than to give them a box of tools that they will have no use for in the ordinary course of industrial life.

Among the means employed to provide openings for the deaf, to give them employment and to prove their intellectual capacity, mention should be made of shops of deaf workers founded by deaf proprietors. The first in point of time was the printing office of Villa d'Alesia in Paris for the deaf founded by Henri Gaillard, the management of which he resigned in 1900. This establishment, founded with the funds of rich deaf men, Mr. Henri Desmarest among others, has been bought out by a hearing man who still keeps up the practice of employing deaf workmen.

The second is an establishment founded in Marseilles in 1901 by a worthy deaf man, named Mr. Vendrevert. This is known as trades work shops of the deaf. In general all trades are admitted here, but shoemaking predominates. This establishment is still in existence. Besides these we may mention the printing office of deaf ladies of Mesnil-Sur-l'Estree, Eure, belonging to the great Parisian firm of printers, Firmin-Didot managed by sisters, but the forewoman is a remarkable deaf lady, Miss Pauline Sorg by name. The employes of this establishment are at liberty to leave and seek employment elsewhere if they desire. They are tolerably well paid.

In this estimate of the intellectual condition of the deaf in France I should take care not to omit an institution founded expressly to demonstrate what the mind of the deaf is capable of, what they can produce and what results may be realized by education. I refer to the General Museum of the Deaf founded in 1896 by Mr. Theopile Dents, an eminent friend of the deaf in conjunction with Mr. Debat, superintendent of the Paris Institution, and which Mr. Collignon, the present superintendent, with the assistance of Prof. August Boyer, the conservator of the museum has recently reorganized. This institut on which is interesting and worthy of encouragement, exhibits to visitors of the National Institution not only everything relating to the history of the education of the deaf but also the works of art executed by the deaf: paintings sculptures, engravings, historical relics and the portraits of the deaf who have distinguished themselves in letters, business, philanthropy, etc.

In regard to the religious condition of the deaf in France there is not much occasion for solicitude. They are saturated with religion to a greater extent than is necessary. This is because a great majority of them come from ecclesiastical schools which on certain occasions, such as paschal communion, holidays,

the brithday festivals of Abbe de l'Epee and Saint Francois de Sales, the patron saint of the deaf, busy themselves in entertaining their former pupils for a day or two and providing retreats, lectures, communions and other things for them. The secular schools (that of the Ancient Brothers of St. Gabriel for instance), have not discontinued this practice. So no one need fear that the Catholic deaf will be denied the consolations of religion. In the larger cities there are faithful priests and chaplains of the deaf, such as the very popular and very benevolent Abbe Goislot in Paris, the Abbe Lafay at Lyons, the Abbe Castellan at Marseilles, the Abbie Delaplace in Rheims, the Abbie Blain at Poitiers and others in other places who provide religious and moral lectures every Sunday and sometimes pantomimes on holidays especially in the winter season which are very well attended. Some of these clergymen go so far as to render material assistance to their church members, being seconded by charitable enterprises designed for the assistance of the deaf.

Only the Protestant deaf were neglected to some extent, although the pastors of the Reformed Church have always been ready to be of service to any of them that should know enough to apply to them for ministration the same as any hearing communicant. But for the three years past there has been a mission to the deaf in Paris under the auspices of a committee of prominent Protestants and under the direction of Pastor Vigier somewhat similar to the English missions which endeavors to meet their wants as far as possible. However, as there is only a small number of Protestants, this mission is obliged to extend its activity to the deaf of other religious beliefs. Pastor Vigier gives religious lectures every Sunday. In summer he gets up picnics, and suppers and Christmas trees in winter. He is frequently called upon to act as interpreter in the affairs of the deaf.

Let us say, however, that in affairs of the deaf who are brought before the bar of justice the public prosecutor usually calls in the services of a sworn interpreter taken from among the teachers of the Paris institution. Mr. Belanger, a man whose heart overflows with affection for the deaf and who neither stint time nor exertion in their behalf, has time and again straightened out legal tangles for them without transgressing the bounds of judicial impartiality.

It is only in the case of the Jewish deaf, almost, that the deaf are deprived of religious ministration. I have called attention to this unfortunate state of affairs in a series of articles published in the Echo des Sourds Muets and which have been submitted to the Central Consistory of the Israelites of France for consideration. The grand rabbi of France, Mr. Zadoc Kahn has promised to give the matter particular attention. It is to be hoped that something will be done in this direction, for there is a large number of the deaf of the Jewish faith in Paris.

As for the deaf persons who do not believe in the spiritual needs of the soul, it must be said that their number is beginning to be legion. In this respect they follow the general tendency of the French people and their number is further increased in the lay schools. However if the parents of the pupils of these schools insist upon it, they can easily find means of obtaining religious instructions; but they seldom do so.

DECORATIONS OF THE DEAF.

The government of the Republic since it was firmly established has always shown a marked sense of justice in regard to the deaf. It has encouraged them in their efforts in certain effective ways, although other ways might be desirable. It has accordingly seen fit to recompense the deaf with honorary titles who were more or less deserving of them.

One might mentally inquire what use one might have for these decorations, and they might provoke the free citizens of the United States to smile who value the man only at his individual worth, for the good he has done, for the honorable record he has made and that it is ridiculous for a man, who is really a man, to bedeck himself with glittering official gewgaws when he may be nothing but the veriest nobody and the stupidest piece of puerility. But, since the old world is still addicted to the observance of venerable traditions and is imbued with a taste for tinsel and feathers and since even in Republican France they still persist in aping the manners of royalty, in the worship of gold lace and the prizing of ribbons, there is no reason why the deaf should not demand the right to receive such distinctions especially when they have earned them. And so much the better for the deaf if any of their number should happen to receive a

decoration. The ribbon which they might receive gives a most stinging slap to the prevalent prejudices concerning them, it is a most flaming advertisement of the fact that there are, among the deaf, men of mental and moral worth, who by labor and study have made themselves deserving to receive honorable distinction from the public authorities. And it is this point of view which has always guided me when I have insisted upon recommending the meritorious deaf for distinction by the government of the French Republic.

Below is a list of deaf persons, both living and dead, who have received decorations, the character of the decorations and the titles bestowed.

It will be seen in the first place that only one received a decoration under the second republic and that at the hands of the prince president, Louis Napoleon, afterwards the Emperor Napoleon III.

KNIGHTS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.

1. Ferdinand Berthier, man of letters, instructor, president and founder of society.
2. Felix Martin, Sculptor.
3. Ernest Dusuzeau, president of the International Congress of the Deaf of 1900.

OFFICERS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1. Joseph Theobald, instructor.
2. Victor Chambellan, instructor.
3. Joseph Cochefer, president and founder of the Society of Fraternal Aid of the Deaf of France and of the Federation of the Deaf
4. Ernest Dusuzean, instructor.
5. Louis Capon, principal of school.
6. Henri Gaillard, man of letters.
7. Henri Genis, former president of Society.

OFFICERS OF THE ACADEMY.

1. Claudins Forestier, principal of school.
2. Orsone, instructor.
3. Miss Pauline Larrony, principal of school.

4. DeTessieres, instructor.
5. Paul Choppin, sculptor.
6. Eugene Graff, president of society.
7. Auguste Colos, engraver.
8. Richardin, instructor.
9. Vazeille, photographer.
10. Hirsch, newspaper manager.
11. Douard, instructor.
12. Jules Henri, president of society.
13. Jeanvoine, publicist.
14. Henri Desmarest, philanthropist.
15. Emile Mercier, president and founder of society.
16. Hamar, sculptor.
17. Plessis, sculptor.
18. Boquin, president and founder of society.
19. Frossard, administrator of society.
20. Desperriers, sculptor.
21. Endres, ministerial employee.
22. Eugene Nee, publicist.
23. Maudit, publicist.
24. Egwart, president of society.

KNIGHTS OF AGRICULTURAL MERIT.

1. Isadore Moutet, viticulturist.
2. Masset, breeder.

This is enough to give an idea of what the deaf of France are worth.

THE INSTITUTION.

I have shown at great length what is the intellectual, industrial and social condition of the deaf of France. Taken as a whole it does not therefore appear to be unfavorable. It bears witness to the zeal, energy, and industry of the deaf of France. However, I repeat, it might be more significant, more in keeping with such a democratic nation as France, and more in harmony with its modern republican sentiment.

Everything is the product of a formative process. It is the school which makes society what it is. The French world of the deaf in the spirit that now animates it and the life it pursues is the result of the schools which educate them in youth. Now, these

schools, with certain rare exceptions, are behind the times in comparison with the progress in educational matters made elsewhere in France. They are under the domination of masters absolutely inimical, for the most part, to a useful, rational and reasonable course of instruction. They are much inferior to the Austrian, German, English and Scandinavian schools for the deaf and still more inferior to the schools of "victorious" America.

This situation has long been apparent to the intelligent classes and the independent and intelligent deaf in their newspapers, conventions and congresses have given unceasing expressions of their regret at this state of affairs. It is doubtful if their protests causes so much as a ripple on the surface of public opinion, if the republican press has taken sides in the matter, if the public authorities have stirred from their easy chairs to give such small matters passing notice. Now and then smooth tongued politician has delivered himself of a set of oily phrases, they have promised to do something to advance the cause, and have even tried to act. Up to the 26th of May of the present year, 1904, no effort worthy the name has been put forth.

Politics, or rather the policy of stupidity, of misrepresentation, of clogging the wheels, of anti-reform stagnation, of stamping around in the same place, of we-shall-see-about-it-tomorrow; this baleful policy which has so hampered the onward march of France has had the effect of relegating the deaf to back seats and of reserving them, perhaps, for the Greek calends.

In France there are only three national institutions, that of Paris for Boys (263 pupils), that of Bordeaux for Girls (225 pupils), and that of Chambery, for both sexes, (86 boys, 38 girls).

All the other schools, with the exception of the departmental school of the Seine at Asnieres, of which I shall speak presently, are private schools receiving little or no aid from the government, or the department in which the pupils reside, and maintained almost wholly by charitable contributions of the public. And the great majority of them have teachers drawn from the congregations of the churches which support them.

And here you see a state of affairs which shows the situation in its true colors.

SCHOOLS.

Lay Schools	11
Congregational Schools	58
Total Number of Schools	69

TEACHERS.

Lay	111
Congregational	370
Total	481

PUPILS.

Boys	2,028
Girls	1,875
Total	3,903

These figures are eloquent. They show clearly that the majority of the French deaf are taught by congregationists. Now, when France shall get rid of this sort of instruction which, although painstaking and useful at times, is, nevertheless, retrograde, unscientific and sectarian. It is a humiliating statement to make Republican France treats her deaf children with such supreme indifference. Is it to be said that the 7,000 deaf children of school age are looked upon as a negligible quanity. But not one ought to be neglected, not the humblest individual that goes to make up the sum-total of humanity. The conventional Roger-Ducos, the real founder of education of the deaf in France, the man who advocated in the national convention the establishment of six national schools for the deaf used this language: "All the children belong to the fatherland, and it ought to make use of them so as to turn them to profit." And here are a hundred years that the deaf have been waiting for these schools which, even if they had them, would be insufficient. It can be said that to this date and even yet in the three existing national schools their education is conducted without order, without any real method, without any general plan, without free cost, without compulsion, according to the resources arising from public charity, of

public aid and governmental good-will, and to the unrestrained pleasure and free will of the teachers and the pupils. And this explains why the intellectual condition of the adult deaf is not so manifestly favorable, and this explains in particular why the deaf are so badly out of harmony among themselves and more particularly why the great majority of them entertain sentiments of hostility toward republican institutions, republican deaf persons and the men of the republic. If a single vote should suffice to turn the electoral scale, one can conceive the advantage it will be to the Republicans to see to it that the deaf who are voters are in conditon to fulfill the duties of citizenship, as men better informed as to the destinies of the man of today and of unified France. To that end it is necessary to provide them with instruction that is laical, gratuitous and compulsory.

The great obstacle to the perfect working of the education of the deaf in France is that their schools are under the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Interior, along with asylums, hospitals, prisons, and all that relates to attendance on the public. The people are too much accustomed to look upon our schools as places of refuge, asylums. From time immemorial the militant body of the deaf and the lay institutions of the deaf have protested against this obnoxious arrangement which was insulting to their manhood and inimical to their social interests, as well as prejudicial to their educational interests. Men of all political creeds have pleaded their cause. But the French Administration is a stickler for routine and the established order of things. It does not readily relinquish anything that constitutes a special privilege of its charmed circle. So it is that the most determined opponents of the transfer of the institutions for the deaf to the department of the Minister of Public Instruction, are the bureau officers, serving under the Minister of the Interior. To these must be added the congregational institutions. These last have the most to fear from converting the schools into lay schools, which is the predominant character of the schools in the public instruction system of France. While they demand the retention of our schools in dependence upon public assistance, they concede their eleemosynary character and under the shelter of this character they plead their mission of charity and their role of Christian self abnegation virtues which they cannot be denied to have, but which have no place in the education of the deaf. It is unworthy of the republican progressiveness of the day and especially unworthy of a democracy to consider the education of

the deaf as a contingent upon the good-will and resources of public and private charity and that for the reason that the greater number of the deaf belong to the poorer classes the vulgar herd. But since all the hearing brothers and sisters of the same deaf children belong to the same poverty stricken race, why do you think that education for these should be obligatory and constitute a duty of the nation, and not a charge upon public charity? Why discriminate against the deaf? There is no difference between the two. Every child that is born has the right to live, and thence the right to demand an education which makes life worth living. Demand an education for the child; it is his birthright. This has been said with great eloquence by a host of philosophers and philanthropists. And the poor little deaf child has every reason in the world to come in for his share of this birthright.

It seems that this truth is not to remain very long a matter of controversy in France. Following the example of the school at Asnieres, of which I shall speak presently. Negotiations are under way which may result in organizing the schools upon a laic basis and making the education of the deaf of France free, and obligatory and even transferring it to the jurisdiction of the Minister of Public Instruction.

In this connection, an important event transpired at a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies on May 26, 1904. Mr. Tournade, a deputy from Paris offered a resolution, for which urgence was declared, demanding the immediate realization of the resolution of the convention through the creation of twelve regional schools for the deaf.

This resolution was referred to the committee on education at the request of Mr. Combes himself, the president of the council and Minister of the Interior with the approval of Mr. Chaumie the Minister of Public Instruction. The matter was managed by Mr. Tournade with such skill that perhaps, if cautious vigilance is observed, the procedure may lead to the much desired transfer of the schools for the deaf and the blind to the department of Public Instruction.

In this way Messrs. Combes, Chaumie and Tournade and all who work together with them earn the everlasting gratitude of the deaf of France.

It is true that the reference of a resolution to a committee is frequently equivalent to its interment. But it rests with the deaf of France by concerted, unnanimous and continuous action to create a movement of public opinion of sufficient momentum and magnitude to exercise influence upon the government and parliament to lead them

to take measures worthy of the dignity of the country and give evidence to the world of the possibilities of education of the deaf and of their taking place in the sphere of human activity.

When one reflects that the last census shows that there are 7,000 deaf persons of school age in France and that hardly 4,000 are gathered in the schools there will be little room to deny the urgency of putting an end to a conditon so humiliating to the country.

No one can charge the general council of the Seine with neglecting its deaf children of the Ville Lumiere and its environs. For a long time it has been engaged in an effort to provide an education for all the deaf children of Paris and its suburbs. On the one hand it gave subsidies to the Paris institution, on the other it accorded some to private institutions such as the Magnat institution and others. It encouraged the formation of classes of the deaf taught according to the Grosselin method. But in 1893 it decided to have an institution of its own and the most ardent promoter of this necessary founding was the municipal councilman, Mr. Faillet. Following his report the municipal council opened the Departmental Institution for the deaf of the Seine at Asinieres and entrusted the management of it to Mr. Bagner, a young primary instructor who was familiar with matters pertaining to the education of the deaf.

Mr. Bagner is one of those who look upon the teaching of the dear as a matter of no especial difficulty requiring long experience to learn how. It is only necessary for them to add to the ordinary qualifications of primary school teachers of hearing schools just a little patience, faithful application and especially a little willingness. Speaking of this principle, the corps of instructors of this institution is composed of teachers and lady teachers chosen from the parish schools, but it accepts former teachers of the Magnat school or from other schools for the deaf. All these teachers obtain assimilation in the list of primary school teachers directly dependent upon the Minister of Public Instruction through the board of directors of the school system of the prefecture of the Seine. Being thus assimilated they have the right to the same gradations, the same advantages, the same conditions of advancement and the same benefits of pensioning which are shared by the generality of the public teaching force of France. This is in some respects a virtual transfer of this school for the deaf to the department of the Minister of Public Instruction, the department of the Seine never having regarded the Asinieres institution as a pauper establishment, but as a school, although, for its enlargement, it has

availed itself of a grant of 300,000 francs from a fund that is never applied to any but charitable institutions. But what signify the means when the end to be attained is so urgently necessary? Certain persons have found fault with the source of this money, going even so far as to call it immoral, because it comes from money won at horse races. But this talk of its being immoral is fudge, the moral part of it is that it helps the world forward in its onward march, no matter what be the source. It would be more reasonable to qualify money as immoral because it is one of the necessaries of life, and necessaries of life have nothing to do whatever with morality or immorality unless for degenerate or imbecile minds.

Therefore the Asinieres Institution for the Deaf exists and works well. At present it has 300 pupils (120 girls and 180 boys), with a corps of 28 teachers. There is a maternal class. The course of study is the same as that of the ordinary primary schools. Up to present date twenty of the deaf pupils who have competed with hearing children have obtained certificates of graduation. Five trades are taught in this school. Almost all the former pupils of this school which is only twelve years old have been placed in employment under more or less favorable conditons, and in the work of finding places for them Mr. Bagner aided by the Patronage society shrinks from nothing. I have ascertained that the carpenters and locksmiths have had very good success. The method in use is purely oral, but the pupils make free use of signs outside of the school rooms.

The Asinieres institution is the only school which numbers deaf persons in its committee of surveillance and improvement. This is an indication that the democratic sentiments of the General Council of Seine which concedes to deaf citizens and voters the right to a voice in matters relating to their deaf fellow citizens. I have served on this committee. Mr. Cochefer is still a member.

In time the Asinieres institution will make still further improvements. For the present it exemplifies the type of regional schools for the deaf that should be opened in France in order to effect a radical revolution in the school system and steer them into modern channels.

THE QUESTION OF METHODS.

It may be said that the pure oral method reigns supreme in the French institutions for the deaf. However recent statistics seem to point to the contrary. Here it is:

Oral method	59 schools.
Combined methods	9 schools.
Sign method	1 school.
Total	69 schools.

But this is only in appearance. In reality all of the schools use the combined method; only they are not willing to admit it, because the oral method is the official method, imposed by the inspectors of the Minister of the Interior, as the sequel of the Milan congress of 1880 at which a minority of oralists managed to make it the law. And even to-day this same minority holds the whip handle over the majority of the teachers. I admit that some of these oralists are expert teachers and noted removers of mutism and that in certain classes in certain schools they do obtain marvellous results, not with semi-deaf pupils who became so between four and nine years of age, but with pupils who were born deaf. And that is something to the credit of the system there is no gainsaying. But all their skill, all their zeal, all their faith in their method will not help them to accomplish the impossible and that impossibility is for all of the deaf pupils without exception to derive benefit from the pure oral method. In the first place the pupils do not all have the same degree of intelligence, nor the same aptitude and no reliance can be placed upon the willingness of the children to learn. Hence, some teachers not so rigid in the application of rules and having an eye single to practical results, do not hesitate to have recourse to signs, very rarely, it may be, and indirectly, perhaps, and as an auxiliary, I suppose, but all the same, they use signs, and they feel very good about it. Even the school at Bordeaux which is reputed the foremost in France the sisters make use of signs when they wish to enlighten the rebellious little thinking caps.

I have made inquiry among the former pupils of all the oral schools and I have always been told that the use of signs was not strictly prohibited. If there should be two or three who insist on an iron-clad observance of the rule, the rest will be ready to honor it more often in the breach.

Besides, it would suffice to pass the new generation in review, In the twenty years the oral method has held sway there has been time and opportunity to bring forth something.

These young deaf people speak some to be sure, but they read on the lips much better. But they do not speak much except to their near relations and intimate acquaintances. It may be that their pronunciation is not always clear and that their articulation is labored—not to say uncouth. Their phraseology is that of the negro who mutilates the words, throws the syntax into picturesque confusion. It is true that the influence of signs may be held responsible for this, for the pupils taught byt he Grosselin method in which they are more effectively restrained from using signs by the means of the phonomimic instrument hardly ever make these verbal inversions either in their daily conversations or in their correspondence and some few deaf children attending small schools in which they are more readily kept under surveillance and prohibited entirely from making signs also write correct language although in commonplace style.

Taken all in all the deaf educated under the new method do not in any way differ from those educated under the old except, I repeat, in that they speak both well and poorly and read on the lips which is its only and most legitimate recommendation. However not all the persons with whom they come in contact are able to understand them nor can they speak with sufficient clearness to enable them to read on the lips. I have seen some of the companions using finger spelling, and even signs and natural gestures and some of their foremen giving orders in writing. At times they are forbidden to speak because their unnatural cracking, cavernous voices grate harshly upon the ear, or because it is impossible to understand them.

On other hand, these young people take great pleasure in attending the society meetings of the deaf educated under the old method, and they all alike state that by coming in contact with a more unrestrained flow of soul through the medium of signs, and by drinking in the thoughts of the sign language orators, thoughts which were never and could never be communicated to them by their oral teachers, they felt their intelligence begin to develop and their reasoning power begin to unfold. This fact is particularly noteworthy when we see graduates of small schools come to us totally ignorant of conventional signs, bred up in the horror of gestures, in a disdain of societies of the deaf. It is only after long continued hesitation that they begin to associate with their brothers in deafness, but, once there, they become the most assiduous in attending their meetings.

And here is plain proof how vain is the pretension of the oralists who proclaim that the oral method completely restores the deaf to society, that is, to the society of the hearing and speaking.

That which restores the deaf to society is not this method or that method, it is education, the habit of knowing what to do, the ready command of tact, ease of manners, absence of timidity and above all a good solid, remunerative occupation. There are some deaf persons educated under the old method who never have anything to do with the societies of the deaf but who always remain within their own circle of hearing friends and who are loved and respected by them.

We should rather think that it is the pure oral method in its deplorable application in not permitting the deaf children to learn as much as they are capable of which impels them to seek the companionship of their brothers to satisfy their craving for information and to drive away the ennui of their existence. It is curious to note that at the services of Rev. Mr. Vigier and at the Sunday meetings of l'Union francaise in Paris there are always numbers of young pupils from the Asinieres school and the Paris institutions attending in uniform.

The teachers, those, at least, who are sincere and who accept only the evidence of actual experience and who are not ashamed to acknowledge their errors take well into consideration the weakness and inconveniences of the purely oral system. Some of them have published articles to put the facts in their true light and to seek to better the system. But their courage has not been very great and has not remained long at the sticking point. The oralists who do not concede that they are mistaken have only to let loose their thunder, and these conscientious teachers—well, they bend the knee that thrift may follow fawning. Just think of it, in France, in this land of liberty, it all ends in retractions and such stuff. It is necessary to live, even on a crumb from the bread of cowardice!

As something marvellous, epic, outlandish, extralunary, overturning behold these oralists of the empiric school have found favorers among the young deaf people who have taken it upon them to contradict their elders in their protestations against the pure oral method and to deny their statement that this method does little practical good, and that which is still more of a nature to knock one down is that these conceited cox-combs are for the most part unable to read on the lips and if they can speak it is only because they lost their hearing between seven and nine years of age. The truth is that they only step in to oppose their seniors in order to

gain noteriety, to put on airs, to put themselves outside of the common run. And these fiddlesticks, too, are the most furious gesticulators imaginable although scanty is the mimic talent they possess. With these are some speaking deaf persons more worthy of attention who naively believe that the opponents of pure oralism are opposed to the young deaf persons learning any words at all when they come to school. Now the militant body of the deaf have never, no, never proposed to prevent any one from making the deaf share in the benefits of pure oral instruction. On the contrary they desire that all should be assigned with the careful and scientific discrimination to the method suited to their capacities and without neglecting instruction by means of writing and without anyone being afraid to call in the aid, the aid, mind you, of signs and finger spelling to facilitate the elucidation of difficult matters. In other words the great majority of French deaf is opposed to the pure sign method and to the pure oral method alike. It is simply in favor of the combined system, of the combination of the systems most adapted to the faculties of different classes of the deaf. And it is unmistakably that the adult deaf have declared their hostility to the pure oral method. In their congresses, in their conventions, in their newspapers, their orators, and writers never tire of keeping up the good fight. It is somewhat slackened for the present. All their efforts have been unavailing so far owing to the somewhat lethargic condition of public opinion on the subject, and because the movement has not been well timed to meet the issue, and particularly because the excessive division of the French condemn all of their campaigns in advance to the most heart-breaking failures. But the truth goes marching on all the same. Conviction will force itself. Science will win. We have only to reorganize the schools, to charge the masters of the course with their management and to demand of the mandatories of the sovereignty of the people that they see to it that the future pupils of the new regional institutions be social utilities so that the teachers of the future themeslves seek to find, in their eagerness to obtain social results, means for the improvement and better combination of methods as well as the most rational assignment of pupils to the method. It is for the citizens of the country of Pereire, of Michel de l'Epee, of Clerc, the country, too, of Gallaudet's descent, of the country of the great king, Saint Louis, and of Lafayette and of the French revolution to act, in the defense of their interests, with the same tact, the same energy as their brothers in the United States whose intellectual superiority and magnificent social standing should serve as a stimulus.

The Chair: With even a brief resume of the voluminous papers of Messrs. Gaillard, Jeanvoine, and Pilet we cannot fail to see the great efforts our French brethren are putting forth. Naturally our sympathies are with them heart and soul in their lack of ample legal provision for the education of the French deaf. They are further hindered by the forcing of an objectionable system of instruction; whatever reforms may be accomplished will be, as is usually the case, brought about by the deaf themselves. The French deaf are showing us the way in the matter of the Federation of the deaf, and are suggesting lines of action upon which we may shape our own course, although the ends we have in view are more advanced than theirs.

The Chair: Two communications from the deaf of Italy have been received by the Secretary. They are in Italian. Later they will be translated and printed in the Proceedings.

(Transalated by Dr. Edward A. Fay.)

To the President and dear comrades of the International Congress of the Deaf, St. Louis, Mo.:

First of all I assure you of my deep regret and sorrow that, on account of my health, I cannot come personally to take an active part in the congress; next I send you my greetings and those of the deaf of Southern Italy, whom I have the honor to represent. We fervently desire that the congress may have a brilliant result for the benefit and advantage of all the poor deaf people scattered throughout the world. They depend upon our activity and energy for their emancipation from the clutches of the oralists, who make their torture the instrument of their own personal interests, of their ill-gotten gains, and of their vain ambitions.

Dear comrades in the strife, united in this congress by one and the same ideal, purpose and desire, if we truly and heartily love our unfortunate brethren, if we really wish to help and benefit them, we must not fail to fight the pure oral method to the death, for this method has always and at all times been our ruin and destruction; and we

must maintain and defend with all our might the combined system, which is the only true and right method, the only method well adapted to the education of the deaf, the only method which has always given good and satisfactory results; while results of the pure oral method are folly, madness and tyranny.

Dear comrades, we must vindicate the rights of the deaf, doing all in our power to have them reinstated as teachers of their fellows in the schools and in the arts, from which they have been unjustly driven by that infamous pure oral method, which has never yet borne any good fruit. The sign language must always be our natural language. The desire to banish it from our schools and to introduce pure oralism in its place is a collossal error, a crime. It is like robbing the lame of their crutches and the near sighted of their lenses. The sign language is universal. It awakens the sympathy of the public and enables them to converse easily with the deaf, while oralism only arouses their compassion or their repugnance. By means of signs two strangers, neither of whom knows the other language, can communicate their ideas; by this means, too, we can receive the last greetings of the dying, when the tongue can no longer utter a syllable.

If you, dear comrades, have at heart the sorrowful lot in which thousands and thousands of unhappy deaf people live, especially the deaf of this fair Italy, whose lot is most hard, sad and miserable, vote an order of the day in favor of the combined system and in condemnation of the oralist imposters and charlatans who have wronged and exploited us long enough. So will the deaf of two worlds be eternally grateful to you.

I pray that the International Congress of the Deaf at St. Louis may signalize, if not our complete victory, at least an important step in our progress, the prelude and beginning of our approaching complete emancipation. In the glorious and beneficent name of De l'Epee I greet you fraternally, crying: Down with the imposters; down with the oralist charlatans; down with the exploiters! Long live De l'Epee; long live the honored Gallaudet, long live the Combined system!

FRANCESCO GUERRA.

Naples, July 26, 1904.

TURIN SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES

(Founded in the year 1880.)

(Transalated by Dr. Edward A. Fay.)

To the honorable President of the International Congress of the Deaf, St. Louis:

Having the honor to represent the city of Turin, I extend in the first place a respectful and affectionate greeting to the members of the congress on behalf of the deaf of Italy, who greatly admire their American brethren for the progress they have made in learning and the arts, and who would fain rise to the same height of attainment.

In Italy there are forty-five schools for the deaf, conducted by instructors who combine with oral instruction the use of the sign language—the only and indispensable means of giving to the deaf a solid and thorough education.

By this means the deaf not only learn to speak, but become artists of various kinds, as wood carvers, sculptors, painters, and architects graduating from the universities and academies of fine arts with prizes and medals; also typesetters, pressmen, carvers of coral, ivory, and precious stones; so that it may truly be said that art and science are the patrimony of the deaf, and if they had fluent speech they could even carry on the profession of law.

For the exclusive use of the oral method, preferred by some teachers, the deaf have no use, but by the manual method an individual may receive a complete education.

In Turin, as in all the cities of Italy, there is a society of the deaf for mutual aid and instruction, with a regular body of officers, rules and regulations.

I am glad to have had an opportunity to offer this modest expression of my views and, in behalf of my comrades and compatriots, to extend our cordial and affectionate greetings and our best wishes for the welfare and happiness of all the dear family of the deaf. May Heaven protect and bless them.

G. GIODA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25.

9:30 A. M. Central High School Auditorium, President Veditz in the chair. Dr. Thomas F. Fox acting as secretary in the absence of Secretary Cloud. Prayer by Rev. J. W. Michaels of Arkansas.

Dr. Thomas F. Fox of New York then read the following paper on the social status of the deaf in the United States."

THE SOCIAL STATUS OF THE DEAF IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY DR. THOMAS FRANCES FOX.

"Society," saith the text, "is the happiness of life;" still there is much counted social that is merely gregarious. Doubtless humanity is better company than a bare hillside; but not a little depends on how near we come to the humanity, and how near we come to the hill. At the best society is relative , and the inclination for or against it is much a matter of temperament and environment. Deaf men and women are controlled by these conditions to the same extent as other people, and the too general belief that the deaf shun social intercourse with the hearing is more imaginary than real.

A fundamental error was made in the past by considering the deaf as a special class, to be regarded, discussed, and legislated for as such, instead of plain human beings who, judged according to certain universal standards, belong to various classes in which those standards would place other members of the human family. This was an error of the early teachers, but it was excusable at the time in order to

awaken public sympathy to a proper sense of the necessity of providing the deaf an education. Through their efforts the prevailing notion that the deaf were beyond the pale of intellectual improvement, and isolated from social life and activity, gave way to a comprehension of their real condition, and led to providing means for their uplifting. Later times have witnessed a further advance in the gradual removal of the idea of charity in connection with their education.

At the present day the American deaf do not regard themselves in the light of a class distinct from the general public, nor ask for sympathy because of their impediment. They would be considered as individuals, just as any other members of the community are considered. They would not be regarded as a separate class, but as a part of various classes to which their standing morally, mentally, and personally would assign them; to be estimated by the same standards and governed by the same rules. They ask that each be judged on his own merits and stand or fall on his own showing.

It may be asked, "Why, then, do the deaf assemble in associations and conventions; is this not making a 'class' of themselves?" To this we answer that to the superficial observer it may appear so, but a closer examination of the subject places the matter in its true light. There is much that the general public has to learn about the deaf, and this information to be authentic, must come from the experience of the deaf themselves. One of their greatest teachers has happily put the matter in a nutshell when he made the prophetic utterance "that the problem in which they are personally so interested is eventually to be solved not by hearing and speaking theorists acting on outside lines and giving directions to the carrying out of predetermined evolutions, but by the concensus of opinion among the educated deaf mutes themselves, acting from the inside, learning from a comparison of views the benefits conferred and the injuries inflicted upon them by wise and unwise training."

With the exception of service in the army or navy, and the performance of jury duty—for which he is incapacitated by his deafness—there are no legal obstacles to the deaf man performing the usual duties of citizenship. We must acknowledge that, in a business sense, he is more or less hindered by his impediment in seeking positions in civil service; he is also debarred by deafness from many fraternal organizations, and some life insurance companies consider him as an extraordinary risk and require an additional premium to the standard rate for

insuring him. These are the main inconveniences with which he must put up, always remembering that deafness itself is a serious handicap under any condition.

While we are to consider the social status of the deaf from a sociological aspect only, we cannot overlook the fact that education is the foundation of social elevation, and its posession or the lack of it must influence the attitude of society toward them, controlling the conditions peculiarly affecting for good or ill their daily lives and their relations with the community at large. To the superior standard of American schools for the deaf, and especially to Gallaudet College, which has given such marked results in the higher education of the deaf of our own country, and is exerting a permanent influence in circles beyond the sea, we owe the leading position which the American deaf hold today. For the assertion that the deaf of this country are on a higher plane to those abroad we have the authority not only of the International Congress of Instructors of the Deaf at Paris in 1900, but of foreign deaf men and women who have had the opportunities for observing the conditions here and abroad.

Coming directly to the social intercourse of the deaf with the hearing, experience proves that where deaf people are courteous and affable, society, with few exceptions, will not permit the lack of hearing to influence it unfavorably. The educated deaf person possessing the usual social accomplishments of dancing, knowledge of card games, and familiarity with social usages, who has conversational powers and uses speech freely, and is not too shy, may get along very nicely in the society of the hearing. The deaf of the gentler sex, possibly from the contrast they present to the hearing society woman, are often very popular at society functions, especially among elderly men. Even the deaf who do not use speech freely, but resort to tablet and pencil, are not under much restraint when in the society of the cultured. Gallaudet College students of the seventies and eighties more than held their own in the circles of Washington society, and were not much worried by their deafness. Not a few of them subsequently married hearing women they had met at social functions.

Very much does depend upon the individual himself as to the extent he succeeds in hearing society. He must be fortified for embarrassments, and the neglect and impatience of those unaware of his impediment. Then, people are often under restraint when receiving any one whom they must treat differently from the usual run of visitors, and it may take longer to break the ice, so to speak. Some people, especially women, have decided objection to writing, and have

been misled by too confident oral partisans, they may consider that all the deaf ought to speak and read the lips equally well. We who go through the mill more o r less regularly know to our sorrow the mortification experienced by being forced to risk blundering, through guessing much that is said. There are deaf persons who speak fairly well who will not speak before many people. They are fearful of slips in pronunciation, or of speaking too loud to be agreeable, and prefer pad and pencil. This is the case even with semi-mutes, though it is not a common occurrence. Most of the latter use speech on all occasions and then, strange to relate, run the risk of being regarded as "playing 'possum."

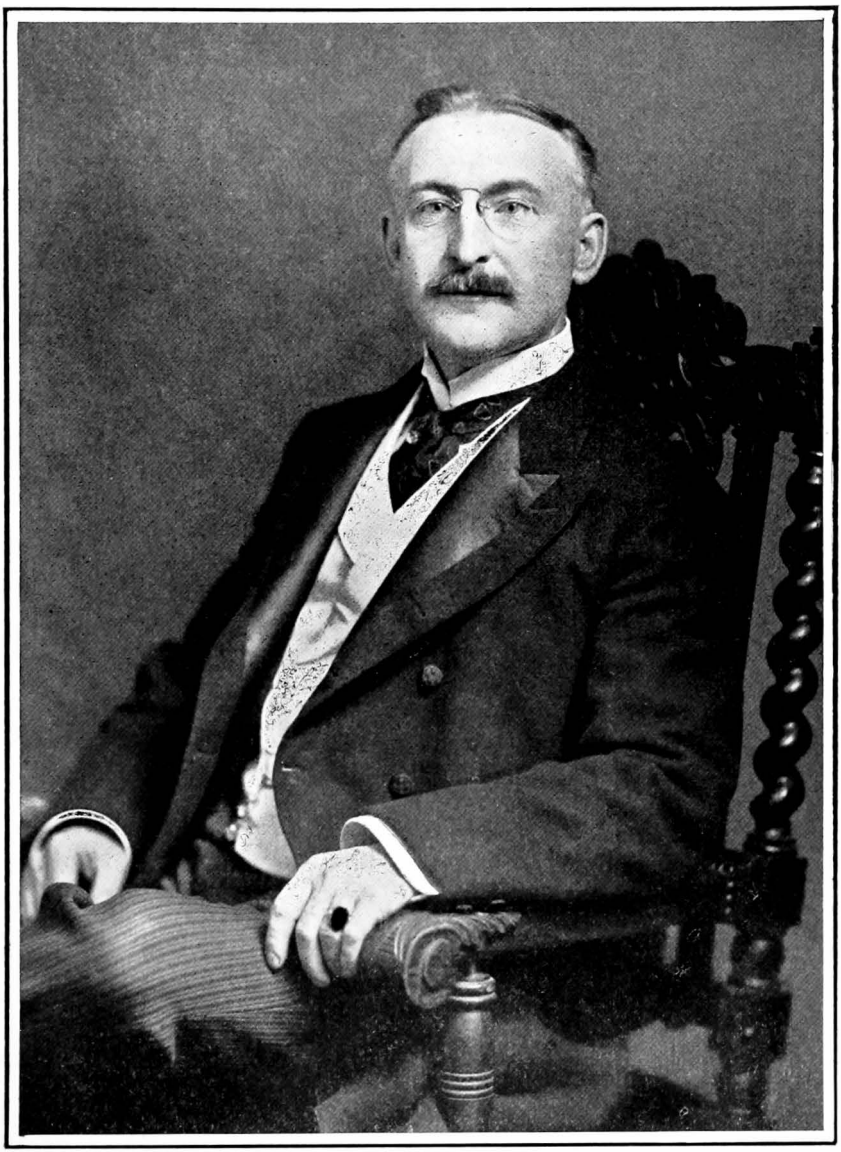
There are among the deaf many of a sensitive temperament who are particular as to whom they shall visit or receive. They are naturally averse to keeping up relations with people who do not appear to care for them or who show a disposition to avoid conversing with them, while they are careful to cultivate friendship with people who are disposed to receive them cordially, especially when making calls. Still, on the whole, they do not shun the society of the hearing. The deaf can make themselves too prominent when the y forget that people are sometimes tired and would be left alone. It is a wise deaf person who detects signs of this trait in time and respects it; nor does its appearance necessarily imply that, at such times, our hearing friends are rude or uncivil. There are exceptions to this, it is true, but the intelligent deaf person should know how to treat such cases.

When we consider the deaf "in the lump" we find conditions somewhat different from that among the more highly educated. In cities where foreign populations predominate, men and women are often unable to read and write; many do not speak the English language. It is a fact that in certain sections of New York City gestures play almost as important a part in the daily transactions of the hearing as spoken language. These people, among whom a large number of deaf children are found, are too much occupied with the serious side of life to entertain their deaf acquaintances beyond an occasional gesture. And when they are able to meet the deaf half way, the double-hand alphabet with all sorts of gestural embellishments is the chief mode of communication. Orally taught deaf seem to get on fairly well with their parents and relatives who talk to them. Beyond the immediate family relations conversation through speech and lip reading is not entirely free, exceptional cases excluded. I personally favor oral instruction with all the deaf that can profit by it, and always use speech my-

self, but having witnessed many attempts at oral conversation between deaf mutes and their hearing friends, I must say it did not always appear entirely satisfactory to either party; writing or the manual alphabet is safer. Except where a particle of hearing remains, and this explains not a few instances of remarkable lip reading, writing and the manual alphabet are the only absolutely sure means of intelligent conversation between the deaf and the hearing. Where a deaf person speaks plainly and the auditor uses the manual alphabet we have the ideal mode of a free exchange of thought.

One thing frequently observed is that many of the deaf from the humbler classes, when they leave school, are educated and have manners and behavior above their home surroundings and seek to better their conditions socially. On the other hand we have those among us who are rude and overbearing in their manners, or lack of manners. In this respect the deaf are very much as other people. Some peculiarities which become more noticeable because of deafness. So we meet nuisances who are a terror to us all, people who will grimace and make strange gutteral noises, attracting the attention of others to an offensive degree. Then there is the mere acquaintance who will familiarly accost his hearing or deaf friends at any and all times, and expect to be treated with the utmost cordiality. This may be "fellow-feeling," but it is scarcely agreeable. We must not expect to be indulged, nor to break down all social barriers, just because we happen to be deaf.

While we acknowledge the presence among the deaf of some unpleasant characters and would correct their idiosyncrasies, we reach a different phase that requires serious consideration as affecting the mental as well as the social condition of the deaf in humble life. Honest reliable statistics show that the prevailing system of educating the deaf in the United States today is the American Combined System, using any and all methods for the best fitting of the deaf for usefulness and intelligent citizenship. Speech, the manual alphabet, signs, pictures, and written language are used in proper proportion. Competent judges, after impartial observation of European and American schools, and from personal contact with graduates of both, affirm that the American system produces better average results than are obtained by any other method. It reaches a larger number of the deaf, produces a higher intelligence, and contributes more largely to their happiness. Now this last consideration, the happiness of the deaf



THOMAS FRANCIS FOX, M.A., Litt.D.
President 1893–1896. Secretary of Congress.

themselves, calls for more attention than it is receiving. It is not partisanship of any system to say that in forbidding deaf children at school that free intercourse and social attrition of ideas which comes from the use of signs outside the class room, we take from childhood half the joy of living. The mental development that follows such a free use of signs is wonderful and the reason of it is clear. To talk one must have something to talk about, and it is in supplying ideas that signs have their greatest value. The movements of the world are transferred to the playground, and such events as the nomination of Parker and Roosevelt are discussed in signs by little tots as by other children with all their senses.

Compare this freedom of communication with the condition of a deaf young man of twenty-two, recently reported by a hearing gentleman who has no direct interest in the dispute about systems of instruction. The deaf man "was carefully taught in a private oral school and is remarkable for his distinct articulation, is a fair lip reader of some persons, but there his acquisition from school ended. A year or so after leaving school he became subject to morose, depressed spells, and, later, to fits of demoniac rage until he had to be sent to special care. His father mentioned the case to me and remarked that his son seemed to pine for company. I was brash enough to tell him that what the young man needed was free association with somebody, and that he could not associate with the hearing, as he was not a wonder at lip reading, and that as he did not know signs or manual spelling there was nobody he could have sympathies with, and therefore the only chance for him was to manage to get him into the ———————— school, just to lear the signs and manual spelling and have somebody he could be social with. His father remarked that the teacher who had taught the boy had represented to him that a knowledge of either of the above-named means of communication would utterly ruin his articulation (I don't remember what was said about lip-reading) and asked what I thought about that, to which I replied I didn't know and didn't care, and he agreed that he was getting to think that he had been humbugged into sacrificing his son's happiness for a minor accomplishment."

The above hits the nail squarely on the head; the real happiness of a deaf-mute is too often sacrificed to a minor accomplishment. Were this an isolated case the incident might be passed over as exceptional, but it is rather a common occurrence; and when we see it preached, in effect, that those who cannot profit by one

method are not fit to be educated with the deaf, we have a taste of the milk in the cocoanut even though it may not account for the hair on the outside of the shell. It is nothing new to those of us who mingle freely with the deaf, and who witness the anger of mature men and women in condemning the length of time devoted to speech alone. This is the most forcible answer to the assertion that the sole object of educating the deaf is to prepare them to associate with the hearing. The main warning of the "private" pure oral teacher to their pupils is to eschew the company of their fellows as liable to ruin their speech and as being vulgar. This strife for exclusiveness excites our pity for the "exclusives" and disgust for the teachers. Is it not time that this class of enemies of the deaf received the closer attention of our associations? With the numerous excellent State schools, which offer special facilities and advantages and have the cream of the teaching profession, there is no crying need for the private oral school or the private oral teacher any more than there is for sending deaf pupils to the public schools.

I am very far from advising the deaf to flock together to the exclusion of association with the hearing; that would be a crime. But I recognize the fact that individuals, unless they be misanthropic or abnormal, seek the society of their kind. In the world at large people mingle freely when the requirements of business or citizenship make it necessary. Once at leisure they will seek people of their own social condition, their own churches, societies, clubs, and even nationalities. Is there, then anything so very remarkable in the deaf occasionally seeking the company of their fellows after a working day in the company of the hearing? Is it not really a relaxation to talk freely in signs and the manual alphabet? Why deny them that happiness? We are told they ought to use speech when together. Very well; try it yourselves without the charm, the electric thrill, the music of the human voice.

Facts are facts, and if teachers gave more attention to the lives of the deaf beyond the school life they would discover that it matters not what may have been the system under which they were instructed, the graduates in the world seek each other's company for the mutual pleasure, the interchange of opinion, and perhaps to discuss the very teachers who are so anxious to keep them apart. It is human nature, and whoever cavils against it, be his position ever so exalted, he is among the worst enemies of the mental,moral, and social elevation of the deaf. I can say without fear of contradiction that the

vast majority of the leading deaf of America, without regard to school or system, men and women who have the welfare of their fellows sincerely at heart, and who judge from personal experience, unite in upholding the association of the deaf with the deaf within proper limits. To the "private" oral teacher we would say, study this subject in the lives of the deaf outside the class room before expressing an opinion, for there are teachers more competent than you to decide this matter, and they are on record in opposition to your opinion.

Rev. P. J. Hazenstab of Chicago: I move that Dr. Fox's paper be issued in pamphlet form by the Bureau of Literature.

Dr. J. L. Smith of Minnesota: I amend the motion so as to leave the matter to the consideration of the Bureau of Literature. Passed.

The Chair: Dr. Fox's paper is now open for discussion.

Mr. J. S. Long of Council Bluffs: In all of our papers and discussions we have used the class designation "The Deaf" in the limited sense that includes only those deaf who have attended our schools or become affiliated with us. There is a large class of deaf who occupy a peculiar position. They are those who become deaf after their education is completed or in old age. Yet, without the early associations which bind us all they seem to find their proper place among us. I have a friend at home who became deaf recently. He is a newspaper editor and was formerly private secretary to a member of congress. When he became deaf he began to feel a certain isolation. We met and became acquainted. He wanted to learn the alphabet and the sign language. In spite of his previous associations the fellow feeling of mutual deafnees drew us together and he remarked to me one day that there was more or less embarrassment at times in society on account of his deafness, and he felt easier when he met some one who

could spell. The deaf who became so in old age hardly come within our class and sometimes in connection with them our own papers are as guilty as any published by the hearing, of giving false impressions. A few years ago a prominent paper published by the deaf, gave out the information that there were twenty-five deaf people in the poor houses of Iowa. I felt chagrined that such a condition obtained in a state like Iowa that took such pride in its educational system of the deaf. I investigated the matter and found they were old people afflicted with the deafness of old age, and their dependent condition could in no way be laid to our school or to their deafness *per se*. Such cases are numerous and it is necessary to make some distinction between the deaf of our schools and the sporadic cases such as have been noted.

Mr. J. Ernest Applegate, of West Virginia:—Dr. Fox's paper displays admirable courage and deserves a wide circulation.

Mr. D. W. George, of Illinois:—The lot of the deaf is dreary enough without attempting to deprive them of any possible source of happiness. The radiant countenances seen at social gatherings attest strongly the enjoyment they feel in conversing in signs. It is an oasis in their lives. Effort to suppress their expressive language will be futile. Thousands of spoken languages have flourished in ages past and faded away into the void, but the language of signs will live as long as there are two deaf people on earth. The deaf have social instincts as well as hearing persons, and they will have and use the freest and most untrammeled means of communion of soul with soul that nature has placed within their reach, and that is the God-given language of signs.

Rev. P. J. Hasenstab, of Chicago:—Hearing teachers of the deaf generally prefer to teach by means of the oral method, since it is easier for them to do so than for them to learn the sign language.

The chair announced that the discussion was closed.

The following paper on the "Industrial Status of the Deaf," by Mr. Olof Hanson, of Seattle, Washington, was read by Mr. J. S. Long, in the absence of the author. Vice President George in the chair.

THE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM AMONG THE AMERICAN DEAF.

BY OLOF HANSON, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

The industrial condition of the educated deaf in the United States is on the whole very gratifying. Nearly all find employment suited to their ability, and with few exceptions they are self-supporting and wealth-producing citizens. About one-half of the adult deaf are sufficiently prosperous to be able to marry and raise families in comparative comfort.

The above statement applies to the educated deaf, those who have taken the full course of instruction offered by the various states. The condition of the uneducated deaf is vastly different. Many of them are dependent on relatives or other persons with whom they live.

Very few deaf are to be found in almshouses or dependent on charity, and these few, it will be found, are mostly uneducated or partly educated. There are a number of peddlers touring the country who are asking people to help a poor deaf fellow. Most of them are not deaf at all, but hearing imposters, who trade on the sympathies of the public by claiming to be deaf.

While the great majority of the deaf are engaged in manual pursuits, a number have risen above the ranks. This is especially true of those who have had the advantage of a college training at Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., although some who have not attended college have still attained success and prominence.

More than two hundred deaf in the United States are teachers. Two are college professors. A dozen are or have been principals of schools. Half a dozen are lawyers, one of whom has had the distinction of practicing before the United States supreme court. About a dozen have been ordained ministers, one of whom received his degree

from Oxford University, England. Two are successful architects. Several take high rank as painters and sculptors, their work having been admitted to the Paris Salon. One is a state botanist, and his contributions to science have attracted national attention. Several hold lucrative positions as assayers and chemists. A few are engaged in banking and real estate. A dozen are editors of papers connected with schools for the deaf, and about an equal number publish or edit papers of general circulation among the hearing. Quite a number are in business for themselves, such as printing, engraving, photography, and various mercantile enterprises.

To enumerate the various occupations in which the deaf are engaged would make a long list. In fact it would include nearly every ordinary occupation in which hearing is not absolutely necessary.

Probably the best occupation for the deaf is farming, and a large number are successfully engaged in this calling. About the only objection to it is that it is lonesome, and for this reason many leave the country for the city. Somehow the attempts to teach farming and gardening at school are of little value. Pupils of ability should be encouraged to enter the agricultural departments at State universities. Scientific cultivation is but little appreciated as yet in this country, but will be more so in the future. Dairying is a remunerating occupation, and forrestry is receiving more and more attention.

Next to farming factory work offers the best opportunities for the deaf. Shoemaking and wood-working, such as is carried on in sash and door factories, car shops, etc., afford employment to many. In the finer grades of work, such as furniture and cabinet work, the deaf seem to meet with less favor. This is probably due rather to lack of opportunity and training than to lack of ability. Girls find employment in paper-box factories, cracker and candy factories, knitting and weaving mills, etc.

Printing affords employment to many bright men and a few women. The invasion of the typesetting machine has not seriously affected this trade. Job work and display advertising on the large dailies afford remunerative employment. Several have mastered the typesetting machines. To become a successful operator, however, requires quickness and accuracy which are not possessed by every one. The machines are expensive in the consumption of gas while being operated, and a slow man cannot operate them economically and to advantage.

Mechanical work, such as the manufacture of electrical apparatus, bicycles, watches and small mchinery, is well adapted to the deaf, and greater opportunities for mechanical training should be provided.

Tailoring as a trade is not of much account, judging by the few who follow it, although first-class tailors find ready and remunerative employment. The reason is the general use of ready-made clothing. Shoemaking by hand is in much the same condition, owing to the almost universal use of factory-made shoes. Harness-making is a better trade.

The deaf generally receive the same pay for the same work as hearing men, and most employers care little whether a man is deaf or not so long as he can do the work required and is loyal to the interests of his employer. Here and there an employer is found who is prejudiced against the deaf. This is usually the result of his having had unsatisfactory experience with deaf individuals. Such cases, however, are rather the exception than the rule.

The deaf quite generally join labor unions where the nature of their occupation permits. Labor unions have done much good in securing higher wages and shorter hours, and in most cases it is to the advantage of the deaf to join them. Some unions, however, are controlled by demagogues, whose chief aim is to stir up trouble, and the deaf should be warned to keep out of such unions. They should be taught to look upon employers as friends rather than as enemies, which latter seems to be the view taken by many labor agitators of today.

For some of the information on which the above statements are based I am indebted to the courtesy of the Committee on Industrial Statistics. Definite information regarding the occupations of the deaf is useful and interesting, and the work of this committee should be continued and extended.

Perhaps the best evidence of the prosperity of the educated deaf is to be found in the large number who own their homes. While accurate data on this point is not available, probably from two to three thousand deaf in the United States own the homes in which they live.

The gratifying prosperity of the deaf generally is in a great measure due to the wise policy of the schools in teaching trades. In this policy the schools for the deaf were pioneers. The public schools

have since adopted this policy in a modified form, and manual training is now a recognized part of the educational system in every progressive community.

The industrial departments of our schools are generally well managed, and as well equipped as the funds will permit. According to my observations deaf instructors as a rule do the best work. There are exceptions. I have seen some very good hearing instructors, and some mighty poor deaf ones. But the rule is the other way. It would be a good plan once in a while to give the industrial instructor a year's leave of absence to knock about and learn the new wrinkles in his line, and ascertain what his pupils need to learn at school.

To attain the highest efficiency, however, the whole system of industrial training in our schools should be radically changed. In the early days of the schools many of the pupils were almost grown-up men and women, and the need of teaching them trades was obvious. Now, on the other hand, the pupils are mostly quite young, and generally too immature to learn definite trades while at school.

The occupations which the deaf can follow are many and varied, whereas the number of trades that can be taught at school are few. Many of these occupations require expensive machinery which the schools cannot provide. How to bring the deaf directly into occupations for which they are adapted is the problem. The solution must be found in some kind of apprenticeship.

Industrial training at school is valuable not so much for the instruction given in particular trades as for the training which it gives to the eye and the hand and the habits of industry thus formed. Its chief object should be to furnish relaxation for the mind and to ascertain the natural bent of the child. For this purpose sloyd, or manual training, is preferable to set trades. This department should be extended so as to include not only working in wood but also in metal, clay, leather, etc. Considerable freedom should be allowed. Working in metal, such as wire, old clock wheels, etc., would discover the child with a mechanical turn of mind. Clay-modeling would reveal aptitude for carving in wood or stone, and for sculpture. One of the most gifted sculptors in the country today did not discover his talent until he was upward of twenty-five years old. What if he had found his calling when a boy?

Real trades instruction should begin after the school course is completed. A few trades can be taught at school through a post-

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graduate course. But I think the schools should go further and by keeping in touch with the large factories might apprentice the pupils and start them on such careers as are best suited to them.

There should be a traveling instructor who would go among the factories and look after the apprentices, and the literary or technical instruction connected with the work should be carried on through a systematic course of correspondence. The apprentices should serve without compensation, at least part of the time, and during the apprenticeship should still be under the direction of the school. On completing the course a certificate should be given stating the exact standing of the workman, and it should be given only for merit, so that in time the certificate would be of recognized value in seeking employment.

Such an instructor, being a state officer, would command more attention and be in a far better position to secure suitable places for the deaf than the deaf themselves or their friends. It goes without saying that he should be a man of tact and common sense, and that he should be paid a salary equal to that of a good teacher.

The plan proposed need not cost the schools any more than the present system. The only expense would be for the instructor, who would take the place of several trade instructors. It would give the pupils a much wider range of occupation than the trades taught at school, for, as is known, only a small portion of the deaf actually follow the trades learned at school.

In this way I believe many deaf might be placed in positions which they could fill with credit to themselves and satisfaction to their employers. It would prevent many attempting occupations for which they are not fitted and changing from one to another. It would give those possessing proper qualifications a chance to enter the right field, which they might never have otherwise.

The Chair:—Discussion of the paper just read is in order.

Mr. D. O. Watson, of Des Moines:—I would like to call your attention to a matter that I think of importance in connection with the industrial status of the deaf, and which should receive some recognition from this body. I refer to the matter of employers' liability insurance. There are companies which insure workmen against accident and

relieve employers from financial responsibility and the damage suits resulting from injury to their employees. The companies refuse to assume any risks for deaf persons. It seems to me this body should be behind an effort to remove this restriction and place the benefits of this form of insurance within the reach of the deaf. I find in my experience in connection with the matter of skill and the position of deaf workmen in their relation to employers and fellow workmen, that they are treated as well as any one, without regard to deafness, if they are skillful workmen. I, myself, occupy a position where I am frequently called to instruct beginners in our shops, and am trusted with such work as much as if I could hear.

Mr. J. F. Donnelly, of New York:—In New York City there are probably *more* deaf mutes employed in *more* and varied occupations than in any other city. As a rule, they are doing well. I know more about printing than anything else, and so will devote the five minutes to this topic.

While the *National Exponent* was in existence, I was its New York correspondent. At that time came the great revolution in the printing business, due to the introduction of type-setting machines. The typographical unions looked with disfavor on these machines, because thousands of men employed on "straight" composition, were thrown out of work. At one time it was said that the "big 6" in New York had five thousand men on its relief list who had lost their jobs due to the composing machines.

Everybody then thought that the day of hand composition on newspaper and book work had "seen its finish." Even the most conservative printers took this view of the case, and I wrote the *Exponent* advising that it was no use to teach straight composition in institution printing offices, as the apprentices had no show with the mechanics.

But the dust has settled down. The old army of printers have gone into other trades or died off. At the present day there is no better trade to teach a boy than

printing--straight and job composition, press work and feeding. The apprenticeship rule of the unions has caused a limit to the supply of workmen, and there are not enough competent men to fill the positions open to them. It has been found that the type-setting machines are still imperfect, that their field is limited, and that hand composition still leads.

Therefore, the printers who know their business, are sure of work. The union scale in New York is now $19.50 a week of nine hours a day. Next January the scale will be $21 a week of eight hours a day, and they will get it. This proves that there is a demand for printers. But teach it well in the schools; have up-to-date machinery and material, give the pupils the benefit of competent instructors, and when they graduate they will be sure of steady, well-paid situations at either job or straight composition--both are equally profitable.

The Chair: The discussion is closed.

The following paper on the Intellectual, Industrial, and social status of the Deaf in Canada by Mr. Herbert W. Robert of Toronto, was read by Mr. Anton Schrolder, of St. Paul in the absence of the author.

THE INTELLECTUAL, INDUSTRIAL, SOCIAL AND MORAL STATUS OF THE DEAF IN CANADA.

BY HERBERT W. ROBERTS, TORONTO.

Having been selected to represent the deaf of the Dominion of Canada at this very important and influential convention, I bring you greetings of friendship, good will and harmony from your fellow brethren from beyond the border, whose sympathy and attitude is

the same as yours towards the elevation and success of the deaf throughout the land in their intellectual, spiritual, industrial and moral welfare.

As a whole the deaf of Canada are a very high and influential, yet law-abiding and God fearing class of citizens; very polite in their manners, kind of heart, gentle and amicable in their frugal habits, courteous in their conversations and not afraid of work, and in respect to the above they can challenge comparison with any other class of similar citizens in the world. And I will try and give a brief, yet accurate and concise narration relative to the deaf of our land in various ways. In the first place I will reel off their intellectual welfare which is certainly the first thing a person should develop in order to cultivate their mental capabilities and the education of the deaf has claimed the attention of great minds for it was often said in olden times that "the education of the deaf is impossible," owing to their lost organs, because of the fact that the sense of hearing contributes most to the intelligence and knowledge and therefore they should be debarred from the rights of citizenship" but this has been found to be a mistake, for, notwithstanding this, many instances have been recorded where deaf persons have become eminent in various walks of life, and we have in Canada today some who rank among our most intellectual citizens and those who are engaged in teaching the deaf are most earnest and effective in their efforts. When a child is first placed under tutelage the manual alphabets are first rubbed thoroughly into its mind for the alphabet has the advantage of great clearness, and as soon as this is mastered very little difficulty is encountered in the forward advance towards greater knowledge and wisdom, and here are a few observations and reflections upon the mute's ability to correspond with the outside world. First: The primary functions of our senses is to obtain correspondence with the verities of life. Second, Man is a dual organism, a "physical" and a "spiritual." These two organisms have a set of five sensory organs each. The functions and purposes of these senses is to serve the soul or intellectual entity. This may seem strange logic to you perhaps, but it is the finding of the few persons who have delved deepest into psychic research and no doubt it appeals strongly to the reason, and also is in harmony with the teachings of the Bible, especially the teachings of Jesus and Paul. What we call death is the dissolution of the "physical" organism, from the finer, the "spiritual" organism. Man lives on after the phenomena called death, the soul continues to govern the spiritual organism. Everything is evolving upward in the way of life

or devolving downward in the way of death or dissolution. In the way of paralysis in one's physical sense, increased acuteness develops in the other related senses. For instance, a person who cannot hear is more sensitive in touch. A mute is more or less sensitive to sound vibrations in the degree that the sound waves come in contact with the sense of touch. Going back to the premises of man's dual organism it is important to observe that a person becomes clarified by raising superior to the animal instincts of the physical nature. By cultivating the higher faculties and subjugating the lower instincts man gradually brings into use the finer or spiritual senses. To be carnally minded is death, but to be spiritually minded is life, said Paul and this is a concise statement of a great truth in nature. To make a concrete application, a person who lives wholly by exercising the physical senses would certainly receive only what come through the physical senses, but a person who lives a higher rational life cultivating the higher and subjugating the lower, to this person the paralysis of one's physical sense is not so much of a loss because it tends to the cultivation of the duplicate sensory organs of the finer organism. It is for this reason that some of the greatest poets and musicians have been developed from among the deaf and blind. Poets and musicians of the higher order have always claimed to be inspired. You may call it inspiration if you like, but after all inspiration is the ability to see into the harmonious laws of the Great Intelligence or Creator of the Universe. All men see in the degree that the refinement of their souls will allow. The beacon lights of the higher vision usually call this faculty inspiration; however, the label on the faculty is not important, it is the faculty which is of value.

Reasoning from the standpoint, it will be seen that the deaf, dumb and blind are really only handicapped so far as the physical organism is concerned but as this life is but an embargo condition preparitory to birth into the next or wider life beyond the physical, this very affliction may, and often does result, in producing a finer sense and a fuller comprehension of the life beyond. Regarding the inability to verbally communicate with one another, the loss of this faculty has likewise its advantages as well as its disadvantages. The development in the art of printing and the easy access to literature has truly been a great boon.

Deprivation of the sense of hearing, coupled with inability to express audibly our thoughts naturally, tends to communicate with one's inner self. And a faithful following and conforming of one's

life to the promptings of the still small voice within is the road to progress in the direction of God's image to which ideal the whole of humanity is slowly but surely traveling and this is the conscience of one who is deaf.

Now I will shift from this subject and voice a few more sentences respecting the literature talents of the deaf of Canada. The greater majority of the deaf of this land are thoroughly versed in every branch of literature and in many cases they outdo their hearing fellow citizens in this respect which is a significant proof of the noble work that is being done at the seven different schools for the deaf in the Dominion. So great are the talents of many that after their graduations they enter journalistic work and therefore keep pushing on their intellectual attainments and today we can boast of many who are as clever as any one who ever took up the pen. The combined system of teaching the deaf in Canada is now in vogue and this is found to be the best mode of teaching. The sign language, the most graphic of all languages, is their principal means of conversation and so apt are they in this respect that many an outside critic is often struck with the gracefulness yet simplicity of motion. And now who dare say that instruction, for the education of the deaf is an impossibility. As for the industrial side of the Canadian deaf too much cannot be said of their brilliant achievements in the various branches of industry. Not only is every mute who enters a school for the deaf in Canada given a thorough education but is also taught the mysteries of any kind of a trade he or she may choose to pick up; so when they graduate they are able to drift out into the open world on their own resources, being fully qualified to perform the work of their chosen vocation, and it is a most gratifying coincidence to know that nearly every deaf mute in the Dominion is steadily engaged at some kind of work. Thus the deaf can readily keep their own in competition with their more fortunate citizens. This might seem to you to be rather boastful, but I am not in a boastful spirit, but I am stating this with full knowledge and in due recognition of an indisputable fact, which has long been held in doubt by so many but it is true in every phase of the word. In fact, some are too over-zealous in their work that their fellow workers become a little jealous and finally demand their dismissal. Yet I may confess there are some who are not so competent at their trades as they should be. and this is due, in most cases, to their too eagerness to drift out at once to earn their own livelihood, with their minds absorbed in visions of future wealth

and independence, long before they are pronounced competent workmen by their instructors but such a nuisance as this is gradually growing less. Before graduating every student is carefully reminded that every avenue of industry is the route to success and that is the right road to take and not the avenue of idleness where mediocre loafers linger about in shame and disgrace. Every mute in the land of the maple leaf is found at some kind of occupation and it would be hard to find a trade or profession at which a deaf person cannot be found., and I could give you a statistical account of the various kinds of occupations that are pursued by Canada's silent subjects and the number thereof but time and space forbids. So the above is sufficient to speak of the industrial status of the deaf of Canada.

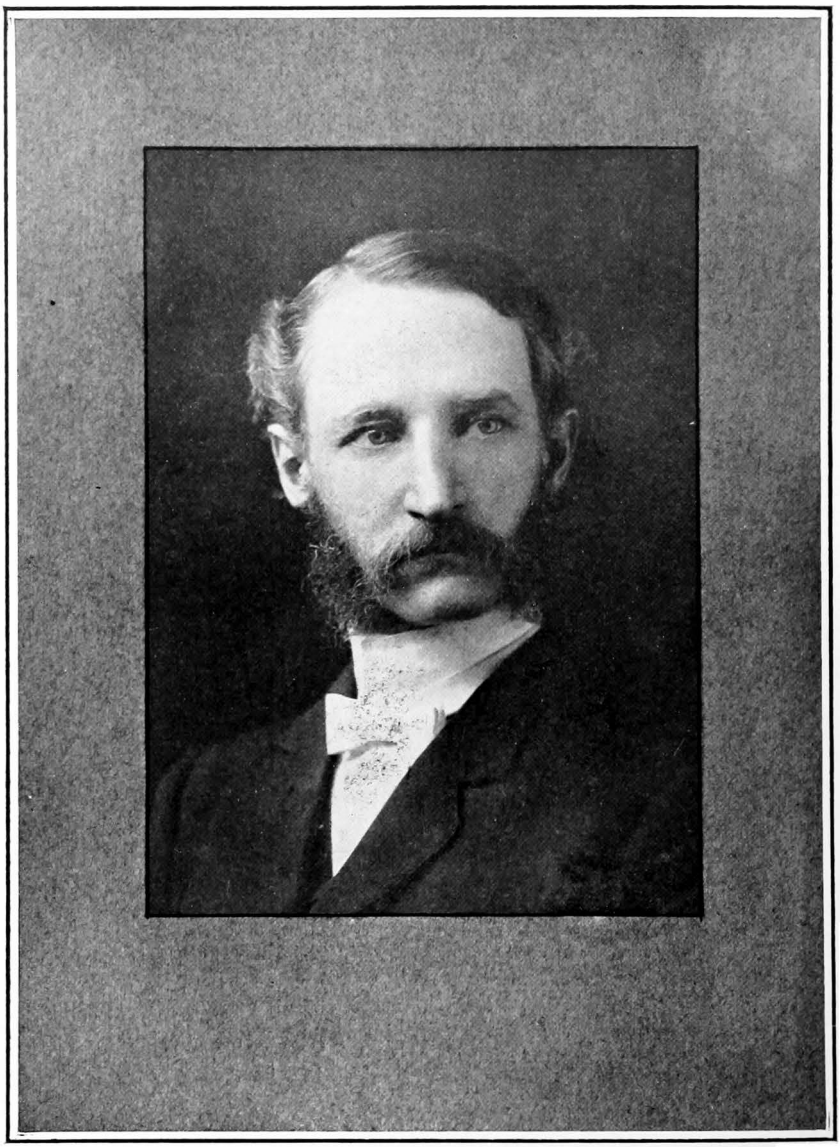
As for the moral character of the deaf of this country theirs is the best cultivated of them all, I mean every class of humanity, and can you tell me the name of one that is behind the prison bars? Honesty and good behavior are very strong elements in the virtues of the deaf of Canada and they are always reminded that these are the best policies to inculcate, hence these have always proven to be the most important factors in their careers. They have large hearts and delight in helping others into the realms of happiness for the motto "The greatest happiness is found in making others happy," is their watchword and they strive for that which is beautiful and imperishable—love—for love is the foundation of all nobility and nobility procures such beautiful qualities as patience, courage, charity and kindness and by careful pursual of this they know they will command the respect and esteem of all their friends. Many anecdotes are told of the wonderful qualities of the deaf and here is one that is very amusing as well as interesting: "Not long ago a part of deaf friends were about to have a group photo taken in a public park and when all arrangements were completed they decided to invite a big park policeman so one of the party went over to solicit his patronage. At first the 'cop' did not like to go, for as he watched their curious actions had thought they were fit lunatics for an insane asylum, but being much persuaded he finally consented to go and was stationed in the center of the group. After it was taken the burly servant of the law was overheard to say: 'I never before thought how kind and polite the deaf can acquit themselves and I confess I never felt so big as I did just now, and I shall never forget the occasion, but will always look upon them with respect and admiration.'" This is only a sample of their moral upwardness and it speaks for itself.

I do not wish to place myself upon the ocean of criticism for I do not like to criticise the infirmities or superiorities of others so this is not written to overestimate the deaf of this country with the deaf of other countries but are merely the facts based on personal observations of the doings and welfare of the deaf of the Dominion of Canada. It is not proper to calculate the advantages of one over the other, for fear of causing ill-omen or to be too much one-sided, so therefore this applies to all alike.

Fearing I have tresspassed too much on your valuable time I guess I will conclude with the best wishes for your future welfare, success and happiness and may the blessings of God always be with you.

Mr. F. P. Gibson of Chicago spoke of a fraternal society which had its headquarters in Chicago. Mr. E. A. Hodgson of New York explained the objects and benefits of a somewhat similar organization in New York, membership in which, however, was not unreservedly open to all the deaf.

After announcements by Chairman Cloud of the local committee the convention adjourned.



Rev. Philip J. Hasenstab, M.A.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26; 9:30 A. M.

AUDITORIUM OF THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Prayer by Rev. D. E. Moreland of Baltimore.

Paper by Rev. P. J. Hasenstab, of Chicago on "The Moral and Religious Status of the Deaf."

THE MORAL AND RELIGIOUS STATUS OF THE DEAF IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY REV. PHILIP J. HASENSTAB.

In order to treat of the subject of this paper properly, the standard of a human being who is acceptable to his Creator and is fulfilling his purpose and will concerning him should be stated first. For until this is done, the moral and religious standing of the deaf cannot be truly and correctly stated and determined. This does not involve any physical requirement on his part, for otherwise deafness, as a physical defect, would account against him. Nor is any intellectual achievement to be called into consideration, for such mental shortcomings as are found in him exist even among his hearing fellow-beings. However much physical perfectness and intellectual strength may be desired for each person, yet we shall hold ourselves only to the spiritual side of his every day life. Physical and mental growth do not minister to the spiritual development of man. His religion consists in looking up to, relying on and worshipping a supreme being as the source of all his being, existence and activity. Loyalty to the Creator must be a part of his life, but it is not to be achieved in an earthly way or from an earthly or human source. Physical maintenance

relies on earthly provisions, and education is to be secured from man. But religion must begin inwardly—in the heart of man—and can be awakened only by an intelligence obtained of the existence and providence of his Creator, to whom he should also account for all that he does. Without this information he should necessarily remain as he finds himself, education and physical culture contributing nothing toward his spiritual progress.

So to anyone it would appear reasonable to say that one's morality and religion are indicated by his sense of loyalty to his Creator for what He is to him and of his accountability to Him for what he does, and by his daily conduct toward God and man. He should love and serve Him above all earthly, worldly and human considerations, love his neighbors as himself, and bear the fruit of the Spirit. He should have been saved from all unrighteousness and its accompanying guilt through faith in Christ and be following Him in holiness and righteousness. He should "fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man," and have clean hands and a pure heart and not have lifted his soul to vanity or sworn deceitfully. This is the standard we are after.

The deaf are not to be barred from the blessings of the gospel of Christ. The Lord has commanded that the gospel be preached to every creature—to all nations of the earth and in all languages. So the deaf are not to be excluded because of their deafness, for the gospel can appeal through the eye to the heart—in the beautiful and expressive language of signs.

But the gospel is not to be withheld from the deaf at any time. It should be offered to them at all opportune times—in their childhood, youthhood and manhood. As most of them are away from home to school in their childhood and youthhood, it is proper and essential to their moral and spiritual development that they be fed on the Word of God in school as they would be at home. There may be a difficulty or two in the way of religious instruction. Those children come from homes in which church preferences are sustained. So denominational instruction is not allowed or encouraged. Law expressly forbids it in one state. But it has become a practice in many state schools to allow a Catholic priest to instruct children of like faith, a Lutheran to look after the spiritual welfare of the children whose parents belong to the Lutheran faith, and so on. Some schools require such instruction to be given outside. A service acceptable to all is welcome. Denominational schools allow only their own ministers to

conduct services. Whether it is expedient to suffer this arrangement, remains to be seen and known, but where parents and guardians insist on it, it may well be complied with.

With a single exception here and there—for local reasons, week-day morning chapel talks and prayers (some in the chapel and others in the school room), Sunday lectures and Sunday School and meetings for prayer, Bible study and mutual edification are being held. Superintendents, principals and teachers conduct those by turn or by assignment. All such instruction is based on the Bible and is non-sectarian. One school excludes signs from religious instructions in order to enable its graduates to intermingle more freely with the hearing through writing. In another only moral, and no religious, instruction is given, and therefore no ministers are allowed to speak to its pupils. Moral and ethical exercises with the Bible as the foundation text-book and also with simple stories illustrating same are given in a certain oral school. Morning prayer precedes breakfast in one school, graded readings adapted to different ages and printed in appropriate booklets being made use of, and each pupil, under its chart system, becomes more or less acquainted with about one hundred and fifty of our best hymns during his school course. Here a missionary society to look after the interests of the Mills school of the deaf at Chefoo, is in existance. Backed by an instance of a boy joining the church of his own accord through reading missionary books, one insists on taking due care in placing suitable Christian books within the reach of our "reading" deaf.

There is sufficient evidence to show that schools generally are doing what they can under local circumstances toward their pupils' spiritual development. Yet one has suggested that "if there is anything needed in our schools today, it is a more devotional spirit upon the part not alone of pupils but upon officers and teachers as well. Our religious work has been too much a matter of form and has been lacking in spirituality. The truth is that none but true Christian men and women should never be appointed to positions in schools for the deaf and until such is the case we shall not see our pupils develop a genuine religious spirit that will remain with them through life." Another writes: "While I do not approve of denominationalism or sectarianism in a school of this character, yet I do feel that there is a need of spirituality on the part of the instructors of the various

schools of the country. This does not necessarily involve sectarianism. Without proper spiritual training I do not believe that the characters of our pupils can be fully developed, no matter how successful the mental training may be."

When the pupil leaves school, its direct responsibility for his spiritual growth ceases, and he turns to church for sympathy, cheer and care. So far as we know, the Episcopal church was the first to take up the spiritual care of the deaf in a permanent way. The honor of seeing to the successful foundation thereof belongs to our lamented friend, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet. He resigned a teacher's position in his early manhood, and gave a little over fifty years of his life to the work. And since that time the work has extended and now is sustained in nine centers of pastoral and missionary activity, each presided over by an ordained clergyman, and in turn each one branches out to surrounding stations. There are a few hearing clergymen of like faith who lends a helping hand occasionally. Three have gone to their reward and one retired. Those still in active work are Dr. John Chamberlain, New York City; S. Stanley Searing, Boston; C. O. Dantzer, Philadelphia; A. W. Mann, Cleveland; James H. Cloud, St. Louis; Harry Van Allen, Albany; O. J. Whildin, Baltimore; Franklin C. Smielan, Penna. and Western New York. The first two named are hearing. Some of them have layreaders and other helps. Nearly all the eastern, middle and southern states are more or less covered by their missionary itinerancies. They all look at their respective work with a feeling of encouragement and keep on with vigor. They, with a single exception, are generally supported by mission commissions appointed by the bishops in whose dioceses they labor. That exception has yet to be looked after in like manner, and till then he is engaged as principal of a day school. At home he sustains a weekly church service, and whenever his school duties allow it, he goes to other cities within his field, and in his absence his layreader conducts the home service. I refer to Rev. J. H. Cloud. He reports sixty-three members an average attendance of thirty. Rev. Mr. Dantzer, while in Western New York, maintained a weekly service in Buffalo and Rochester each, and a monthly service in smaller towns. This work now is carried on by Rev. Mr. Smielan beside his work in Pennsylvania. Mr. Dantzer has just taken up the Philadelphia work and reports three hundred and eleven communicants and an average attendance of one hundred. Rev. Mr. Searing holds a service every

Sunday in Boston and another at neighboring stations in turn. He has a layreader who goes to neighboring stations also. Rev. Mr. Wilden has charge of the work in Baltimore and in the southern states, in which the late Rev. Job Turner had for many years labored. Rev. Mr. Mann itinerates in western Penna., Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, officiating in large cities on Sundays in turn, and at smaller places between Sundays. In New York City, Rev. Dr. Chamberlain has charge of the work that the late Dr. Gallaudet had maintained for over half a century, and conducts weekly services in a church home of their (the deaf's) own—(Philadelphia has one of their own)—and in Brooklyn also, and makes stated visits to Gallaudet Home and in neighboring stations. And he writes thus: "I can merely say that the results thus far achieved furnish ample encouragement for continuance of the work in all its departments."

The next church to look after the deaf, it seems, is the Roman Catholic church, which now keeps priests busy ministering to the spiritual needs of the deaf as follows: Rev. M. R. McCarthy, S. J., in New York City, with a service every Sunday (except during July and August,) attended by seventy-five on the ordinary, and two hundred and fifty on special occasions, and a monthly service in Jersey City claiming two hundred and fifty communicants and five hundred deaf folks within his reach, and reporting wholesome living and purer morality; Rev. P. M. Whelan in Philadelphia, every Sunday afternoon;; Rev. Joseph Rockwell, S. J., with a weekly service in Boston, attended by fifty on the average, reaching about two hundred and fifty; Rev. T. J. Gibbohs in St. Paul, the second Sunday of each month; Rev. P. S. Gilmore every other Sunday (July and August excepted) in Buffalo with a society meeting of the deaf every Wednesday evening; Rev. Ferdinand Moeller, S. J., ministering every Sunday afternoon and looking after the spiritual interests of three hundred and sixty-five persons in Chicago; the Mission Helpers, a religious order of women giving religious instruction in Baltimore. Those priests are acquainted with the sign language to such an extent that they are able to address the deaf therein, and prove themselves interested in the spiritual progress of those within their immediate reach and care. One of them looks upon oralism as an obstacle to successful preaching among the uneducated deaf, and another on religious

training in schools for deaf children as incomplete. The Catholics of New York City publish a monthly paper entitled "Catholic Deaf-Mute."

Next comes the Methodist Episcopal church, when she started the Chicago Mission in October, 1893. Dr. Philips G. Gillett and several of his instructors had preached there by turns for four years. Originally the Mission was for the deaf of Chicago and vicinity, but calls for services elsewhere have led the Mission to extend its work to other places. Today its pastor (Philip J. Hasenstab,) an elder of the church and a member of the Rock River Conference, is assisted by Rev. Henry S. Rutherford, a probationer of the same conference as assistant, and Miss Vina Smith, as deaconess. Weekly services are conducted in Chicago and Kensington, and monthly services in about forty preaching stations in northern and central Illinois, northwestern Indiana, southern Wisconsin, central Iowa and Omaha, Nebraska. Total membership is one hundred and twenty. The work is under the auspices of the Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension Society of the M. E. Church, and receives an appropriation for pastoral support from the Missionary Committee of the church, in addition to what is supplied by collections and contributions. Travel expense outside of Chicago is covered by collections. A similar mission under a similar auspice has been in existence in Baltimore in the past eight years, Rev. Daniel E. Moylan, a local deacon of the church, conducting weekly services in Baltimore and occasional services at neighboring places and claiming sixty-eight members. There is a local elder (Rev. J. J. Middleton) doing such missionary work as he can in Iowa. Information has just come that a weekly service for the deaf is being held in a Brooklyn M. E. church by its hearing pastor (Rev. Keeler.) The Chicago Mission publishes a monthly paper entitled "The Silent Herald."

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states have shown an active interest in the deaf's behalf; the late Rev. Reinke, of Chicago, starting first in Chicago in 1894, and his two sons succeeding him, one as director and the other as missionary. To-day they have seven hearing ministers, all ordained, occupying themselves actively ministering to the deaf thus: Rev. Arthur Reinke, in Chicago; Rev. T. Wangerin, in Milwaukee; Rev. John Salvner, in Minneapolis and St. Paul; Rev. Ball, in Toledo; Rev. G. Claus, in Elkhart; Rev. Jessen, in Omaha, and Rev. H. Hollenberg in

Jacksonville. Services are being held every Sunday in Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul and twice or once in each month in Milwaukee, Toledo, Elkhart and Omaha and Jacksonville. Stated services are conducted at other places, and so the deaf in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentuckey, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Colorado are receiving spiritual ministrations. Those ministers are hearing but have received instruction in the use of the sign language while attending Concordia Seminary in St. Louis, and are gaining in speed and grace with practice. They are supported by the synodical council. The "Lutheran Pioneer," a monthly paper devotes two of its pages to the interest of the mission to the deaf. The Milwaukee Mission enjoys owning a church, home and parsonage of its own toward which the deaf gave six hundred dollars, and the Chicago Mission is building one.

The Baptist church has had a young hearing man in her missionary work among the deaf in Pittsburg, and a deaf missionary in Ohio, and now has Rev. Mr. Finch, a hearing man in charge of a church for the hearing, doing some work among the deaf in Memphis, and Rev. J. W. Michaels, a deaf member of the Arkansas school's faculty, who does some evangelical work among the deaf in Arkansas during his summer vacation and at such times as he can find outside of his school duties.

The Presbyterian church began two years ago to look after the deaf, through Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, pastor of the Madison Ave. Presbyterian church of New York, who holds a separate service for the deaf every Sunday evening and maintains bible study and publishes "The Presbyterian Messenger," a monthly paper for the deaf, now in its second year. There are twenty-five communicant members and they sent sixty dollars to Mrs. Mills' school. The doctor writes that there is evident growth in Christian earnestness.

And there have been many layworkers, hearing and deaf, working among the deaf in large cities. In San Francisco, Theodore Grady, a deaf man, has been holding bi-weekly meetings in the Y. M. C. A. building in the past twenty-one years, attended by twenty on the average. Mr. Widd has been doing some work as layreader in Los Angeles for some years. Rev. Jasper Cross has traveled for some time in northern Indiana under the auspices of the German Brethren Baptist (Dunkard) church. Rev. Packard does some work in the

Baptist church in Boston. The late Mr. Jonathan Marsh, probably the first deaf layworker in America, accomplished considerable good work in that city.

If no other minister or layworker has been mentioned, it is rather due to lack or insufficiency of necessary data.

Now we turn to the deaf themselves and listen to their own statement. About twenty-five have responded to my personal letter that was published in the deaf press. A few of them became Christians before going to school, a majority while in school, and several after leaving school. Many testify to the uplifting, comforting and strengthening influence exerted by morning chapel prayers, Sunday lectures, Sunday school, Christian Endeavor (voluntary on the pupils' part, whether by themselves only or assisted by teachers.) What they then learned has often helped them afterward. A good number of them have united with churches at home; attended services more or less regularly, their hearing folks and friends and pastors telling them what to read in the bible or hymnal and what the pastor says in his sermon. Very little is mentioned in their answers as to amount of contribution made toward church, missions, hospital and the poor. The bible is read daily by some, and sometimes by others. The Christian Herald is the most mentioned as a religious paper that they read. The Outlook, The Methodist Advocate, Epworth Herald, Ram's Horn and others are subscribed for by many. Those who are far advanced in Christian life read religious books, some of which are even deep. Many of them pray, and one has family prayer. Some of them lead others to Christ, or are trying to, and others do not.

What is said here of those who have responded, may possibly be said of other Christians. But I have no means of ascertaining how many Christians there are in the country. Yet the full standard of a thorough, faithful, patient, self-denying consecrated Christian, able to serve the Lord and to lead others to Christ both by example and by instruction, is yet to be reached, with only a few exceptions, among the deaf. It has just been learned that one has already given herself and been accepted for some missionary work in Cuba, and another is considering the matter of offering herself for deaconess work and a third, too. It is evident that others would go farther in the Lord's service, but they need be enlightened and guided by those to whom they look up for instruction and encouragement. Again, those and others have learned only a little of practical

piety and philanthropic activity in school owing to unavoidable circumstances. Or they leave school just as they are beginning to see what Christian life implies. Then, it is the church that must come to their aid. But in a great many cases they cannot be reached by reason of their living far out of the missionarie's way. It cannot but be felt that not a few but many more loborers must be sent forth into the wide field. It would not be a wast of time and money and effort to send one a long way after each one of those who are isolated by distance from centers of missionary activity. But to this work only men of genuine piety, unspotted from the world, full of love to God and man, full of faith and the Holy Spirit, of tried patience, endurance and hope, willing to spend and to be spent for Christ's sake, able to expound scripture truth clearly and to bring the truth home to their heart, entertaining no doubt as to veracity and authenticity of any part of the Bible, are wanted to offer themselves. No other men need apply, for such are not called of the Spirit.

But among the deaf generally, full conviction of one's duty to God and to man is greatly limited. Few read the bible for the sake of gathering information that sooner or later directs them to God for needed spiritual strength and of adjusting their lives accordingly. pray for the sake of communing with God, do good to others for the sake of edifying them in the Lord, and lay aside a stated part of their wages and incomes for the Lord's cause. Why should it be so? No other reason can be given than that there has been lack of opportunity on their part to see, in their childhood and youthhood, any practical illustration of same, and even lack of able living examples of such in their immediate presence. Then, that calls only for those of deep conviction who will guide them into a similar spirit of life. And what little they have seen or learned in school, may be crushed by lack of able example or presence of unworthy example on the part of older persons and even of the clergy with whom they come in contact. And under such circumstances many have been drifting away from the faith of holiness and righteousness and into the broad stream of fleeting joys of the world, and in a great many cases losing serenity and modesty and purity of life, and losing courage to take issue with and rebuke worldly and questionable practices. For instance, several even fail to grasp the true nature and sacredness of marriage so as to violate their vows of faithfulness and fidelity and chastity, and through their own example and influence weaken

the younger's early teachings and impression of such life. And the result is, divorces have been too many. Moderate drinking is somewhat common, and excessive drinking is found among several. Borrowing with hardly a thought of paying back on time is another evidence of a weak sense of manhood and honor. Yet such shortcomings aside, morality among the deaf is wholesome, owing to the teachings of the faithful in school and of the faithful workers in church.

Not long ago there was considerable discussion on the doings of certain deaf ministers. Any such doings that are evil will more or less weaken and frustrate effort on their part and to some extent on the part of the faithful co-laborers. Yet it remains with the faithful in the laity as well as ministry, to confer with the careless and show them their error, and thus save them if they repent and return to righteousness or dispense with them if they keep on. No church can afford to harbor or to appoint such. The ministry is too sacred to be placed on a level with professional, commercial or manufacturing work. It is not a profession. It is a calling. It is the Holy Spirit's calling. The Holy Spirit not calling, no man should dare climb into the ministry. Only the man with clean hands and a pure heart will hear and discern the Holy Spirit's calling. Only such can continue in the work and the spirit claims all the fruit of his labor. But when he, from some cause, separates himself from the spirit and His renewing and restraining grace, he loses the ability to discern evil tendencies and so turns gradually to worldly life indulging in the pleasure of the card-table, the dance, the theater and even the saloon though under different names.

So for the sake of the deaf who hunger and thirst after holiness and righteousness and peace and happiness, and for the sake of Him who denied Himself and died from them, let only those with clean hands and a pure heart, under the Holy Spirit's direction, enter into the ministry, and let only those of like piety remain. Again, have them ever hold Christ and Him crucified before the people and nothing else. Remember that they have only one service in the month or two, or in the quarter (those in large cities have more frequent services, weekly in some) to the average hearing church folks' eight services, four prayer meetings and four class or Bible study meetings in the month. And to have abundant power for leading others to Christ, the minister and the missionary need to keep close to the Lord of the

harvest always to receive His orders. The orders are not given at the card table, the dance, and the like. All possible time that is not called for in active work should be given to Bible study, knee-work and preparation. No money, by burning away, as in a cigar, can help extending the kingdom of God. Until there is such self-denying spirit and activity in the ministry, can there be no hope for the wandering deaf. For under the care of such, will their spirituality and morality be purer and stronger.

The deaf's next need is that the gospel be delivered in the plainest way, and that can be no other than the language of signs. For force of expression, clearness of explanation, and comfort, on the audience's part, of listening at any distance in the church, the sign language has yet to see its superior or equal and never will. Then one that brings the tidings of salvation and peace should have ample command of signs and be able to make them plainly and intelligibly. Too much spelling or constant use of small signs tends to weaken the speaker's intended effect. It is, therefore, apparent that for all purposes a deaf person would be preferred when one must be called up to bear the gospel of Christ to the deaf.

Before closing the paper it would be well to refer to the deaf's giving of their earnings and income toward church, mission, hospital and the poor. With a few exceptions they do not give much. Possibly they have not been trained early or asked to give. One church does not ask for any from her congregation; another receives less than one per centum; some take collections for benevolent causes only. Yet the deaf need be taught and encouraged to give much more, as it is as much a matter of spiritual growth as knowledge of and faith in Christ. The Chicago Mission has done considerable work in showing its members and friends their privilege of thus helping extend the kingdom of God, and they contribute over $150 for missionary and benevolent causes, $400 for pastoral support (pastor, assistant and deaconess) and more for other purposes. Several are tithing their earnings and incomes. The St. Louis Episcopal Mission makes a good record, too, giving sixty dollars for the minister's and ten dollars for the bishop's support and one hundred and ten dollars for missions and benevolences last year. The Milwaukee Mission raised $650 in the year of 1903. The Presbyterian Mission in New York City sent sixty dollars to Mrs. Mills for her work in Chefoo, The All-Souls church of Philadelphia attend to the care and main-

tenance of the church home. No doubt in other places the deaf could show records as good as those, that I have not heard of. Yet such instances may indicate what the deaf, if properly taught and encouraged in school and in church, can do much more in that direction. It is a matter of encouragement that such is being done in several schools, the object generally being the school for the deaf in Chefoo.

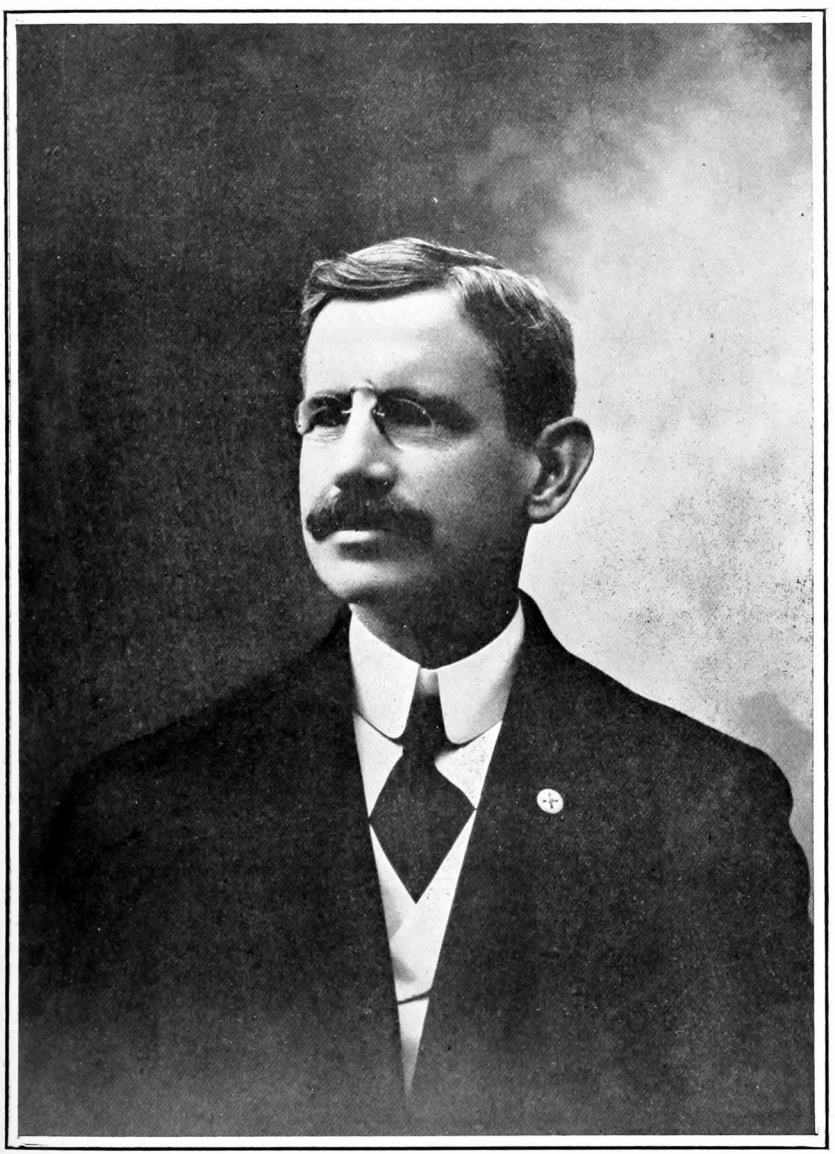
Lastly, I wish to repeat what one school superintendent writes, which is thus: "Another very important matter to my mind is the religious work among the deaf after they leave school. I would that there were more engaged in this work who were in it with the right spirit, as the work of the Master and with His spirit. The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few. We are sadly in need of consecrated ministers for the deaf," and to endorse that sentiment as the closing sentiment and prayer of this paper.

The Chair: The paper just read is now open to discussion.

Mr. J. F. Donnelly of New York. A deaf man is not considered eligible for the Roman Catholic ministry. Consequently it is necessary to have some members of the clergy trained in the use of the language of signs. Such clergy are at work in the larger cities, like New York and Chicago, and the Roman Catholic deaf, themselves have sodalities or other organizations for mutual advancement under the auspices of the Church.

Mr. E. A. Hodgson of New York, editor of the Deaf-Mutes' Journal: I have always been willing to insert in the columns of the journal free of charge notices of religious services of any church or denomination.

Mr. Anton Schroeder of St. Paul: The Rev. Ferdinand A. Moeller, S. J., a Roman Catholic priest versed in the sign language and working among the deaf of Chicago is present and I suggest that he be invited to address the convention. Approved.



JAMES F. DONNELLY.—Fourth Vice-President.

The Rev. F. A. Moeller of Chicago: Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen: When I came here about a week ago I felt like a stranger in your midst. I did not feel quite sure whether as a Roman Catholic priest, I would find a welcome among you. I am glad to say that from the first day I found myself among friends, all united in the common cause which is to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of deaf mutes.

I listened with great interest to the several papers read, and I observed particularly, that you are all very much interested in the various methods by which deaf-mutes are taught in the many schools throughout the country. Now, would it not be well, before the close of this congress, to which have come so many intelligent men and women from all parts of the world, educated in different schools and by different methods, to let the world know what method it desires to be adopted as best in the schools for deaf-mutes. I think in this matter you are better judges than speaking people.

A few years ago there was a discussion in Chicago as to which method should be used in the schools. The deaf-mutes were in favor of retaining the sign language, but those in charge of the schools disregarded that wish and consulted the wishes of speaking people. As a consequence the oral method was adopted. Now taxpayers who are paying the salaries of those teachers would, I am sure, like to know what you think about it. They would, I am sure, like to know from you, who are better judges, what you desire in the matter. The second point to which I desire your attention is, that besides the many educational institutions for the deaf that have received honorable mention in this congress, we must not forget the good work which many Catholic sisterhoods are doing for the benefit of deaf-mutes. Quietly, unobtrusively, day by day, without salary or state support in most cases, they are advancing hundreds of

deaf-mutes in the way of temporal and spiritual progress. Some of these sisters we have with us from the deaf-mute institute on Cass Ave.

In order not to detain you too long, I thank you, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, for giving me this opportunity of expressing the pleasure I feel in being with you. If I have done a little so far, during the few years in which I have worked among the deaf mutes of Chicago, where I have about 365 under my charge, and where I have a club house for the young men, I have received new inspiration from this congress that will stimulate me to still further efforts in my work. Success to the National Association of the Deaf. I hope you will some day meet in Chicago. Good bye.

The Rev. O. J. Whildin, of Baltimore:—I am sure that many of you who have listened to the Rev. Mr. Hasenstab's paper, must have noted, with something akin to regret, the fearfully long list of denominations among which the deaf are divided. In one sense it may be a hopeful sign of the times—hopeful in that it shows that the denominations are awakening to the necessity of providing religious instruction for the deaf. But is it a sign fraught with good? The trend of the times is towards unity—unity among the hundreds of thousands of Christian workers, and shall we, who are but a handful, demonstrate our progress at this late day by dividing into insignificant bodies? I do not advocate corporate unity; that is hardly possible at the present time. But surely there is a unity, not corporate, that might bind us together as "One in Christ." It is not for this convention to decide what sort of unity shall prevail. This is a secular body and can enter the domain of religion merely to advocate. Let the workers get together! Let them have a conference! "Love feasts" and "brotherly greetings" behind closed doors never do harm.

On the contrary, they almost invariably do great good. The scattered and perplexed sheep are patiently waiting the loving and united call of the Shepherds.

Rev. J. H. Cloud of St. Louis: Church unity is not an idle dream, but a coming thought, a remote reality. The desire for it is well nigh universal among Christians of every name. The weakness and folly of disunion is daily made manifest. The causes of disunion may hardly be said to longer exist where they have not altogether disappeared. A noted advocate of unity asks: "If we can find the place where the waves parted is it not possible to find the place where they meet again?" The deaf are too few and two widely scattered for denominational divisions but as long as divisions exist among the hearing so long will they exist, to some extent among the deaf. Church unity among the deaf will not be possible before it is an accomplished fact among the hearing. But in matters moral, educational, social, and industrial, the deaf may and should be united in promoting the common welfare—leaving church unity to come when the time is ripe for it, which is evidently not the present however much that fact may be deplored.

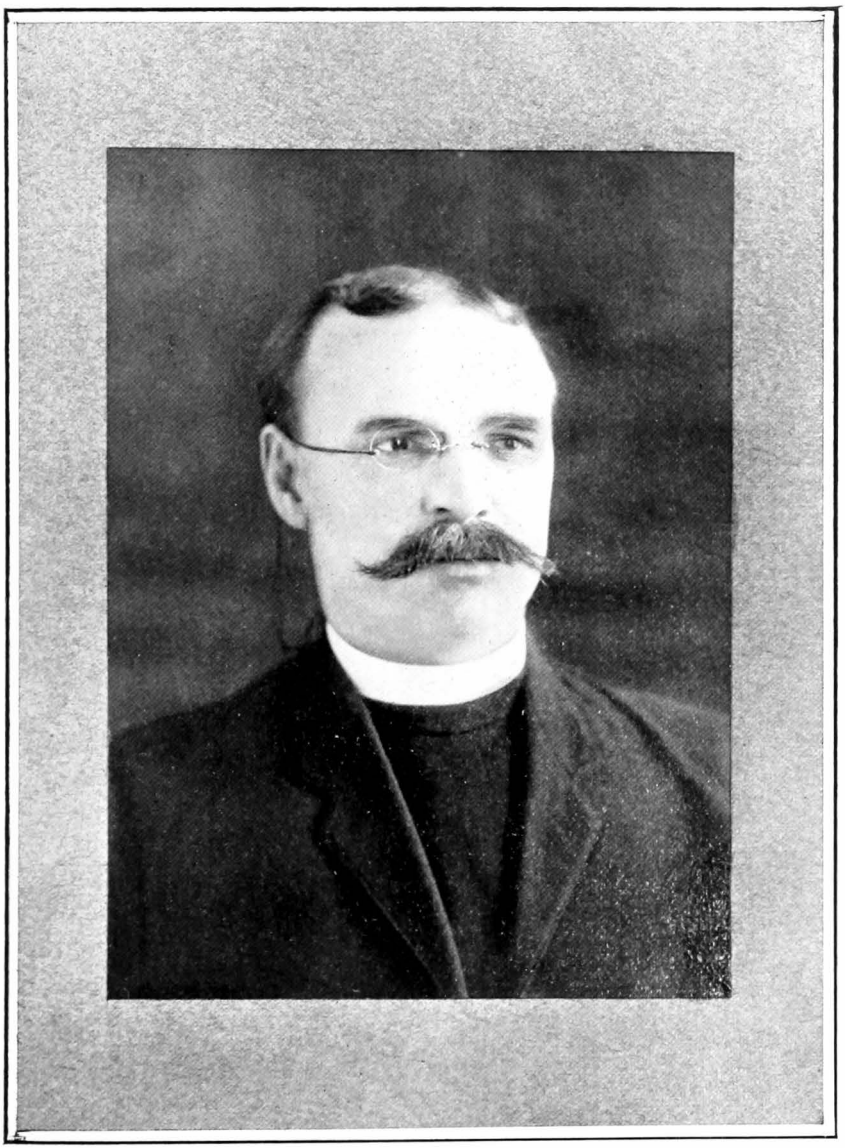
Mr. Anton Shroeder of St. Paul: Rev. Mr. Whilden's suggestion for "unity" among the different denominations in order to get aid and encouragement for the deaf ministers for the deaf is *impracticable*. Rev. Mr. Cloud's arguments in response to Rev. Mr. Whilden's suggestion were right. I say this judging from my own experiences. Some years ago the Minnesota State Association of the Deaf appointed a committee of three, consisting of Mr. O. Hansen, Mr. J. Schwirtz, and myself, on religion, and they wrote up an exhaustive petition which was handed to Bishop Whipple, one of the foremost Episcopal divines in the country, for his consideration. After reading it over carefully his positive answer was that it was impracticable, saying that no aid could be secured from different denomi-

nations for a non-sectarian minister, but that a minister could and should always get all the aid he needs from his own denomination. Then this same petition was handed to Archbishop Ireland for his consideration. His reply was exactly the same as Bishop Whipple's. As a result all of our efforts were dropped for good.

The efforts of several other state associations in the same directions met with the same results, then what is the use of trying further to do what has been pronounced impracticable? It will probably be a great long time before they all go in the way as far as religion is concerned, but we cannot do anything by ourselves at present. The chief trouble in regard to lack of ministers among the deaf is due to the fact that the deaf themselves have not made known enough their wants to their church, hence lack of ministers.

Last Sunday (Aug. 21) Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis, in response to the invitation from the Catholic deaf-mutes, kindly gave an address to the deaf at their meeting down town. Addresses were also made by several leading Catholic deaf-mutes. After the meeting the Archbishop was heard saying that he was astonished to see what the deaf did and said; in fact, he never had ideas of such before. He expressed his joy at doing what he could for the deaf. This, of course, goes to show that the deaf have never tried hard enough to make known their needs to their church, or else the church would be most glad to take care of them. It is a fact that a deaf man cannot be ordained a Roman Catholic priest, owing to lack of hearing and power of speech, probably against the rule of the church, but we, the Catholic deaf of the United States, are discussing a plan of organizing a national federation for our own welfare, and in course of time will try and put up a petition to Pope Pius X to consider our request favorably to admit to the ministry any deaf-mute who is well qualified for the office. This

REV. JAMES H. CLOUD, M.A.
Secretary N. A. D.
Chairman of Local Committee.



REV. OLIVER JOHN WHILDIN.—Third Vice-President.

will probably supply our long-felt want after all, although there are only two deaf Roman Catholic priests in the United States, but it is not with ease that they got there.

Mr. E. A. Hodgson, of New York:—I move that papers prepared for the convention, but not read, be filed and printed as a part of the official proceedings. Carried.

The Chair:—A paper from Sweden and another from Norway have been received and will be printed in the proceedings.

THE INTELLECTUAL, INDUSTRIAL, SOCIAL AND MORAL CONDITION OF THE DEAF IN SWEDEN.

BY G. TITZE, OF KARLSKRONA, SWEDEN.

Translated by Olof Hanson.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Pardon me if I repeat a statement which I made at the Congress in Chicago in 1893, to-wit: "The education of the deaf in Sweden is no longer going to be a work of charity or benevolence. It is to bear the same relation to the deaf as the public school system does to the hearing." This is now an accomplished fact. The reorganization of the system of educating the deaf was thoroughly and completely carried out during the years 1890 to 1894—a great step forward.

In accordance with the law of 1889, the attendance at school of deaf children between seven and nine years is obligatory. Three methods of instruction are used; the Oral method, the Writing method and the Sign method, their use being determined by the mental capacity and ability of the pupils to profit by one or the other. No college or higher institution of learning for the deaf exists as yet in Sweden. This is a matter for the future.

The appropriations of public funds for the schools for the deaf in 1903 amounted to 503,000 crowns, or about $135,000. The government provides funds (stipends) each year to enable some teachers to travel and observe the work in other schools not only in Scandinavia, but also in Germany, France and other countries. A seminary for the training of teachers of the deaf has existed since 1873.

Of the different methods the Oral method is the most generally used, about seventy to eighty per cent of the deaf being instructed by this method.

In Sweden there are at present twelve schools for the deaf, of these seven are regular district schools, one is a school for feeble minded deaf, one is for those deaf who are too old to attend the regular schools, one is a school for the deaf blind, one is a school for the children of wealthy parents, and one is a primary school for children from three to six years old.

In these schools 858 pupils receive instruction. This is in proportion of one to six of the total deaf population of the country, which numbers 5,300. There are 119 classes and 117 teachers, or one teacher to every seven pupils.

The oldest school is at Stockholm and it was founded in 1809. In three of the twelve schools the Oral Method is used exclusively. In the other schools the Oral Method is employed with the brightest pupils in the A grade. (The pupils are divided according to intelligence into three grades, A the brightest, B the medium, and C the dull—Translator). But in the two last grades it is considered necessary to use also signs and finger spelling. Moreover, for religious instruction and worship the sign language is obviously necessary to make the service plain and intelligible. The strife between the adherents of different methods has practically ceased in Sweden.

The great majority of the educated deaf in the country use signs and the manual alphabet rather than speech in conversing with one another. Based on my experience and observations during extensive travels in various European countries and in the United States. I feel fully justified in making the following assertions: "It is perfectly natural that the opposition to the abolition of the sign language in and out of school should be led by the elite, or, if you please, the most intelligent deaf in each country, who must pull along with them those of less intelligence. During the last quarter

of a century the deaf in nearly every civilized country have had the 'tiger-claws' of the enemies of the sign language upon their necks, yet they have not abandoned the defence of their own natural language—the sign language. But it does not therefore follow that they underestimate the value of speech-teaching."

Among new ideas now in progress of development in our country is that of having special ministers for the deaf to work exclusively among the adult deaf. One minister is now endeavoring to arrange for carrying on this work. His plan is to have two ministers for the whole country. The difficulty is, in the first place, to secure suitable men for the work, and, secondly, to provide the necessary funds for salaries and travelling expenses.

There is one official journal called the "Noodisk Tidskrift for Dofstumskolan," which with the aid of funds provided by the government is published monthly by the teachers of the Scandinavian countries. There are also two independent papers for the deaf, one edited by a deaf man and the other by a hearing teacher of the deaf. These papers are of considerable importance for the continued moral and intellectual development of the deaf.

Societies and associations in our country at the present time number eight. Their objects are to advance the social, moral and material welfare of the deaf, to give advice, to help and support in case of sickness or death, and in other cases of emergency, and to provide meeting places, reading rooms, etc. The most important are the following: 1. "Dofstumforeningen i Stockholm." (The Deaf Mutes' Association in Stockholm,) founded in 1868, is a local association of the deaf in the capital of Sweden, has 226 members, and has a capital of 32,600 crowns, or about $8,700. 2. "Dedofstummas almanna sjuk och begrafningskassa," (The Deaf Mutes' General Sick and Funeral Fund) in Stockholm, founded in 1903, has 442 members, all over the country and a capital of 20,431 crowns, about $5,300. 3. "De Dofstummas Qvinnsforening," (The Deaf Ladies' Society,) founded by deaf ladies in 1896, has about 110 members and a capital of 5,500 crowns, or about $1,500. 4. "Sydsvenska Dofstumforeningen i Lund och Karlskrona," (The Deaf Mute Association of Southern Sweden in Lund and Karlskrona,) founded in 1890, has 139 members and a capital of 6,478 crowns, or about $1,700. The other four associations are still in the early stages of growth and

development. A large number of deaf mechanics and workmen are also members of various sick and benefit associations for the hearing.

The trades taught at the schools for the deaf are mainly wood-working, tailoring, shoemaking and carpentry for the boys. The girls receive instruction in housekeeping, washing, ironing, weaving, knitting, etc.

The large majority of the educated deaf are mechanics and laborers in a great variety of occupations and are generally doing well. The ability to speak does not, as a rule, help the speaking deaf to secure higher wages than those who cannot speak, as the pay is generally governed by ability and skill in the trade rather than by the ability of the workman to speak.

A list of the male members in one of our deaf mute associations shows them to be engaged in the following occupations: 72 shoemakers, 48 carpenters and joiners, 37 tailors, 28 laborers, 11 factory operatives, 9 printers, 9 farm hands, 8 bookbinders, 6 blacksmiths, 4 farmers owning farms, 3 burnt clay workers, 2 landlords owning houses or farms, 2 sculptors, 2 teachers, 2 painters, 2 wagon makers, and one in each of 38 other occupations.

Among the women members of the same society are seamstresses, tailoresses, factory girls, housekeepers, servant girls, bookbinders, glove makers, type setters, milliners, etc. From the above it will be observed that the occupations followed by the deaf present quite a variety.

As to Finland, (which is Swedish in manners, customs and language, although under the control of Russia—Translator.,) the conditions are analogous to those in Sweden.

As to the Russian Empire, with its despotic government and semi-barbaric population, hardly one in a hundred of the deaf receives an education, conditions there being about the same as in Turkey. There is no connection whatever between the deaf in Sweden and Russia.

THE INTELLECTUAL, INDUSTRIAL, SOCIAL AND MORAL STATUS OF THE DEAF IN NORWAY.

BY LARS HAVSTAD, CHRISTIANA, NORWAY.

The progress of the education of the deaf has in Norway as well as in Denmark widened the sphere of their usefulness in the work of mankind.

In Norway the first school for the deaf was opened in 1825. For a long time the graduates were in afterlife only to be found in the most common trades of handicraft, as those of shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, dressmakers, etc., if they were not, as frequently was the case, supported by parents or relatives. From 1848 to 1850 three new schools were established, and the founder and principal of the Christian school, F. G. Balchen, soon conceived the idea that deaf men and women ought to be able to find employment corresponding to their mental and practical ability. He had, from 1867, several of his pupils appointed by the government as engravers of maps in the offices of the Land Survey. From 1864 he had at his school a class of pupils going through a college course, and in 1871 two of these, aged nineteen and twenty, took the university examens with honors corresponding to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. They have to write two essays in their native language (Norwegian) and a Latin translation, and they were besides examined partly orally and partly in writing in Latin, Greek, German, French, history, geography, etc. One of theem, now deceased, afterwards became a partner in a firm of booksellers, and the other was appointed a clerk in one of the government offices. Since that time no deaf have taken the university degree, but two or three, one being a lady, have passed the preliminary examinations at schools preparing for the university. At present there are, besides the university students of 1871, two

deaf gentlemen in the office of the Norwegian government (one occupied at mathematical calculations in a pensions office) and four are in the engraving department of the Land Survey. One gentleman is running a printing office at Bergen, and one has a well equipped lithographers shop at Christiana, both employing a considerable number of hands. One, being trained a civil engineer, has a good place in the Designing office of a locomotive factory, and one lady is in the bookkeeping office of a large pulp and paper establishment. A few deaf are farmers, cultivating their own farms, but these generally are married to hearing wives. Other deaf are agricultural laborers, and a school for such deaf as wish to be farmers or helping hands to farmers was opened last years close to the spot where, near the mouth of the Christiana Fjord, the famed Viking Ship was exhumerchant. Most of the intelligent deaf are, however, employed in printing or engraving offices. There are at present, no deaf in the staffs of the schools, but there were a few twenty years ago.

The method followed in the school was from 1825 to 1848 the sign manual; from 1848 and still more so from 1850 the oral method came to the front, and in 1891 the employment of the mute methods was discontinued. The education was made compulsory in 1883.

In Denmark the education of the deaf dates from the beginning of the nineteenth century, and was compulsory from 1817. The oral method was introduced in this country a few years later than in Norway and was not adopted in the plurality of cases until 1881. At present the manual method is only followed in a school for children of less than average intellect.

mated. A gentleman deceased a year ago, was a successful rubber

As in Norway the deaf in Denmark were in the first half of the nineteenth century almost exclusively to be found in such trades as the shoemaking, tailoring, cabinetmaking or dressmaking trade. But from the forties and the fifties there is recorded a very noted deaf portrait painter, G. Hunaeus, who has painted among others the members of the royal family, and some of his pictures of street scenes are still frequently reproduced by lithography or copper engravings.

The general standard of the deaf has, however, considerably risen since the time of Hunaeus, although there cannot as yet be pointed out any deaf men or women towering considerably over the rest. There are a good number of deaf in hansome positions.

Two are, although not having any college examen, appointed to government offices, and two young ladies, who have been taught foreign languages, have situations as private clerks. A few deaf gentlemen have workshops of their own, while five or six are farm owners. for many years there were several deaf teachers at the schools.

I believe that the general standard of the deaf as to morality has decidedly improved during the last decade as a consequence of the better education of the deaf children and of the missionary work among the grown up deaf. The growth of the cities, of which the capital of Norway (Christiana) now number 230,000, and the capital of Denmark (Copenhagen) nearly 450,000 inhabitants, and the increase of the number of deaf living in the cities necessarily has not affected the morality in an entirely wholesome way, but that has been more than counterbalanced by the stady increase of the number of well-behaved and useful deaf members of society. In Norway the preaching of the gospel to the grown-up deaf began—initiated by the deaf themselves—in 1872 and in 1893, the then missionary, Mr. Conrad Svendsen (a hearing man) was consecrated a minister. The next year a church was purchased. The salary of the minister is now entirely paid by the state, and church expenses are paid by the city of Christiana. The government also pays the costs of the ministers travels. The Rev. C. Svendsen's usual way of addressing his congregation is speaking orally, but accompanying his words with natural signs. This is the only way to which the large majority of the deaf in Norway are accustomed. But as there are still some some deaf persons educated by the manual system, the minister understands the manual alphabet and uses it when communicating with such deaf.

In Denmark the present principal of the Royal Institution at Copenhagen, having been before his connection with the deaf a minister in the National church, for a number of years officiated among the deaf during the school vacations. But in 1900 the example set by Norway induced the Danish government to give the deaf a minister of their own, and now, in 1904, a church is building at Copenhagen. In Denmark there are separate services for the manual taught and the orally taught deaf, the far greater number of deaf more than thirty-five years old having been educated by the manual method, while a not inconsiderable number of the younger deaf also belong to the manual system, The Rev. V. Jorgensen conducts both the manual and the oral services.

At the twenty-fifth anniversary of the society of Norwegian Deaf celebrated at Christiana in August last year, there assembled a very complete representation of the most intelligent deaf in the three Scandinavian countries, and it was then unmistakable that great strides of progress had been made. The number of accomplished deaf ladies and gentlemen was considerable, while it was within the memory of the older among those present that the deaf man and lady of the world was a rara avis in their youth.

The committee on resolutions then made its report through Mr. Hodgson, which was adopted as follows:

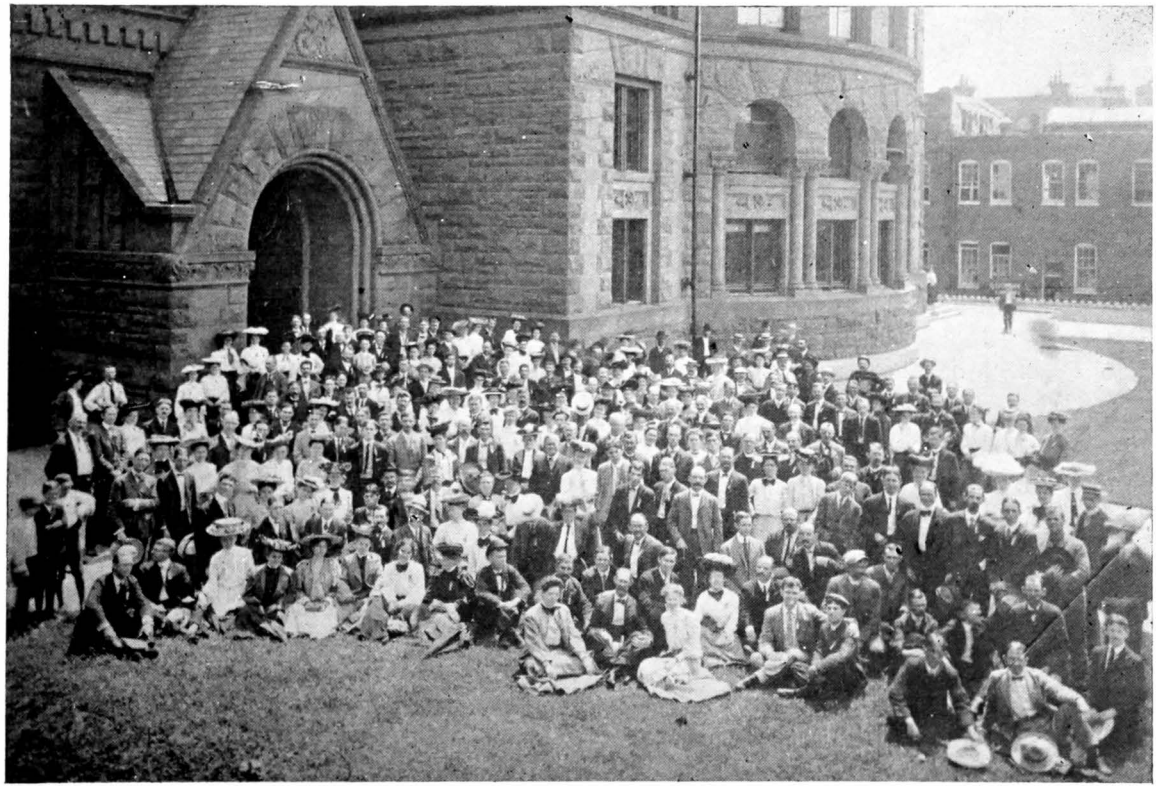
WHEREAS, The State of Virginia provides no means for educating the hundreds of colored deaf children within her borders; and,

WHEREAS, Nearly every State in the Union makes educational provision for colored deaf-mutes;

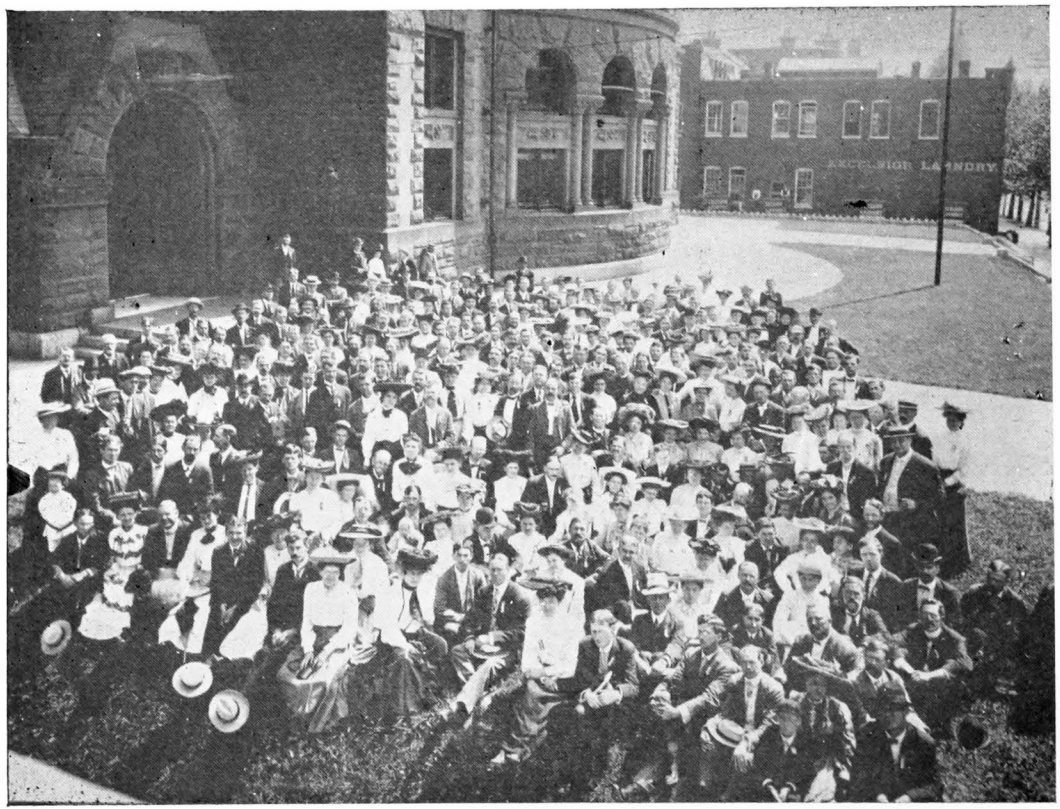
Resolved, That this Congress of the Deaf respectfully urges upon the legislature of Virginia the wisdom and justice of providing for the education of her colored deaf-mute children, either through the establishment of a separate school, or a deaf-mute department in connection with some educational institution for the colored already established.

Resolved, That we, the members of the World's Congress of the Deaf, in convention assembled in the city of St. Louis, recognize and appreciate, to the full extent, all methods of educating the deaf, but deplore and condemn the narrow and destructive spirit that endeavors to educate all pupils by any single method. We are firmly and unalterably in favor of the combined system, which adapts the method to the pupil and not the pupil to the method.

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the Congress that the educated deaf, even though they may not be in the profession, feel that it is their privilege to discuss and



National Association and International Congress of the Deaf—St. Louis, August 20–27, 1904.
(First Group.)



National Association and International Congress of the Deaf—St. Louis, August 20–27, 1904.
(Second Group.)

pass upon questions of education, inasmuch as they are the results of these methods, and that their opinions, therefore, should have the weight of authority.

Resolved, That to those deaf who have never acquired speech through the medium of the ear, speech as represented by the motions of the lips and mouth is a sign-language, and those oral teachers who decry the conventional language of signs and manual alphabet, are guilty of an inconsistency.

Resolved, That the oral method, which withholds from the congenitally and quasi-congenitally deaf the use of the language of signs outside the school room, robs the children of their birthright; and further

Resolved, That those champions of the oral method, who have been carrying on a warfare, both overt and covert, against the use of the language of signs by the adult deaf, are not friends of the deaf.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, it is the duty of every teacher of the deaf, no matter what method he or she uses, to have a working command of the sign language.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Congress that the highest educational interests of the deaf require an increased ratio of deaf teachers, possessing the requisite intellectual and moral qualifications.

Resolved, That the practice of those private oral teachers, who through deliberate misrepresentation influence the parents of pupils to deprive their children of the benefits of association with their fellows, calls for the severest condemnation, as it is opposed to the true happiness and welfare of the deaf.

Resolved, That we view with disfavor and disapproval all efforts to introduce a spirit of religious sectarianism into associations of the deaf, as the principal concern of these public organizations is the moral, social and economic welfare of the deaf.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Congress that, in order to increase the prestige and importance of the National Association, it should become a federation, embracing all the state associations, and that immediate steps should be taken to insure such a federation.

Resolved, That, in view of the persistent policy of the ultra-oralists, by entertainments and "living exhibits," to mislead and prejudice the uninitiated public against all other methods, that we recommend to the deaf the advisability of holding public entertainmenrs and of circulating such literature as may tend to offset the wrong impressions the public may have formed, and which will make clear the advantages of the combined system.

Resolved, That this Congress extends its greetings and encouragement to our brethren in Europe who are struggling for a more rational system of education, and hopes that their efforts may be crowned with success.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the deaf to guard the public against impostors, and to use every effort to the end that pretended deaf-mutes be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Resolved, That the spirit which engenders and establishes fraternal and beneficial organizations of the deaf, be engaged and commended.

Resolved, That the thanks of this body are due, and are hereby tendered, to the retiring President and other officers of the National Association of the Deaf, for the energy, wisdom and ability displayed in conserving the interests of the organization during the past five years.

Resolved, That the thanks of the asociation are due to the Rev. James H. Cloud, Chairman of the Local Committee, and his assistants, for the admirable manner in which they have arranged the details of this meeting, the unbounded hospitality and attentions which have met

us on every hand, and contributed so much to our pleasure and edification during our all-too-brief sojourn in the World's Fair City.

Rev. P. J. Hasenstab of Chicago: "I move that the resolution referring to the local committee be adopted with a Chautauqua Salute." Passed and the salute accordingly given.

Resolved, That we extend to Superintendent Soldan, of the Public School System, and to Principal Bryan of the High School, our thanks for the interest shown and courtesies extended.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Congress be tendered to the Board of Managers of the World's Fair, for the use of the hall of Congress; to the authorities and attaches of the French and German buildings; and to the officials of the building of the State of Missouri for courtesies shown the members of the Congress of the Deaf.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Association that the Local Committee of the future conventions shall not enter into contracts involving expenditures, or concessions, not directly concerned with the reception and entertainment of members and guests of the convention, without first submitting the bids for said contracts to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, as its representative, for approval, withholding of said approval being equivalent to rejection of said bids.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall be, ex-officio, a member of the Local Committee.

Mr. E. A. Hodgson, of New York: I move that the president appoint a committee on publications of the proceedings. Passed.

Rev. P. J. Hazenstab of Chicago presented the following resolution: Whereas, the National Association of Instructors of the deaf is composed of instructors and principals only, whereas much might be said at its stated conventions by the deaf themselves in discussions etc.

Resolved, That the president and secretary communicate with the National Association of Instructors to the end that the National Association of the deaf be invited to send a representative or more.

Resolved, That in the event of the sought concession being made, the president appoint such representatives who are not members of the association of instructors.

Rev. J. F. Cloud of St. Louis: I am unable to see what benefit could possibly result from the arrangement proposed by the resolution and consequently am opposed to its adoption. It strikes me as being wholly unnecessary since the National Association of the deaf has always had a large and influential unofficial representation in the Association of Instructors. Furthermore the Association of Instructors is a purely educational body and our association is not identical in its method or objects.

The motion was lost.

The following address from the Rev. F. W. G. Gilby of London, England was called for:

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Royal Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb, St. Saviours Church, 419 Oxford Street, London, W., in Committee Assembled to the International Congress of the Deaf assembling at St. Louis, Missouri, U. S. A.

Greeting:—We have heard of your great gathering for the discussion of topics which are of universal interest to the deaf and those who would befriend them. We have, therefore, resolved to send by the hand of our Chaplain Superintendent, the Reverend Frederick William George Gilby, M. A., a message of fraternal good will and congratulation on the great success which has attended the education of the deaf in America and in the rapid spread of all kinds of associations for their benefit.

The deaf of Great Britain, though in some respects lacking the advantages possessed by their brethren in America, look forward with great hope to the development in the near future of kindred opportunities in their own country, and will always regard the attainment of such advantages in Great Britain, as being in no small degree due to the high and magnificent example set by the American legislature in making such handsome provisions for the deaf more especially by the predominating "Combined System."

We earnestly hope that your congress may be fruitful in useful deliberation, and wepray that the blessing of Almighty God may attend the gathering.

Signed on behalf of the committee by
Clifden.

WILLIAM T. WARRY.
CHARLES I. KROMHEAD.
H B. DONLING.
HENRY DEINE.
HUGH L. HEAL.
THOMAS COLE, Secretary.
ARTHUR H. FAIRBAIRN, Treasurer.
L. BRIGHT LUCAS, Hon. Secy.
CHARLES MANSFIELD OWEN, Hon. Secretary.
HON. CANON OF WORCESTER.

Dr. J. L. Smith of Minesota: I move that the Secretary be instructed to write the Rev. Mr. Gilby an acknowledgement of the receipt of the address. Passed.

The auditing committee reported having audited the Treasurer's accounts and found them correct.

Mr. G. W. Veditz, of Colorado in the absence of Dr. Fox, the chairman, reported that while there was a great field for the Committee to cover, nothing definite had yet been accomplshed.

Rev. A. J. Whelden, of Baltimore, I move that the committee be continued, with the addition of two more members, and report at the next convention. The motion was adopted.

The Chair: I appoint Dr. James L. Smith and Mr. R. P. McGregor as the additional members of the Committee on Federation.

The committee on the religious status of the deaf made the following report whicn was read by Mr. D. W. George of Illinois:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RELIGIOUS STATUS OF THE DEAF.

The number of deaf in each community is comparatively small, and as they belong to different religious denominations it is impracticable to arrange services for the various separate denominations. It would be desirable, therefore, if some plan of co-operation among the various denominations might be devised for united support of religous work among the deaf.

An ecumenical religious council was held in New York about two years ago, for the purpose of bringing about greater co-operation among different religious denominations. It was attended by people from all parts of the world.

The assembly of this congress it was thought would be a good opportunity for presenting the case of the deaf and advocating co-operation in religious work among them. For this purpose the present Committee was appointed.

Some preliminary work was done to secure data to present to the congress, and a letter was addressed to Dr. E. M. Gallaudet asking if he would be willing to present the case of the deaf to the congress. Dr. Gallaudet declined, stating that it would apparently place him in the light of opposing the religious work of his brother, Dr. T. H. Gallaudet and moreover he did not think the plan feasible.

Through personal interviews with Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Whipple, and others the Chairman of the committee received no encouragement, but rather the reverse. Archbishop Ireland stated plainly the position of the Roman Catholic church to be that while the church would gladly care for those of its own faith, to co-operate with other churches in religious work for the deaf was out of the question. Representatives of other denominations, while not so positive, did not favor the idea of co-operation.

The Committee therefore decided not to press the matter any further. While we regret that we did not meet with greater success, we have come to the conclusion that the time is not yet ripe for a movement of this kind. We accordingly ask that the Committee be discharged.

OLOF HANSON, Chairman,
JAMES C. BALIS,
MRS. J. W. BARRETT, Committee.

The committee on insurance, through its chairman, Rev. J. H. Cloud of St. Louis, presented the following report:

President, and Members of the N. A. D.:

The scope of inquiry of the Committee on Insurance, with the results secured are given in the following report.

Life Insurance Companies that will insure the totally deaf at their regular rates:—

John Hancock, Mutual; Boston, Mass.
National Life, Montpelier, Vt.
New England Mutual, Boston, Mass.
New York Life, New York City.
Phoenix Mutual, Hartford, Conn.
United States Life, New York City.
Provident Life and Trust, Philadelphia, Pa.

Life Insurance Companies which insure the totally deaf at regular rates, but restrict them to an endowment policy, which costs more than other kinds, and amounts in fact to an extra premium:

Metropolitan Life, New York City.
Vermont Life, Burlington, Vt.
Washington Life, New York City.

Life Insurance Companies requiring an extra premium (usually $5.00 per $1000 of insurance) on policies granted the totally deaf:

Equitable Life, New York City.
Manhattan Life, New York City.
Mutual Life, New York City.
Provident Savings Life, New York City.
Union Mutual, Portland, Me.
Union Central, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Life Insurance Companies which absolutely refuse to insure the deaf on any terms:—

Aetna Life, Hartford, Conn.
Berkshire Life, Pittsfield, Mass.
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, Conn.

Germania Life, New York City.
Hartford Life, Hartford, Conn.
Home Life, New York City.
Maryland Life, Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield, Mass.
Michigan Mutual, Detroit, Mich.
Mutual Benefit, Newark, N. J.
Northwestern Mutual, Milwaukee, Wis.
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pacific Mutual, San Francisco, Cal.
State Mutual, Worcester, Mass,
Travelers, Hartford, Conn.
Prudential, Newark, N. J.

Only reliable legal reserve (old line companies) were investigated. In each case the reply was received from the home office. But it should be noted that totally deaf persons hold policies in a few companies which stated their rule was to refuse such applicants. In order to give an idea how different companies regard these risks, a few extracts from their letters are herewith given:

(1) Each case is decided upon its own merits.

(2) We consider whether or not the cause of deafness is such as to add to the hazard of the risk. And whether on account of occupation, surroundings or habits the hazard is affected materially by the deafness.

(3) We would insure if occupation is of a clerical or professional nature, not exposing applicants to undue street hazards; good eye.sight and a quick, bright intellect. Such a one would be a better risk than one who was not totally deaf, as he would not trust to his hearing at all.

(4) Not safely insurable on account of the hazard of accident.

(5) We possess no statistics.

It was not found practicable to find out how large a per centage of the totally deaf in each state are insured;

and whether others are not insured because they were refused policies, or are unwilling to apply for them. Such information is not possessed by the different State and Alumni Associations. Life insurance is a private matter, and many will naturally object to answering questions bearing on the subject. It is known, though, that a considerable number living in different parts of the country, hold policies in various companies, some being insured at regular rates and others paying an extra premium.

The rule of all accident insurance companies is to refuse policies to the totally deaf. Recently a few companies offered policies containing a clause to the effect that if an accident was due to deafness, they would not be liable. Such a restriction affords too convenient a loop-hole to avoid paying the policy. The hearing, though, are but little better off, as "the voluntary exposure to unnecessary danger" clause too frequently acts as a bar to satisfactory settlement.

Secret societies impart their secret in a low whisper. A few totally deaf persons belong to such organizations, but they were admitted by special arrangement. On the whole the deaf are not eligible.

Most benevolent societies admit the deaf on the same terms as the hearing. More depends upon a man's personality than upon his physical condition, but neither secret nor benevolent societies offer life insurance as we are considering it.

Life insurance is a contract between an insurance company on the one hand and the insured on the other, and provides for the payment of a specific indemnity by the company in consideration of certain stipulated premium payments by or on behalf of the insured. The contract is made in writing and is called a policy. The policy, therefore, expresses the terms of the contract and governs the rights of the parties.

Fraternal insurance is the very antithesis of insurance as above understood. A fraternal society does not, and has no power, to make an insurance contract. It cannot issue a policy. Its contract is not between the society on the one hand and the members on the other, but between the members of the society, each with the others, and this contract is not expressed in the certificate of membership issued by the society. The certificate which it issues is not a policy, but merely an evidence of membership, and certifies that the holder is entitled to the rights and privileges flowing therefrom. If the society issued a policy, it would immediately cease to be a fraternal society, would be classed as an insurance company and be required to make reports and pay taxes. The insurance in most of the contracts reads: "For an amount not to exceed $1,000." So they pay only what they are able to collect. It frequently takes a year to collect an assessment, and then the amount is often far short of the claim. Being without a reserve fund, which is always profitably invested, they are obliged to increase their assessments, both in number and amount, until they become so burdensome that the members drop out, losing what they have paid. Actually hundreds of societies, and even insurance companies on this, the assessment plan, have failed within the past twenty years. Of course when one is so unfortunate as to be rejected entirely by reliable life insurance companies, a fraternal association would afford the only means of insurance, but at best it is a poor substitute.

While most of the larger companies refuse a policy to the totally deaf, there are seven reliable companies which will insure us at regular rates. It is not the size of the company or the amount of business it does that should determine its choice, but the policy it offers. In respect to dividends, cash values, extended insurance, reduction of premium by return of surplus, and technical conditions and

restrictions, the policies granted by the seven companies are as liberal as any issued, and also as safe. Such being the case, it is a question whether it would be worth while to attempt to collect mortality statistics. There is no doubt that such statistics relating to the totally deaf who would be apt to seek life insurance would be favorable, but the task is a herculean one,

Life insurance is not a matter of sentiment, but a practical investment for the protection of the family, and at the same time providing for one's old age. Companies are conducted on two systems, the assessment and the old line. In the former the premium increases at certain intervals until the cost often becomes prohibitive, and it can only temporarily fulfil its promises, as it possesses no reserve fund. An old line company is required by law to make a definite contract, and to collect a premium large enough to enable it to lay aside a reserve to guarantee its obligations. In addition it is obliged to make annual reports to the insurance commissioners of the several states, who have authorsty to verify. These commissioners have little authority over assessment companies and none over fraternal associations.

Life insurance companies are of two kinds:

Stock companies, in which the management owns the company and all the profits.

Mutual companies, where the policy holders own the company and receive all the profits.

Policies are of several kinds, the principal being: Life policy includes all in which the insured must die to win. In the continuous payment life policy the premiums have to be paid till death; in the limited payment policy for a certain number of years, usually fifteen or twenty.

Endowment policy in which the insured receives the full amount of the policy if he is alive at the end of the endowment period—usually fifteen or twenty years—or at

death, should it occur sooner. An endowment policy is seen to combine protection to a man's family and to himself. Though it should be noted that a life policy has a cash surrender value of more than half its face value at the end of twenty years.

Term policy, which insures the policy holder for a specified time, beyond which the company is not compelled to carry the risk.

Tontine policy in which no dividends are paid unless the insured survives the tontine period, which is usually twenty years. Until the tontine period is reached the policy has no surrender value in cash or in a paid-up policy. In a semi-tontine the dividends are not paid annually as in other forms of policies, but every five or ten years.

Industrial insurance is merely insurance at retail. The policies are for small amounts, averaging about $150, the premium being collected weekly by agents at the home of the insured.

The twenty-payment life and the twenty-year endowment are the most popular form of policy. In life insursurance the chief essential is the contract. Examine what the guarantees in the contracts are. Estimates, no matter how attractive, are no part of the contract. Read a copy of the contract before making application for it. Specimen copies will be furnished upon request. See that it includes the claimed advantages, and that they are written *in it*, and not on a separate sheet of paper. The contract governs between you and the company, while statements made by the agent, if not embodied in the contract, are of no value and no part of it. Look carefully for restrictions. They should be remoyed in two or three years and the policies become incontestable. Note privileges to policy holders, such as cash surrender value, policy becoming paid up for a certain amount in case of non-payment of premium,

all paid-up policies participating in the dividends, extended insurance, reduction of premium by return of surplus, using surplus to purchase additional paid-up participating insurance, choice of paying the premium in one sum or by installments, and loans by the company on the cash surrender value of the policy.

Life insurance to the value of ten billion dollars is carried by reliable companies in the United States. These stupendous figures illustrate how keen is the realization of the uncertainty of life and the necessity of protection for one's self and family. It is hoped that all the totally deaf who could secure a policy, and who are able to carry one, will avail themselves of the manifold advantages of life insurance.

JAMES H. CLOUD, Chairman.
ALBERT F. ADAMS,
THEOPHILUS D'ESTRELLA,
Committee.

None of the committee on the Industrial Status of the Deaf being present when the report was called for, it was ordered printed. On motion the membership of the committee was increased from three to five.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL STATUS OF THE DEAF.

WITH SUMMARY.

The Committee of the National Association of the Deaf on Industrial Status of the Deaf, consisting of Warren Robinson, chairman; Alex L. Pach, and Phil. L. Axling, was appointed in December, 1899, by Pres. J. L. Smith, of the National Association.

In a word, the work of the committee was chiefly the collecting of data, etc., relating to the deaf in the industrial world, to be used as a basis for recommendations looking toward the bettering of their condition in every way possible, both in school and out. The first move of the committee was the issuing of a circular memorializing the heads of schools for the deaf on the importance of improved methods in industrial education, which was followed some months later in the summer of 1900 by a paper addressed to the Conference of Superintendents and Principals then in session at Talladega, Alabama, on the subject of the establishment of Industrial Bureaus in Schools for the Deaf, whose object should be to assist pupils in securing employment after leaving school.

The next thing mapped out was the preparation of three sets of questions to be sent respectively to employers of the deaf, the deaf in business, and deaf workmen, which was accordingly done after considerable labor. And it may then be said that the great work of the committee had fairly begun, but only begun, so large did the field appear.

All these circulars are included in the report of your committee in their proper place.

Much difficulty has been experienced in getting returns. A great many of the circulars sent out to the three classes of persons referred to have never yet been returned. A further effort will be made to secure them from the responsible parties to whom they were sent for distribution.

Though the information the committee has on hand is rather limited and by no means conclusive, it will go a long way toward pointing out the channels along which the work of the Association might be extended.

That your committee has been successful in a large measure cannot be gainsaid, but, as the work progressed it became apparent that the field was a broad one and that more time could be profitably devoted to the work. More-

over, while comments have been made and conclusions drawn from the statistics at hand, it is yet too early to make any definite recommendations. It is, therefore, the sense of the members of your committee that the Committee on the Industrial Status of the Deaf should be retained and empowered to continue the prosecution of the work so auspiciously begun.

MEMORALIZING CIRCULAR.

To the Superintendents of Schools for the Deaf in the United States and Canada.

DEAR SIR: It is now nearly seventy-five years since industrial training was introduced into the Hartford School for the Deaf. The idea was soon adopted by other schools.

To the industrial department of our schools thousands of deaf men and women today owe much that is most valuable to them in life.

Since then the industrial world has grown to many times its former size, and the changes that have been wrought in industrial processes are simply marvelous. In fact, no term short of revolution will express their significance.

To a realization of these conditions in the outside world educators are waking up. More than ever they feel the force of the saying: "What you would have come out of the land, you must first put in the schools," and everywhere they are bestirring themselves to meet these altered conditions. Practical education has reached a stage of development in the schools hardly dreamed of by its most ardent advocates of less than fifty years ago.

Now, to no class of people is this state of affairs of deeper import or of more far-reaching consequence than to the deaf. Unless they are provided with larger opportunities it means a still more circumscribed field of activity, and

Some Graduates and Former Students of Gallaudet College at the International Congress of the Deaf.—St. Louis, August 20–27, 1904.

closer competition with the hearing world. To them, as to probably no other people, is a general and special knowledge and practice in any department of human industry of greater importance. It is, therefore, with the greatest satisfaction that the adult deaf view any particular attention given to the industrial department of our schools or any improvement or advance made therein.

As indicating their desires in this direction the following resolution was unanimously adopted at the last meeting of the National Association of the Deaf in St. Paul, July 11 to 14, 1899:

"WHEREAS, We note the growing importance in which industrial education is being held throughout the country and recognizing that our greatest possibilities lie along industrial lines, be it

Resolved, That the National Association of the Deaf in Convention assembled, urge upon all schools for the deaf redoubled efforts looking toward the elevation and advancement of their industrial departments by adopting the term "instructor" in place of the usual designation of "foreman," by placing in such departments instructors as well qualified for their duties as those of the literary departments and admitting them to membership in the teachers' associations of the schools, and by introducing into the above mentioned departments the most modern methods and appliances for both manual training and trade teaching."

One thing of importance not embodied in this resolution, and to which it seems eminently proper to call attention, is the fact that next to the preparation for employment is the means of securing it.

The abilities of the deaf are best known to those who have had charge of their education during the most forma-

tive period of their lives, and such persons would be best qualified to secure for those who need it a chance to start in life.

Industrial Bureaus established and maintained at the different schools might best accomplish this purpose, and would be a means of assistance in many other ways. To the end that these desirable features may be brought about as speedily as possible, the Committee on Industrial Affairs of the National Association of the Deaf offers to co-operate with the management of each school for the deaf in the country and work with a common end in view, i. e., the betterment of the industrial condition of the deaf.

To your kindly and thoughtful consideration the above is respectfully submitted.

WARREN ROBINSON,
Chairman, Delavan, Wis.
ALEX. L. PACH,
PHIL. L. AXLING,
Committee on Industrial Status of the
National Association of the Deaf.

N. B.—Letters received in response to the foregoing Circular.

Jackson, Miss., March 7, 1900.

Mr. Warren Robinson, Chairman, Delavan, Wis.

Dear Mr. Robinson:—Your circular, embodying the resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the National Association of the Deaf, in reference to industrial training, is received and carefully noted

It shall always afford me great pleasure to co-operate with you in emphasizing and elevating this branch of our work. I had hoped that we would, in Mississippi within the next few months, be able to enter more extensively into the industrial training of our deaf children. The bill providing for our new plant, which contemplated very thorough preparation along the industrial line, has failed to become a law and we will have to wait over two years.

I feel confident, however, that we will then get the appropriation and my long cherished hopes will be realized. My interest in the deaf is always strong enough for the educated deaf of this country, in all their calculations, to count on me being in favor of every enterprise, the object of which is for their advancement.

Yours very truly,

Dictated.] J. R. DOBYNS, Supt.

Omaha, Neb., May 5, 1900.

Warren Robinson, Chairman, Delavan, Wis.

Dear Sir:—Your favor with copies of the resolution passed by the National Association of the Deaf, at the meeting held in St. Paul, July 11th to 14th, last, is received. In reply permit me to say that since my connection with the Nebraska institute for the deaf, the industrial teachers have been called teachers, and have enjoyed the same rights and consideration that other teachers in the institute have enjoyed.

There has been greater growth, if possible, in our industrial work in the last three years, than in the literary instruction.

Trusting that you will accomplish much good by your efforts in this direction, I am,

Respectfully yours,

H. E. DAWES, Superintendent.

Raleigh, March 12, 1900.

Prof. Warren Robinson,

My Dear Sir: I have your favor of recent date, and it will afford me great pleasure to comply with your request. I assure you that I enter most heartily into the spirit of your communication. And I shall be glad to do anything in my power to push forward any enterprise having as its motive the elevation of our deaf brethren and sisters.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN E. RAY, Principal.

High School Building, Oakland, Cal

Mr. Warren Robinson, Chairman of Committee on Industrial Status of National Association of Deaf.

Dear Sir:—Your circular letter received. I shall be glad if I can be of any assistance to deaf people, and an industrial bureau maintained at the different schools will certainly be a means to a desirable end.

Our school, which is small in numbers, only four boys, and they all under ten years of age, really does not need such a bureau at present. As our work grows I shall be glad to communicate with you in regard to the matter.

Very sincerely,

CHARLOTTE LOUISE MORGAN.

March fourteenth, nineteen hundred.

Jacksonville, Ill., March 7, 1900.

Mr. Warren Robinson, Chairman Committe on Industrial Status of the Deaf, Delavan, Wis.

Dear Sir:—The efforts of your committee to place industrial training in schools for the deaf upon a higher plane, and to extend the benefits and increase the efficiency of such training, have my warmest sympathy. We have no reason to be ashamed of what has been accomplished in the past, but improvements and changes in the industrial world, and the sharpness of competition in every line of work should compell the friends of the deaf to give their best efforts to the improvement of the industrial departments of our schools for the deaf. Our school rooms and our shops should keep in close touch, and should never lose sight of the fact that they are expected to fit the deaf to hold their own in adult life in the great world about them.

Yours truly,

J. C. GORDON, Superintendent

Hartford, Conn., May 2, 1900.

Mr. Warren Robinson, Delavan, Wis.

Dear Sir:—The subject of industrial bureau mentioned in yours of April 28th, is one very proper to come before the conference, but I suppose that only superintendents and principals are expected to take an active part there. Will not Supt. Swiler present the subject, or will you yourself bring it before the convention at its next meeting?

I consider the industrial training of the deaf a very important matter and think that earnest efforts should be made to advance it in every way possible. Very truly yours,

JOB WILLIAMS, Prin.

Rochester, N. Y., April 6, 1900.

Mr. Warren Robinson, Delavan, Wis.

Dear Sir:—Any help your committee may be able to give in the way of information in regard to the betterment of the trades' department of our school, will be received with appreciation.

Very sincerely yours,

Z. F. WESTERVELT, Supt

Flint, Mich., June 25, 1900.

Mr. Warren Robinson, Delavan, Wis.,

My Dear Mr. Robinson:—Yours containing paper to be read before the Conference of Principals is received. I have read the paper with great pleasure, and will take pleasure in presenting it to the conference, and write you afterwards what they think of it.

Sincerely yours,

F. D. CLARKE, Supt.

Circular relating to Industrial Bureaus, taken from the proceedings of the Conference:

To the Conference of Superintendents and Principals of Schools for the Deaf:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It goes without saying that next to the question of education comes the question of employment.

With you this is no doubt a more serious matter than with those who preside over schools for the hearing or even with the parents of deaf children, for you are in a position to realize more than they the difficulties that beset the path of the deaf applicant for work.

To render aid in this matter is the object of this communication to your Conference from the Committee on Industrial Status of the National Association of the Deaf. It is a well known fact that superintendents and principals in a general way do assist pupils leaving school to secure employment, and the Committee proposes that this practice be made a regular and permanent feature of every school for the deaf in the United States and Canada by means of an Industrial Bureau established and maintained at the several schools of the deaf in the above named countries.

The Bureau shall be named after the school at which it is established, e. g. "The Industrial Bureau of the Minnesota School for the Deaf" or of the "Michigan School for the Deaf." It shall be conducted by the superintendent or principal of the school, or under his direction. Its object shall be to secure employment for all who so desire upon their leaving the school, or within a period of from three to six months thereafter, whether graduates or not, unless in the judgment of the superintendent or principal the applicant is incapable.

Every applicant for whom work is secured, shall be entered as an employee under instruction and he shall be furnished with the rules, or the regulations governing the establishment of which may apply to his work, and for every case entered a record shall be kept, and also all other statistics that may be of future value to the Bureau.

No applicant shall be acted upon without the consent of the parents or guardian of the applicant.

To facilitate the work of the Bureau, the Committee would suggest that the superintendent or principal have in his possession a list of all the leading industrial establishments, government experiment stations, etc., and keep in touch with the same, either by correspondence or personal visits. That the bureau and its object be extensively advertised, particularly in agricultural journals, in order that places on farms, or work at other rural occupation may be the more easily secured.

Effort should also be made to get in touch with those engaged in the building trades by advertising in publications devoted to their interests.

The above is in the opinion of the Committee, all that a school for the deaf can consistently do for its pupils, and with that done the responsibility of the school ends.

And to carry out the provisions of the bureau, the National Association through its Industrial Committee, gladly offers all the assistance in its power.

The Committee hopes that this proposal will meet with your favorable consideration and support, as it believes that by such assistance the Industrial cause of the deaf will be greatly advanced.

WARREN ROBINSON, Chmn., Delavan, Wis.
ALEXANDER L. PACH.
PHIL L. AXLING.

Committee on Industrial Status of the Deaf.

Upon motion which was duly seconded and carried this paper was received and ordered spread upon the minutes to be published with the report of the Conference.

Mr. Clarke: I do not see the necessity of such an organization. I find the great trouble in getting employment for the deaf in factories is getting the first man in. After that we have no trouble. In order that prejudice may not be against deaf people in this work I charge each man especially in getting the first place in a factory that he be exceedingly careful to do his work well.

Mr. J. H. Johnson: I agree with Mr. Clarke, to all practical purposes we have such a bureau. The superin-

tendents of the different schools have constituted themselves a bureau of this kind and the only feature that we do not carry out that is suggested by this paper is the advertising feature. If we prepare a child and send him out competent with a certificate to that effect, he generally has little trouble in securing employment.

It is notable that a little later the hearing section of the Paris Congress passed a resolution to the same effect: "That a bureau to secure employment for former pupils should be connected with every institution."—The Chairman.

TO EMPLOYERS OF THE DEAF.

The following questions are simply to collect useful information in order to advance the industrial conditions of the deaf. No names will be used in discussing the answers except by permission:

1. How many deaf persons have you in your employ?
2. What is your experience with deaf employes?
3. In what respect, if any, do you think they lack as workmen?
4. Do you, as a general thing, think they are misunderstood or discriminated against?
5. Have you any suggestions to offer as to how their chances of securing desirable places as employes might be improved?
6. Which do you find the most certain and convenient form of communication with your deaf employes—speech and lip-reading, or signs, or writing or spelling?
7. Which do you think would be the best for those pupils in schools for the deaf wishing to become more thoroughly acquainted with their work or trade, a post-graduate course at the school or the entering of some industrial es tablishment?

8. Do you think schools for the deaf should aid directly worthy boys and girls to secure suitable employment after leaving school?

9. Have you any suggestions as to what is best to teach in the industrial departments of our schools for the deaf?

10. Between a deaf man and a hearing man, each with equal qualifications as workmen, do you think employers would have a prejudice against employing the deaf man?

WARREN ROBINSON, Chairman,
ALEX PACH,
PHIL L. AXLING,

Committee of the National Association of the Deaf on Industrial Status of the Deaf.

The number of employers of the deaf heard from up to date was fourteen, and these included shoe dealers, a leather and saddlery manufacturing company, two merchant tailors, manufacturer of church furniture, piano plate manufacturer, sash and door manufacturer, a slate bindery, a school for the deaf, and two editors. The number of deaf persons employed by all of these was sixty-four. The smallest number employed by any one being one and the largest twenty-six. Six had only one each in their employ.

The answers to questions two and three were on the whole complimentary to their deaf workmen, one declaring that "My observation shows that deaf persons have a degree of concentration and skill in their chosen work above the ordinary." One stated that they were not careful enough; another that they needed careful direction; still another thought that their greatest trouble was with heavy machines; a fourth, in understanding plans, and a fifth, in carrying on extended conversation. To the fourth question

nine answered "No" and one "Yes." Three gave the following answers respectively: "Those who have not had experience think they cannot make the deaf understand, and think it impractical to employ them." "Sometimes many think it will take too much time to become understood." "Yes, they are apt to be on account of lack of hearing." To the fifth question, nine had nothing to say. One suggested that they be given a letter to the hearing, a prominent sentence of which should be "Try this deaf man; you will be surprised how easy it is to make him understand what you want him to do and how well he will do it." Another advised "an open letter" from employers, i. e., a sort of public letter of explanation, reeommending them over their own signature to other employers. One said that they should study for useful trades; another that work be selected that does not require too much special attention; and still another that good hard workers always got employment. The sixth question received only thirteen answers, as follows. Two answered, writing; two, signs; three, signs and writing; one, signs in general; one, lip-reading and signs; one, "when a person understands the deaf language it is the best but otherwise would recommend writing"; one, "every way to make them understand"; one, lip-reading, and one, signs and spelling. In replying to the seventh question, two said they did not know; five, "that the deaf should enter some industrial establishment"; two recommended giving as much education as possible and then putting them in some business house or industrial establishment. One believed a post graduate course would be good where convenient; and one that the principles of the trade should be taught, but that education usually depended on the individual. Twelve answered the eighth question in the affirmative, some emphatically. Three of these twelve, however, stated that they would not help them before a certain age, or if they had friends, or if they were good workers. The remaining two made practically no reply.

With slight exceptions the answers to the ninth question included the most common trades and occupations, such as, shoemaking, carpentry, mason work, agriculture, electric employment, type setting, knitting, free hand drawing, cooking, etc. "Too much is taught in schools that is of no use; less theory and more common sense." "Trades that have been mastered require little explanation." "Teach a practical use of tools and drawings and an understanding of details." These were remarks made by employers in connection with this question. The answers to the tenth question may be comprehensively and appropriately covered by the answer given by one of the employers who said: "Yes, the majority would select the hearing man." The reason for this will appear in some of the answers from the others which are here quoted: "Yes, until tried. The trouble is to get the trial." "Yes, naturally those who have had no experience." "Of course, it takes more time, but if I could talk with the fingers I would just as soon have a deaf man." "No prejudice, but it takes more time to explain work to them." "Some do have prejudice, but we prefer them, if they are all right." "One reason I would just as soon have a deaf man work for me is that he does not talk when he is working whereby he can kill time while the man that can hear and talk will use the employer's time for talking. Of course, there are exceptions."

One fact that seems very prominently brought out by the replies is the great need of more acquaintance with the deaf by those who would employ them and by the public in general.

This is practically true as regards the means of communication. It is painfully evident that lip reading falls far short of the expectations of its advocates, though future and more extended investigations may yet modify this. The generally good opinion the employers have of their

deaf employes and the willingness, even desire to give them a chance, are very gratifying and encouraging; and, taking all in all, the deaf employe suffers very little by comparison with his more fortunate hearing brother.

The open letter and the letter of recommendation should be made more use of in securing employment for the deaf, as the employers are unanimously agreed that the deaf should be assisted as much as possible. Indeed, when properly handled, they are about the most effective means available at present.

The technical difficulties the deaf employe meets with can only be remedied by more up-to-date methods and thoroughness on the part of the instruction he receives in the industrial department of our schools, in whatever he is taught, and not by an attempt to teach so many things. "Spread eagle" methods are just the ones to defeat the very object for which the industrial departments of our schools were founded, to fit the deaf to make an honest living, and the great thing is to teach them to work intelligently at whatever they are given to do. It is simply absurd to attempt to prepare them for everything. Instead of providing for any advanced industrial instruction after their usual school course is completed, it would be better to encourage the deaf to enter industrial establishments, or whatever employment they prefer, where they will immediately secure the real practice and experience which the school can hardly be expected to give. The fact that many do not follow the trades they learned at school is no discredit either to themselves or the school. It is simply a result of natural aptitude, circumstances, and their own development. If they have been well grounded in the principles of any trade or occupation while at school, it is not only one of the best things that could have happened to them, but a great advantage in helping them to turn their hand to account in any other calling.

But there is another thing that has heretofore not received sufficient consideration, and that is the light in which the deaf, as a class, are regarded by many hearing people. One of the employers writes thus of his deaf employe, which will make the point under consideration very clear. He says: "Mr. —— is, moreover, cheerful always. This latter trait seems to be a marked distinction from other deaf-mutes I have met, who generally seem to feel their affliction, are morose, and wear a general expression of gloom. If Mr. —— ever suffers from the blues, or spells of depression, he never shows it. He always looks on the bright side of everything, and seems to get about as much pleasure out of life as any one." That the foregoing is not altogether a figment of imagination on the part of a hearing person, the following communication from a deaf man, and a close observer of the deaf, fully proves: "As a rule the deaf in factories are lacking in a knowledge of how to meet and cope with their fellow workmen who are of the hearing class. They do not appreciate jokes, and are too sensitive and suspicious; hence make themselves uncongenial, and thus they lose their positions, when affability and courtesy would win friends and secure for them permanent employment. On this line I think there is room for special effort, which would bring most favorable results."

Adding sometimes very objectionable habits to all the other drawbacks, is it any wonder that the deaf often find it difficult to obtain and retain employment?

TO THE DEAF IN BUSINESS.

The following questions are simply to collect useful information in order to advance the industrial conditions of the deaf. No names will be used in discussing the answers, except by permission:

1. At what school were you educated, and how long did you attend?

2. In what business are you engaged, and where located?

3. How long have you been in business there?

4. What occupation did you follow before going into business? How did you get started in business?

5 How large an establishment have you, and are you sole owner, or in partnership?

6. Who does the managing, if not yourself?

7. If you do the managing, do you have a hearing person to assist you?

8 Do you have difficulty to work up business; how do you proceed; do you solicit personally, by a hearing person, or through some other method?

9. Do you wish you were in some other line of business?

10. Would you rather be working for some one at regular wages than be in business?

11. Do you feel satisfied with the amount of work you do?

12. What is the size of the city or town in which you are located?

13. What is the field covered by your business—town, county or state?

14. What led you to locate in the town where you are?

15. Do you have difficulty to get credit at banks or of business men?

16. If you were to change your location would you seek a larger or a smaller town. Would you conduct the same line of business as now, or make a change?

17. Do you employ any deaf men or women, and why?

18. Do you advise that the deaf man or woman of average intellectual attainment enter into business if possible, or work for some one at regular wages?

19. What do you consider the chief obstacle to most deaf persons getting started in business and making a success of it?

20. What occupation do you consider best for those deaf men who are not able to do work requiring a high grade of intelligence?

21. Have you had much experience with deaf workmen as employer? What were some of their greatest shortcomings?

22. Do you think it would be advisable for the deaf throughout the country to have a regular business convention, where a consideration of ways and means of advancing their business or industrial interests only, should be the leading object?

23. Can you talk; if so, which do you think the most certain and convenient way of communication with hearing people, speech and lip-reading, or writing and spelling?

24. What improvements would you suggest in the industrial departments of our schools?

WARREN ROBINSON, Chairman,
ALEX PACH,
PHIL. L. AXLING,
Committee of the National Association of the Deaf on Industrial Status of the Deaf.

Up to the time of this compilation twenty-five circulars had been returned by the deaf in business, representing shoes and clothing, engraving and designing, cigar making, contracting and carpentry, boat building, real estate, loans and insurance, farming, publishing, breeding of swine, poultry and stock, barbering, house painting and graining, bicycle repairing, ranching, architecture, invention and commercial traveling, stock raising and floriculture, shoe and harness dealing, and harness making.

The time spent in school by those responding was all the way from eighteen months to ten years, but most of them were in school less than seven. They represent thir-

teen schools and colleges, nine schools for the deaf in the United States and one in England, one common school, Gallaudet College, and one hearing college.

The following figures represent the length of time most of them had been in business: One, two, three, four, six, eight, ten, eleven, fifteen, eighteen, twenty-five, thirty-eight, and forty years.

In starting four acknowledged connection with or assistance of relatives; one in the real estate business began as an office boy and bookkeeper; another, a harness maker, saved money and bought out his employer; another, a barber, began in a lumber camp; one started in the newspaper business mainly on a loan; one was a butter maker before he became a stock raiser; one a boat builder, was a wheelmaker, cooper, and printer, before engaging in his present employment; several started in partnership; one, from a farm hand, became a harness maker. Perhaps this will do to give a general idea of how most of them started. Fourteen say they are sole owners of their business, while the others work under the name of a corporation, in partnership or with relatives. From the answers it would appear that the managing was mostly done by themselves where they were sole owners with the aid of an interpreter occasionally, but equally where there was a partner or partners. It is quite difficult to give an exact idea of the size of the various lines of business in which they are all engaged. A few samples will suffice. One corporation, an engraving and designing affair, employes eight persons and represents an investment of $8,000; the repair shop of one is 25x150 feet; another business is only large enough to support two men; the manufacturer of boats occupies 5,000 square feet; the farmers and ranchers have from a 160 to 220 acres; and the only barber among them has three chairs.

As to wishing they were in some other business, or working for someone else, practically all answer in the negative, each appearing very much to appreciate his present

independence. All but four are satisfied with the amount of business they do. Their reasons for carrying on business in their present location were not different from those which might be given by a hearing person, such as marriage, climate, prospects, nearness to a house of worship, good prospects, etc. Only three of the twenty-five seem to have had difficulty in getting credit. One stated that the business men were rather "deaf" at first but now gave more credit than he wanted, and another wrote that it was hard to get credit without security. Most would prefer a larger town, one a saloon town as it was better for his business, another said it would depend on operating expenses, another would seek a run down newspaper, another would rather go west and start bigger, one thought it was too early to express an opinion, and another could not tell which. Only one of these contemplated a change of business in case he changed his location. Nine of the business men had no deaf persons in their employ or did not need any help. Others favored the deaf, and four who employed them gave the following reasons for it: Easier to talk with or make understand; more steady than hearing and were good help. One had no preference; another said he needed the hearing to interpret, and still another that the hearing were more useful. One would employ the deaf if they did as good work as as the hearing. Eleven advised the deaf to go into business, but with various qualifications, dependent on whether they had sufficient education, assistance of relatives, favorable circumstances, understanding of the work, etc. Five or six advised working for others at regular wages.

Obstacles to getting started in business were laid at the door of lack of capital, practical knowledge of figuring, influence, education, speed in communication, ambition, sobriety and honesty and too much dependence on the part of the deaf, the ignorance and prejudice of the hearing with

respect to the abilities of the deaf and their not being accustomed to do business with them, the inability of the deaf to mingle with the hearing and timidity, deafness itself and the fact that the deaf were too easily discouraged

As to what occupations the deaf should follow, not requiring a high degree of intelligence, the great majority advise along the lines of the trades, agriculture and manual labor; three calling attention to natural aptitude as a determining factor. About a dozen either had no deaf employes or so little experience with them that it did not amount to anything. From those who had came such expressions of disapproval as: "Don't do well;" "the good and bad are about equal;" "few are thorough;" "they know too much." Others said they were as good as the hearing; that what they did was satisfactory, and that they were so willing to work. "Others write: "Some of the union printers (hearing) I employed are not thorough in apprenticeship and do not know how to set elaborate jobs." A majority, twenty in number, were in favor of a business convention. Of those who opposed it one declares it would do little good as there are too few in business and the occupations are too varied. Another would substitute more self-reliance, doubting the benefits of a convention. Of the twenty-five in business sixteen could talk, but only one was able to say that lip-reading was "the best to save time." All the rest so qualified their statements in regard to speech and lip-reading as to indicate plainly that writing and speech were first, and lip-reading least to be depended on, as a means of communication.

The suggestions for the improvement of the industrial departments of our schools are substantially as follows: Better and better paid instructors; more modern methods and equipment; more instruction in agricultural lines (purchasing more land if necessary); the adding of trades that will pay, such as tinning, plumbing, bricklaying, carriage

painting, painting, paper hanging, iron and lattice work, photoengraving, embossing, boxmaking, designing, color work, sampling, etc. One writes against printing and further remarks that many foremen or instructors in our industrial departments are behind in educational qualifications so that they are unable to teach the pupils in the language, etc., which they so sadly need.

Another suggests that a committee be appointed by the Convention of Instructors of the Deaf which would open a correspondence with heads of manufacturing establishments to obtain all desirable information and then with that as a basis decide what trades it would be best to teach. He also writes that the schools are not liberal in providing trades enough and that a national industrial school for the deaf would be a good thing. One other suggestion was that a high class be established, probably meaning advanced industrial instruction.

There is a temptation to get into lengthy comment over the foregoing returns which are very satisfactory when the discouragements that face every deaf person who undertakes to do something out of the ordinary are borne in mind. The conclusions drawn from the perusal of the testimony of the most intelligent and enterprising part of our deaf population will be that as a general thing the deaf can succeed in business where success is possible, and the success achieved and advice given by those already in the field ought to inspire those who come after them with a more universal desire to go for it. Many of these obstacles mentioned are no more than what the hearing have to encounter, and it is all the more glory if in addition to conquering these the deaf overcome those others which are the natural accompaniment of deafness, such as public ignorance and prejudice, the lack of facilities for free and easy communication and other small annoyances. There could be no greater boon to the deaf than some means of dispelling

the darkness and distrust in which they are too often enveloped in the public mind. That part of the replies relating to deaf workmen seem to question their merits. While it must be admitted that they have shortcomings which both they and their teachers should make every effort to correct, a careful comparison of the hearing and deaf employee with the disadvantages of his class, in the light afforded by this whole inquiry will show that very little indeed can be said in favor of the former, as in one instance at least, an observation of one deaf man in business plainly shows.

The trades or lines of work suggested for the industrial departments of our schools along with those for improved instruction, are very full but unless the departments are converted into regular trade schools their acceptance can only be partial. One suggestion at least calls for special attention as it voices a growing demand:—more instruction in agricultural branches. It is asserted that in one of our states 80 per cent of the deaf raised on farms are continuing the same work and that others who after having fought and mastered the difficulties of their respective trade, when asked for the effect of their experience still hold to their conviction that farming is the best calling for the deaf.

Here is the substance of a conversation that took place between a superintendent and a member of his institution board after the latter had come from a visit to the barnyard. "Who milks all these cows?" inquired the member. "The hired man," was the reply. "Why don't these boys help?" "They should be taught to milk" said the member answering his own question. As the school had quite a farm, the question was asked the superintendent if the boys did the work. "No" answered the superintendent. "You see they can't handle the farm machinery." "Teach them," was the laconic reply. "Who does the house work?" was the next question. "The hired help," re-

sponded the embarrassed superintendent. "But those girls must learn to do these things if they ever learn anything as it has an all important bearing on their future success and happiness" spoke out the member. This is the view taken by an intensely practical man, but it is sound. If rural occupations are considered so much better for the deaf than other callings, why not provide for them while they are at school, even if some other lines for work must be dropped?

TO DEAF WORKMEN

The following questions are simply to collect useful information in order to advance the industrial conditions of the deaf. No names will be used in discussing the answers, except by permission:

1. At what school were you educated and how long were you at school?
2. What is your occupation?
3. Where did you learn your trade, and how long were you in learning it?
4. How large is the shop or factory where you work?
5. What did you do before you began your present work?
6. Does the employer or foreman treat you the same as he does other workmen or workwomen?
7. What bothers you most in your work?
8. Do you belong to any union?
9. Do you have steady work?
10. Do you expect to enter business for yourself?
11. Do you think farming, gardening, etc., would be better for most of the deaf, than working in printing offices, shops or factories?
12. How many of your fellow workmen (hearing) have learned to spell on their fingers?

13. What trades do you think are best for the deaf?

14. Do you think the schools for the deaf should help pupils to get work when they leave school?

15. (*a*) Can you talk? (*b*) If so, can you make yourself more easily understood by speaking than by writing or spelling? (*c*) Can you read lips so well that your employer or foreman does not have to write or spell to you?

16. Which do you think the better, for the deaf to stay longer at school and learn more of their trade, or enter some shop or factory?

17. Do you get the same wages as your fellow-workmen for the same work?

18 Does your employer seem to like hearing workmen better than deaf workmen?

WARREN ROBINSON, Chairman,
ALEX PACH,
PHIL. L. AXLING,

Committee of the National Association of the Deaf on Industrial Status of the Deaf.

In the following detailed report, each inquiry is treated under its own head, and an effort is made to analyze the replies and bring out every feature that may have a bearing on the case:

To Deaf Workmen:—

Question 1. At what school were you educated, and how long were you at school?

Thirty schools are represented in the statistics gathered, embracing the institutions from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and six foreign. In the list following the numbers represent the number who claim to have been in each school at one time or another. California, 3; Colorado, 12;

Denmark, 1; England, 1; Gallaudet College, 4; Georgia, 1; Germany, 1; Hartford, Conn., 3; Illinois (Jacksonville), 7; Iowa, 3; Kansas, 1; Kendall School, 1; Lexington, Ave., N. Y., 2; Maryland, 1; Michigan, 4; Minnesota, 13; Missouri, 5; Montreal, (Quebec) 1; Nebraska, 2; Norway, 1; Ohio, 8; Oregon, 2, Philadelphia, (Mt. Airy), 4; St. Francis, (Wisconsin), 1; St. Louis, (Day School), 3; South Dakota, 6; Sweden, 1; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 17. The time of attendance at school, as reported by our correspondents, runs the whole gamut, from one to fourteen years, as follows: One year, 1; two years, 2; four years, 4; five years, 5; six years, 5; seven years, 12; eight years, 17; nine years, 8; ten years, 16; eleven years, 11; twelve years, 5; thirteen years, 1; fourteen years, 1. These figures clearly show that from seven to twelve years is the range of full terms that should be given each pupil in school. Of course the capabilities of each individual will vary, but the range mentioned is best calculated to place the deaf child of average intelligence in possession of a literary education which will serve him very nicely through life. In very few cases did those who named less than eight years as their term in school, show that they had secured a sufficiency of schooling. Ten years appear to give the best average results.

Question 2. What is your occupation?

The list of occupations named is a long and most important one. It shows that the deaf can take up almost any one of the ordinary kinds of work and carry it on successfully. It also gives a hint as to the scope of manual and technical training that could be maintained by the schools for the deaf in each case where the necessary facilities are to be had or can be provided. Following is the list of occupations named by those replying to our inquiries, and the number engaged in each: Advertising managers,

1; assemblers of switch frames, 1; bakers, 4; book agents, 1; boys' supervisors, 1; butcher shop workers, 2; carpenters, 4; chair factory wood workers, 3; cigar makers, 1; clothing cutters, 1; common laborers, 4; cooks, 1; deputy register of deeds, 1; distributing agents, 1; draughtsmen, 1; dressmakers, 1; drug clerks, 1; editors of daily publications, 1; farmers, 5; foremen of composing room, 2; foremen of glass chippers and sorters, 1; freight office bill clerks, 2; gardeners, 1; harness makers, 1; iron workers, 1; inspectors of machinery, 1; job pressmen, 3; linotype operators, 2; longshoremen, 1; mattress makers, 1; miners, 1; moulders in foundry, 1; painters, 4; paper hangers, 2; pants pressers, 1; peddlers, 1; photographers, 1; piano plate finishers, 1; polishers in laundry, 1; printers, job and newspaper, 9; roofers, 1; saw and shingle mill hands, 3: shoe makers, 7; stock cutters in printing office, 1; tailors, 4; tinners, 1; upholsters, 3; varnishers, 1; watch case and silverware engravers, 2; wood carvers, 2; zinc etchers, 1.

Question 3. Where did you learn your trade, and how long were you learning it?

One of the interesting points brought out by this question is the fact that comparatively few of those replying, are following the trade they learned at school; or, in other words, most of them learned their present occupations after leaving school. Eighty say where they learned their trades, and of these, only thirty were learned at school. The following occupations are among the most common learned at school: Baking, carpenter work, dressmaking, farming, harness making, press work, printing, shoe making and tailoring. As to the time spent in learning trades at school, the replies indicate that four years is the length in the majority of cases. Three years also has a goodly number to its credit. The more common lines of work are learned in briefer periods.

Question 4. How large is the shop or factory where you work?

This question was designed to ascertain the tendency of the deaf to enter large or small shops or factories. The replies show conclusively that large factories have the preference. Out of sixty-four definite replies, only twelve say they work in small shops or factories.

Question 5. What did you do before you began your present work?

From a perusal of the replies to this question, it would appear that the average deaf workman is prone to change his occupation. Seventy-two answers were received to question five, and in fifty-one of these the admission was made that other lines of work were followed previous to taking up their present work. This may be a partial reason why so many are not doing better in the matter of wages. It is impossible to obtain a high degree of proficiency in any line of work in a short time, and when a man or woman forsakes one occupation for another, whatever the reasons, a new beginning must be made at the lowest rung of the ladder.

Question 6. Does the employer or foreman treat you the same as he does other workmen or workwomen?

This question was answered almost unanimously in the affirmative, only three out of eighty-nine giving a negative answer, while four correspondents say they were treated better. Taken in conjunction with the replies to question 18, given later, we see there is practically no discrimination against the deaf workman who possesses abilities equal to that of the hearing person.

Question 7. What bothers you most in your work?

Those who have held to the theory that deaf workmen were greatly handicapped in their race with the hearing, will now have a chance to revise their theory. This question was quite generally answered—seventy-four replies be-

ing recorded. Nineteen correspondents mentioned something they considered a hindrance in their work, while fifty-five cheerfully inform us that there is nothing in particular to bother them. Some of the difficulties met with are also encountered by hearing workmen and cannot be considered as the result of being minus one's hearing. One correspondent states that there is no worse bar to promotion than deafness; seven say deafness is a hindrance—and so it is in some cases, but evidently it is not so general a hindrance as is popularly supposed. Two say they often fail to understand instructions. This is a desideratum that should be supplied by the schools before the pupil leaves. Two correspondents admit that they are behind the times in the matter of industrial training, which is another hint that the schools should teach the trades on strictly modern lines. The trouble of having instructions written out is one difficulty that will always confront the deaf workman and render him undesirable in a few lines where numerous instructions are to be given. To overcome this, in a measure, one correspondent suggests that lip reading would be exceedingly handy, especially in a printing office, for instance.

Question 8. Do you belong to any union?

Ninety-five replies were received to this question. Sixty-two were in the negative, which is about sixty-five per cent. Eliminating the commoner lines of work, where there are practically no unions, one can see that the deaf do not avail themselves of the advantages of union membership as much as they might. There can be no question but that a large proportion of those who say they do not belong, could better themselves by joining the union of their craft. A union conducted on broad lines, and not under the thumb of the pernicious "walking delegate," is capable of advancing the interests of its members far more than can be the case where the individual stands alone.

Question 9. Do you have steady work?

Ninety-three replies to this question were received. All but nine of them were in the affirmative, and three of these volunteered the information that they had extra work much of the time.

Question 10. Do you expect to enter business for yourself?

The replies to this question indicate that the average deaf workman has hopes of being in business for himself. The majority of the replies giving a direct "yes" or "no" were in the affirmative, while about thirty per cent said they could not tell.

Question 11. Do you think farming, gardening, etc., would be better for most of the deaf than working in printing offices, shops or factories?

The replies show a remarkable unanimity in favor of the farm and garden in preference to the factory, notwithstanding that only five of those who answered were themselves engaged in rural occupations. There can be no doubt of the correctness of the view held, but we are quite at loss to account for the small number who have gone into farming. The individual remarks added by a few of the correspondents do not go far to solve the problem. Two say the deaf must have a knowledge of agriculture to engage in that line. This is true, and means that agricultural education to an extent is not out of place in the curriculum of the schools for the deaf. Another remarks that the farm always gives a living, while work in the city is uncertain. Still another says that the management of a farm is well within the capacity of the average deaf man, which cannot so readily be said of a business in the city. One correspondent thinks the desire to associate with each other should be the guide in the matter of making a choice of vocation, particularly with the less intelligent, who would not find association with the hearing so congenial as with the deaf.

Question 12. How many of your fellow workmen (hearing) have learned to spell on their fingers?

In the majority of cases this question brings out the fact that where a deaf person is employed, an effort is made by some of the hearing workmen to learn the manual alphabet for the purpose of facilitating communication. But it does not seem that the manual alphabet is made much of as a means of imparting instructions by the employer or foreman.

Question 13. What trades do you think are best for the deaf?

A wide range of trades is named in response to this question. Many of the correspondents name farming, forgetting that question 11 treats of that subject. Those trades commonly taught at the schools are named most often, and in a number of cases correspondents think the particular trades they have chosen is the best. On the whole, it is a difficult matter to judge from the replies received as to what suggestions, if any, might be made to the authorities of the schools where trades are taught. As seven of the correspondents say, the "best" trade for the deaf is that for which each individual is best adapted and for which he or she can be qualified by proper instruction. Too much cannot be said in favor of a thorough training to make the pupil competent. One California correspondent emphasizes this point thus: "Hard to tell what trades would be best. The unions of California seem to be against the deaf, prejudiced, but have nothing to say when the deaf workman is competent or equal to the emergency."

Question 14. Do you think the schools for the deaf should help pupils to get work when they leave school?

On this subject opinions are pretty evenly divided. Thirty-six replies give an emphatic "no," while forty-one are as positive in the affirmative. Ten are of the opinion that each pupil should shift for himself upon leaving school,

while five are more conservative and intimate that schools should assist to the extent of giving recommendations. Local influences, as one says, are probably the best help for a deaf person to secure employment, and ordinarily they are sufficient.

Question 15. (a) Can you talk? (b) If so, can you make yourself more easily understood by speaking than by writing or spelling? (c) Can you read lips so well that your employer or foreman does not have to write or spell to you?

Thirty-eight of our correspondents replied in the affirmative to our first inquiry, and fifty-five in the negative. To the second inquiry nineteen say "yes," and sixteen "no," while some neglect to answer. Seventeen say they are able to read lips readily, while nineteen admit they cannot. In very few instances was any information volunteered beyond giving a direct affirmative or negative reply. One says he can understand the French language readily by the motion of the lips, but is all at sea when he attempts to read English This is due to the fact that he was educated in the school for male deaf-mutes in the province of Quebec.

Question 16. Which do you think the better, for the deaf to stay longer at school and learn more of their trade, or enter some shop or factory?

The sentiment on this point is slightly larger in favor of the deaf leaving school upon the completion of their literary term and entering a shop or factory. Some of the correspondents take pains to make clear the fact that the pupil should have a good education before attempting to shift for himself. One calls attention to the great difference existing between the industrial department at a school and the outside factory, and adds that if the pupil wants to get into a position above the ordinary he should have a technical or business education. In the opinion of another

correspondent, our schools do not give a sufficient variety in industrial lines, and a third says the pupil can learn only the rudiments of his trade at school and must get out to put on the "finishing touches." Circumstances, we are reminded by one, play an important part in the solution of the question, as also do individual characteristics. Two of those who believe the pupil should take a post-graduate course in industrial training qualify their statements with the words: "If the equipment and training are thorough." One says the decision of the question depends on the trade the pupil intends to follow and on how well the trade is taught at school. One correspondent, who rounded out his education in Gallaudet College and who was for years an employer of deaf workmen, believes the deaf should pass through an apprenticeship. He has noticed that in his city the German workmen are more proficient and better liked for their work than the average American, which is all due to their having been apprenticed. Two of our correspondents say that the solution of the question lays with the shops at the schools. Both of them are bright graduates of the Colorado school, and appreciate the fact that a school poorly equipped for educating the deaf in industrial and technical lines has no right to detain the pupil after graduating in the literary department. He can educate himself better in the workshops of the world, where the facilities are modern and the opportunities for learning not so circumscribed. On the whole, one who carefully studies the replies to this question has forced upon him the conclusion that the industrial branch of the schools has a great responsibility and the authorities are derelict if they fail to make provision for educating their pupils thoroughly in some handicraft.

Question 17. Do you get the same wages as your fellow workmen for the same work?

To this query seventy-seven answers were affirmative, five negative, and nine correspondents said their wages were

better than the other workmen received. This shows conclusively that the average employer does not discriminate against the deaf workman because of his deafness. If his ability is as good as a hearing man's for a certain piece of work his wages will be as high. One of those replying in negative added the reason that his wages were lower because he was not a union man.

Question 18. Does your employer seem to like hearing workmen better than deaf workmen?

As stated in relation to the preceding question, the employer does not discriminate against the deaf by reason of their deafness. This is borne out by the replies to question 18, where sixty-one correspondents say "no," while nine say "yes," and ten make the statement that the employer's preference is in favor of the deaf. Competency is the keynote running through the replies before us. The fact is brought out that the deaf, as a rule, are more attentive to their work, but when there are several of them employed in the same shop and within "talking distance" of each other the foreman complains that they talk to much. These cases are comparatively rare and do not mean anything serious. One reply deserves particular attention and could be used by foremen of school shops to impress upon the mind of the student the profound truth that industry and competency are everywhere recognized and appreciated. One of the Seattle correspondents, Edson L. Kinney by name, died three months after he had made out his replies to our questions. His employer is said to have remarked, after his death, that Mr. Kinney was one of his best workmen and he would like to have more deaf workmen like him. Mr. Kinney was a competent, conscientious and careful workman, attentive to his duty.

Respectfully submitted,

WARREN ROBINSON, Chairman.
ALEX. PACH,
PHIL. L. AXLING,
Committee.

THE INDUSTRIAL STATUS OF THE DEAF.

An interesting and valuable report concerning the Industrial Status of the Deaf after leaving school was presented to the Congress of the Deaf in St. Louis last August. The report will be published in full in the Proceedings of the Congress, but we are to glad to have the following summary of it for the Annals. The questions used by the committee in obtaining the information contained in their report were published in the Annals for January, 1903, vol. xliii, pp. 125-127. It is to be regretted that the answers to the inquiries were not more numerous, but as the committee was continued and enlarged by the addition of two new members, and now constitutes a permanent Bureau of Industrial Statistics, we may hope for better and still more useful information from it in the future.—E. A. F.

The Committee was appointed by the President of the Association, J. L. Smith, in December, 1899, and consisted of Warren Robinson, Chairman, Alex. Pach and Phil. L. Axling. Its work was to collect data, etc., relating to the deaf in the industrial world to be used in bettering their condition.

The Committee early memoralized the heads of schools for the deaf on the importance of improved industrial education, receiving encouraging replies. It addressed a paper to the Conference of Superintendents and Principals in session at Talladega, Ala., calling attention to the question of the establishment of industrial bureaus in schools for the deaf to help pupils leaving school to get employment. The Conference thought such bureaus unnecessary. It prepared and sent out three sets of questions embodied in circulars, to employers of the deaf, the deaf in business, and deaf workmen. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing returns, but the data obtained, though somewhat limited, is considered of inestimable value as a beginning considering the magnitude of the undertaking, to say nothing of the aid it will be as a basis in forming a better judgement of the deaf in their industrial relations. The Committee deemed it too soon to make recommendations as to courses to be pursued in plans

looking toward improving conditions, etc., and desired that it be retained and empowered to continue the prosecution of the work so auspiciously begun.

The following is a summary of the replies received by the Committee:

I. EMPLOYERS OF THE DEAF.

Fourteen employers employing sixty-four deaf persons responded. Each employed from one to twenty-six, most of them having from only one to two or three. Employers reveal a great lack of acquaintance both with the deaf and with the means of communicating with them, that being one of the leading drawbacks to getting started. The deaf are very generally considered good or satisfactory employees, in some cases above the ordinary. The majority of the employers say the deaf are not discriminated against. Only one answered in the affirmative, and the others conditionally, but their replies may be regarded as encouraging rather than discouraging.

Lip-reading appears to be of limited use, writing and signs taking precedence.

The deaf might better begin their industrial careers as soon as school is over than have it continued at the schools.

It is strongly the concensus of opinion that the deaf should be helped in every possible way to secure employment after leaving school. An extensive use of the letter of recommendation and the "open letter" is suggested.

More thoroughness is recommended in the industrial departments of our schools than many lines of work, more common sense and less theory.

Most employers would prefer a hearing man, chiefly because they do not understand the deaf and not particularly on account of any prejudice. The two following

replies will throw light on this point: "Yes, until tried; the trouble is to get the trial." "No prejudice, but it takes more time to explain work to them."

It is noted that the deaf are not generally cheerful enough, being inclined to be gloomy, morose or suspicious, which has an important bearing on their success or failure in securing and retaining employment.

II. THE DEAF IN BUSINESS.

Twenty-five were heard from. The length of time in school was from eighteen months to ten years, but most of them were in school less than seven years. Sixteen of the twenty-five are semi-mutes. Fourteen of them own their business and the remainder are in with relatives or partners.

As a rule the deaf in business are successful to such an extent as to encourage more to enter the field.

The obstacles to starting in business outside of those difficulties encountered by the hearing are: The ignorance and prejudice of the hearing with respect to the abilities of the deaf and their not being accustomed to do business with them, the inability of the deaf to mingle with the hearing and timidity, deafness itself, and the fact that the deaf were too easily discouraged.

Some of the deaf in business question the merits of the deaf workman, but furnish no convincing proof that he is inferior to the hearing one. As a means of communication writing and speech take precedence over lip-reading.

The large town is preferable to the small one for business.

The large majority are in favor of holding a business convention of the deaf.

Eleven advised the deaf with average intellectual attainment to go into business, but with an "if".

As to occupations not requiring a high degree of intelligence the business men recommend to their fellow deaf agriculture and trade pursuits and manual labor.

With very few exceptions there was satisfaction with the amount of busines done and only three had any complaints about getting credit at banks or with other business men.

The suggestions for improving the industrial departments of our schools were substantially as follows: Better and better paid instructors, more modern methods and equipment, with the addition of trades that were more remunerative and more instruction in agricultural branches.

III. DEAF WORKMEN

The following summary is appended in the hope that the gist of the foregoing information will be better understood:

1. A period of ten years in school appears to give the best average results. Below seven years is insufficient in most cases.

2. There are few ordinary occupations in which the deaf cannot or do not engage.

3. More deaf workmen learn a new trade when they leave school than follow the trade they are taught at school.

4. Deaf workmen, as a rule, have a preference for working in large shops or factories rather than in small ones.

5. The deaf workmen has the tendency to change his line of work too often, thus making him only semi-expert in any one line.

6. Employers and foremen treat deaf workmen the same as they do hearing workmen.

7. Deafness is a hindrance to an extent, but is not such a formidable barrier to success as has been popularly supposed.

8. Too few deaf workmen avail themselves of the advantages offered by membership in the uuion of their respective crafts.

9. The deaf workman usually has steady work. Those who have not, generally have themselves to blame.

10. The eternal hope of being in business for himself is strong in the breast of the deaf workman.

11. It is almost the unanimous opinion of our correspondents that rural pursuits are better for the deaf than factory work.

12. Hearing workmen generally learn the manual alphabet when they have a deaf fellow-workman.

13. The "best" trade for the deaf is that for which each individual is best adapted.

14. As to the schools helping the deaf to get work upon their leaving, opinions are about evenly divided.

15. While many of our correspondents retain the power of speech, they resort more to writing, and few of them are good at lip-reading.

16. The general opinion is that the deaf should leave school when their literary term is completed and enter shops and factories, rather than take a post-graduate course in industrial lines. Circumstances, such as native ability, equipment in school shops, etc., have an important bearing on the course to follow. The school shops are not, as a general thing, conducted on lines sufficiently modern.

17. The deaf invariably get the same wages as the hearing for the same class of work.

18. Employers and foremen are glad to have deaf workmen who can show that they have the ability to do the work expected of them, and take them on a basis equal to that of the hearing. If they are competent their services secure ready recognition,

Respectfully submitted,

WARREN ROBINSON, Chairman.
ALEX. PACH,
PHIL L. AXLING,
Committee.

Rev. P. J. Hasenstab, of Chicago:—I propose that an appropriation be made for the use of the Committee on Literature.

Mr. E. A. Hodgson, of New York:—Let the Committee on Literature apply to the Executive Committee for the money it needs. I move that the Executive Committee be authorized to appropriate funds for the use of the Commit tee on Literature. Passed.

Rev. O. J. Whildin, of Baltimore, in behalf of Mr. W. C. Ritter, President of the Virginia Association of the Deaf, invited the International Congress and National Association of the Deaf, to hold their next convention in 1907, on the grounds of the Jamestown Sea and Marine International Exposition, to be held on the shores of Hampton Roads, near Norfolk and opposite Old Point Comfort, Va., in commemoration of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Establishment of the First English Speaking Colony in North America.

The Rev. J. H. Cloud invited the Convention to hold its next meeting in St. Louis, and suggested that St. Louis be made the regular meeting place of the Association.

President Veditz then announced the appointment of the following committees:

George W. Veditz, Colorado Springs, Colo., Ex-officio Chairman.

James H. Cloud, Secretary, 2606 Virginia Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

N. Field Morrow, Treasurer, School for the Deaf, Indianapolis, Ind.

Alabama—Mrs. J. F. Keys.

Arkansas—John W. Michaels.

California —Theophilus H. d'Estrella.

Connecticut—R. Newton Parsons.

District of Columbia—Albert F. Adams.

Georgia—Myrtle Morris.

Illinois—Dudley Webster George.
Iowa—Mrs. John W. Barrett.
Kansas—Edward H. McIlvaine.
Kentucky—Robert King.
Louisiana—Andrew Sullivan.
Maryland—Oliver J. Whildin.
Massachusetts—John O'Rourke.
Michigan—Blanche Blakely.
Minnesota—James L. Smith.
Mississippi—Charles W. Carraway.
Nebraska—Louis H. Divine.
New York—James F. Donnelly.
North Carolina—Robert Miller.
Ohio—Robert P. McGregor.
Oklahoma—W. D. Sheriff.
Pennsylvania—Frank R. Gray.
Rhode Island—Samuel McCarthy.
South Carolina—William Geilfuss.
South Dakota—Marion Finch.
Tennessee—Walter Rosson.
Texas—George A. Brooks.
Utah—Elizabeth Young.
Virginia—Joseph Heeke.
Washington—Olof Hanson.
West Virginia—J. Ernest Applegate.
Wisconsin—Warren Robinson.

Committee on Publication of the Proceedings

Mr. G. W. Veditz, Colo.
Dr. T. F. Fox, N. Y. Dr. J. L. Smith, Minn.

Committee on Literature

Mr. Olof Hanson, Wash.
Mr. G. W. Veditz, Colo. Mr. E. A. Hodgson, N. Y.
Mr. R. P. MacGregor, O. Dr. A. G. Draper, D. C.

Committee on Federation

Dr. Thomas F. Fox, New York, Chairman
Mr. G. W. Veditz, Col. Rev. P. J. Hasenstab, Ill.
Dr. J. L. Smith, Minn. Mr. R. P. MacGregor, O.

Industrial Committee

Mr. Warren Robinson, Wis.
Mr. Alex. L. Pach, N. Y. Mr. P. L. Axling, Wash.
Mr. O. H. Regensberg, Ill. Mr. Anton Schroeder, Minn.

A vote of thanks was tendered the interpreters and to the press. With the understanding that the final report of the treasurer would be submitted in time for the publication of the proceedings the convention adjourned *sine die*.

SOCIAL FEATURES OF THE CONGRESS.

CONDENSED FROM THE SILENT WORKER.

Convention week, August 20-27, 1904, at St. Louis, was a history making epoch in the silent world. The anticipation of the events that were crowded within that short space of time was joyous, the realization was happy, and the retrospection altogether pleasant.

At eight o'clock in the evening of Saturday, August 20, there was a sound of revelry by night at the Missouri State building, and it was beyond question one of the grandest social events in the annals of the deaf. The magnificient building was at the joint disposal of the Local Committee and the St. Louis Gallaudet Union and the elaborate dancing reception in honor of the delegates, which had been planned, was carried out to perfection. Fully six hundred of the deaf took in this function, as also did many espec-

ially invited hearing persons. The sub-committee in charge of this affair was composed of Misses Ivy Myers, Pearl Herdman, Clara Steidemann, Mr. A. O. Steidemann and Mr. C. D. Jones.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21.

9 A. M.—Services at the chapel of the Roman Catholic School for the deaf on Cass avenue, near 18th street, by the Rev. Father Moeller, of Chicago, who has a good command of the sign language. In the afternoon there was a Benediction service at the same place which Archbishop Glennon attended.

10:45 A. M.—Services including sermon and the celebration of the Holy Communion at St. Thomas Mission in the Bofinger Chapel of Christ Cathedral, 13th and Locust streets. The Rev. A. W. Mann officiated, assisted by Rev. J. H. Cloud—the sermon being delivered by the Rev. O. J. Whildin. Misses Herdman and Molloy rendered the hymns at this service.

3 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon in Christ Cathedral, the Rev. Mr. Whildin taking the service and the Rev. Mr. Mann the sermon.

3 P. M.—At the Centenuary Church, 16th and Pine streets, Rev. P. J. Hasenstab conducted a service assisted by Rev. John W. Michaels and Rev. D. S. Moylan.

8 P. M.—Sunday School hall, Schuyler Memorial House, Christ Church Cathedral, 13th and Locust streets —lecture on "Jerusalem," by Mr. R. P. MacGregor. The attendance at this lecture was about five hundred. A shower coming in about the time it was over added a pleasant social hour to an excellent discourse.

THE BANQUET—National Association of the Deaf.

GRAND BALL—International Congress and National Association of the Deaf—St. Louis, August 23, 1904. Liederkranz Society's Hall.

MONDAY. AUGUST 22.

2:30 P. M.—In the Sunday School Hall of the Schuyler Memorial House, 13th and Locust streets, the Sixth Convention of the Alumni Association of Gallaudet College met and elected the following board of officers: President, Dr. T. F. Fox; first Vice-President, Mr. T. L. Sheridan; second Vice-President, Miss Clou Samson; Secretary, Mr. L. H. Divine; Treasurer, Mr. J. S. Long. The Constitution and By-Laws were revised and amended, a new membership pin adopted and active life membership in the association conferred upon Dr. Gallaudet and Dr. Fay. About fifty graduates of Gallaudet were present at this meeting, although as many more were in the city at the time.

8 to 11 P. M.—Reception to the delegates in the parlors of the Central Y. M. C. A. Building, Grand and Franklin avenues. About four hundred of the deaf and a number of invited guests attended this function, which will be long and pleasantly remembered. Miss Yetta Baggerman, Miss Annie Roper, Mrs. M. E. Harden and Mr. J. J. Gill, assisted by several volunteers, had charge of the reception and the serving of refreshments.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23.

8 P. M.—The grand ball to the delegates was given at the Liederkranz Society's hall, 13th street and Chouteau avenue. The evening was clear and cool and conditions were all in favor of the success of the affair, which was complete. A substantial lunch was served at a late hour, after which the assembly was photographed by flash-light by Mr. Flick. The sub-committee in charge of this affair was composed of Miss Clara Steidemann, Mrs. J. H. Burg-

herr, Miss Sarah Weisser, Mr. A. G. Rodenberger, and Mr. J. H. Chenery. The number of the deaf attending this function is estimated at six hundred, besides the especially invited guests.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24.

3 P. M.—Second meeting at the Hall of Congresses at the World's Fair, as a tribute to the memory of the founder of deaf-mute instruction, the Abbe de l'Epee. Mr. Estien, an attache of the French government, representing the Commissioner General in addressing the delegates. Rev. P. J. Hasenstab gave an account of the visit of the American delegates to the first International Congress at Paris in 1889, to the former home of the Abbe de l'Epee at Versailles. The delegates present, about seven hundred in all, then marched in a body to visit the French Pavilion, which was open especially for their reception 4 to 6 p. m. They were photographed in a group, with the Commissioner General as the central figure, in the court of the pavilion by Mr. Pach.

7:30 P. M.—About two hundred and fifty of the delegates took lunch together at the Bungalow, according to an arrangement previously made by the Local Committee.

9 P. M.—The delegates visited the German State Building as a tribute to the memory of Samuel Heinicke, the founder of the first German oral school for the deaf. The convention was careful to go on record, however, as being in favor of the combined system of instruction. Dr. Robert Patterson gave an address reviewing the forty years of the existence of Gallaudet College. The delegates were seated on the terraces and steps on the East side of the German State Building under ample electric light and with a

bright moon overhead. It was an unique and interesting scene. Dr. Patterson held the audience spell-bound "from the beginning to the end" of his masterly oration.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25.

The anniversary of the organization of the National Association of the Deaf in 1880.

8 P. M.—Grand banquet at the Mercantile Club, 7th and Locust streets, at which two hundred guests were present. Before entering the grand banquet hall the assembly was photographed by flash-light by Mr. Pach.

The arrangement, menu and service of the banquet were perfect. The following is the menu and toasts:

MENU

Consomme Imperial.

Celery **Olives.** **Radishes.**

Filet of Hallibut, Genoise.

Cucumbers. **Potatoes Parisienne.**

Sweetbread Croquettes with Peas.

Broiled Spring Chicken.

Cauliflower. **Julienne Potatoes.**

Lettuce and Tomatoes.

Tutti Frutti Ice Cream.
Fancy Cakes.

Roquefort and Neufchatel.
Toasted Crackers.

Mocha.

TOASTS.

Toast Master, R. P. MacGregor, first President of the Association.

THE N. A. D. ..... T. F. FOX
"United we stand, divided we fall."

THE PRESS ..... E. A. HODGSON
"Turn th Press—its teeming sheets survey,
Big with the wonders of each passing day."—Sprague.

THE DEAF OF AMERICA ..... A. M. WATZULICK
"O! Wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us."—Burns.

OUR FOREIGN FRIENDS..... G. W. VEDITZ
"The friends thou hast and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel."—Shakespeare.

THE WORLD'S FAIR CITY..... PEARL HERDMAN
"She walks in beauty like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies."—Milton.

THE LADIES ..... O. H. REGENSBURG
"And nature swears, the lovely dears
Her noblest work she classes, O;
Her 'prentice hand she tried on man,
And then she made the lasses, O."—Burns.

The sub-committee in charge of this function was composed of Misses Herdmann, Molloy, Schum and Mr. Steidmann.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26.

8-11 A. M.—The delegates were treated to a river excursion on the "City of Providence." The weather was cool, almost too cool, the sky clear and the moon full, and everything contributed to make the trip highly enjoyable in every way. There were about one thousand on board, half of whom were delegates.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27.

The day was devoted to sight seeing. In the evening the scene of the previous saturday was again re-acted at Missouri State Building, under the joint auspices of the Gallaudet Union and the Local Committee. Some of the delegates, on account of the time limits of their tickets, had to leave for the homes before evening, but many remained and the closing social was a delightful affair.

JAMES H. CLOUD, CHAIRMAN,
ARTHUR O. STEIDEMANN, TREASURER,

AUGUST J. RODENBERGER,
CHARLES D. JONES,
JOHN J. GILL,
ANNIE M. ROPER,
EMMA SCHUM
CLARA L. STEIDEMANN,
SARAH WEISSER,
JAMES S. CHENERY,
CHARLES KILPATRICK,
MARY E. HARDEN,
ANGELINE MOLLOY,
PEARL HERDMAN
YETTA S. BAGGERMAN,
SELMA BURGHERR.

The Local Committee.

REPORT OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE OF THE SEVENTH CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

The Executive Committee having decided upon St. Louis as the meeting place of the Seventh Convention of National Association of the Deaf, to be held sometime during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, it was suggested to the Executive Committee Chairman, Dr. J. L. Smith, that the Local Committee be appointed earlier than is customary, in view of the fact that an International Con-

gress of the Deaf was proposed in connection with the Convention and more time was believed to be necessary so that the best possible arrangement could be made for the reception and entertainment of the members of the Convention and delegates to the Congress.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee having indicated his preference for Local Committee Chairman, later, at the suggestion of the local chairman, appointed the following named persons to constitute the Local Committee:

James H. Cloud, Chairman, Arthur O. Steidemann, August J. Rodenberger, James S. Chenery, Charles D. Jones, Charles Kilpatrick, John J. Gill, Peter T. Hughes, Mary E. Harden, Annie M. Roper, Angeline Molloy, Emma Schum, Pearl Herdman, Clara L. Steideman, Yetta S. Baggerman, Sarah Weisser.

Mr. Hughes was absent from the city at the time of his appointment, and not returning early enough to participate in the more important work of the Committee, Mrs. Selma Schwier Burgherr was appointed in his place. Miss Ivy Meyers of the local committee of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association was invited to assist at certain functions.

The Committee elected Mr. Steidemann as its secretary and treasurer, and selected the Schuyler Memorial House, 1210 Locust Street, as its official headquarters.

The first meeting of the Committee was held on Sept. 12, 1903. Among the visitors present at this meeting was Mr. W. Howe Phelps, of Carthage, Mo., who headed the entertainment fund with a contribution of twenty-five dollars. The Committee met subsequently on an average of twice a month until after the Convention, its final meeting being held on Feb. 10, 1905.

In order to raise an entertainment fund of suitable proportions, the Committee arranged for lectures, socials, entertainments, made personal donations, and solicited contributions directly and through authorized collectors.

The Committee gratefully acknowledges its obligation to friends and business men is St. Louis, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Independence, Fulton and Carthage, who gave their financial and other assistance to the end, that members of the Convention and delegates to the Congress might be entertained in a manner befitting the State and City of the greatest of Universal Expositions.

The Committee also acknowledges with thanks the signal service rendered by Mr. Clyde S. Jones, of East St. Louis, in the matter of obtaining contributions to the entertainment fund.

The idea of having a special day at the Exposition designated as "Gallaudet Day," in honor of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, and the preliminary meeting of the Congress on that day in the Hall of Congresses originated with the Local Committee as also did the reception at the French Pavilion as a tribute to the memory of the Abbe de l'Epee, and at the German State Building as a tribute to the memory of Samuel Heinicke. Later the Local Committee and the St. Louis Gallaudet Union gave a reception to Miss Helen Adams Kellar, on "Helen Kellar Day," at the Missouri State Building. Among those present at this function were many members of the Ninth Triennial Conference of Superintendents and Principals of American Schools for the Deaf, then in session, the president of the Exposition and other notables.

The Committee appointed Mr. George F. Flick, of Baltimore, official photographer of the Convention, his bid being the highest for that concession.

The following is the list of sub-committees in charge of the various functions arranged by the Local Committee for Convention week.

1. Reception and Ball, at the Missouri State Building, on "Gallaudet Day,"—Miss Ivy Meyers, Chairman, Misses Herdman and Stiedemann, Messrs. Steidemann and Jones.

2. Lecture at the Schuyler Memorial House—The Chairman.

3. Reception at the Y. M. C. A. Parlors—Miss Baggerman, Chairman, Miss Roper, Mrs. Harden, Messrs. Gill and Kilpatrick.

4. Grand Ball at the Liederkranz Society's Hall—Miss Steidemann, Chairman, Miss Burgherr Miss Weisser, Messrs. Chenery and Rodenberger.

5. Reception at the French Pavilion—the Committee.

6. Lunch at the Bungalow—Misses Herdman, Steidemann, Roper and Mr. Steidemann.

7. Reception at the German State Building—The local committee of Gallaudet College Alumni Association.

8. Grand Banquet at the Mercantile Club—Miss Herdman, Chairman, Misses Molloy, Schum, Messrs. Steidemann and Kilpatrick.

9. River Excursion on "The City of Providence"—Mr. Steidemann, Chairman, Misses Molloy, Roper, Messrs. Chenery and Rodenberger.

10. Farewell Hop at the Missouri State Building—The Local Committee and Officers of the St. Louis Gallaudet Union.

11. Reception, Etc., to Miss Kellar, on "Helen Kellar Day," at the Missouri State Building—The Local Committee and the St. Louis Gallaudet Union.

The financial statement of the Treasurer, given below, does not, of course, show the value in dollars and cents of the privileges accorded the members of the convention at the Hall of Congresses, Missouri State Building, Schuyler Memorial House, Central High School, and the Liederkranz Society's Hall, since these concessions were donated to the committee. But their worth is none the less evident, and the local committee desires to record here its grateful appreciation of the invaluable help derived from these con cessions.

RECEIPTS.

By collections and donations.

St. Louis	$309.15	
East St. Louis	156.13	
Independence	38.95	
Carthage	35.00	
Fulton	23.00	
Kansas City	10.50	$572.73
Entertainments, Lectures and Socials		49.28
The St. Louis Gallaudet Union		17.91
Concessions		38.75
Non-Member Admissions		30.70
Bungalow Lunch Tickets		78.25
Mercantile Club Banquet Tickets		402.00
N. A. D. for Badges		24.80
Total		$1214.42

EXPENDITURES.

To Printing, Stationary and Postage	$ 86.58
" Official Badges	26.02
" Flowers and Decorations	37.50
" Janitor's Services	15.00
" Carpenter Service	6.50
" Refunded Ticket, Expressage, Charges	3.70
" Local Committee Members Expenses	10.43
" Reception, "Gallaudet Day," Missouri State Building	80.80
" Lecture, Schuyler Memorial House	10.00
" Reception, Y. M. C. A. parlors	44.00
" Grand Ball, Liederkranz Society's Hall	110.50
" Lunch at the Bungalow	125.20
" Grand Banquet, Mercantile Club	452.00
" River Excursion, "City of Providence"	64.50

"	Farewell Hop, Missouri State Building....	22.50
"	Reception, etc., "Helen Keller Day," Missouri State Building	76.75
	Total	$1,171.98
	Balance	$42.44

In regard to the final disposition of the balance on hand, the committee decided to refund the amount donated by the Gallaudet Union and to give the remainder to the Missouri State Associations of the Deaf.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. CLOUD,
Chairman.

A. O. STEIDEMANN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

St. Louis, Mo., February 10, 1905.

ROLL OF HONOR

ALABAMA—

Mrs. J. F. Keys.
Miss Bessie King.
I. L. Strauss.
David I. Talbot.
A. F. Wood.

ARKANSAS—

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Mrs. M. G. Dunn.
Mrs. Eva V. Jernigen.
A. M. Martin.
Rev. J. W. Michaels.
Harry Sibley.
Mrs. Harry Sibley.

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Miss Mollie Defrees.
T. H. D'Estrella.
Mrs. Annabel Powers Tilley.

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Thomas Katze.
F. W. Nelson.
T. Y. Northern.
Miss Bonita Mawbinney.
H. C. Oliver.
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Miss Sadie Young.
G. W. Veditz.
Mrs. G. W. Veditz.

CONNECTICUT—

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Robert Miller.

OHIO—

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John H. Bov.
C. W. Charles.
Dr. A. H. Clancey.
John E. Curry.
C. H. Corey.
Mrs. C. H. Corey.
Wm. F. DeSilver.
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Miss Cloa G. Lamson.
Rev. A. W. Mann.
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Miss Bessie MacGregor.
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Miss Annie F. Rodman.
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F. R. Gray.
Miss Theresa Schoenenberger.

RHODE ISLAND—

Samuel McCarthy.

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Lewis Meyers.
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SOUTH DAKOTA.

Miss Marion Finch.

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Matt R. Mann.
Horace McMahan.
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Mrs. Kate Tucker.
Chas. Wade.
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W. H. Davis.
Herbert Gunner.
Clifton Talbert.
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VIRGINIA.

Joseph Hecke.
J. P. Pendleton.
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Mrs. Phil L. Axling.
Olof Hanson.
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CANADA—

James C. Balis.
Mrs. James C. Balis.
J. E. Cook.
W. C. Mackay.

GERMANY—

Albin Maria Watzulik, Altenberg, S. A.
Martin Czenpin, Berlin.
Rudolph Janik, Bad Ems.

GEORGE W. VEDITZ, M.A.
PRESIDENT NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

Call for a World's Congress of the Deaf

The Executive Committee of the National Association of the Deaf has by unanimous vote selected Colorado Springs, Col., as the meeting place of the next Convention of the Association in the summer of 1910, and announcement is hereby made accordingly. The exact dates will be announced in ample time.

The Executive Committee has also designated the 1910 Convention a World's Congress of the Deaf, and a cordial invitation is herewith extended to our deaf-mute brethren in foreign lands to attend.

In accordance with the action of the Executive Committee, I, therefore, have the honor to announce the Program Committee of the Colorado Springs World's Congress of the Deaf, as follows:

Albert Berg, Indiana;
Frank Ross Gray, Pennsylvania;
Geo. Wm. Veditz, ex-officio, Chairman.

The Program Committee will make it a special duty to advertise the Congress among the European deaf, Mr. Gray taking France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy as his territory; Mr. Berg, England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland; and Mr. Veditz, Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Netherlands and Scandinavia.

No effort will be left untried to awaken such interest and enthusiasm among our brethren abroad as to secure a large representation from each Nationality, and thus to make the coming Congress the greatest of the kind in history.

GEO, WM. VEDITZ, President.
WM. C. RITTER, Secretary.

Proceedings

OF THE

Eighth Convention

OF THE

National Association of the Deaf

Organized, August 25, 1880
Incorporated, February 23, 1900

Norfolk, Va.,

July 4, 5 and 6, 1907

Press of
The Houston Printing and Publishing House,
Hampton, Va.

Greeting:

The following pages embody the report of the Eighth Convention of the National Association of the Deaf, held at Norfolk, Virginia, July 4th, 5th and 6th, 1907, during the tercentennial commemoration of the first permanent English settlement on American soil, at Jamestown Island, in Virginia, in 1607.

The program was prepared by a committee, consisting of Mr. George Wm. Veditz, of Colorado; (ex-officio, Chairman) Mr. Edwin Allan Hodgson, of New York, and Mr. Jay Cook Howard, of Minnesota, in conjunction with a Local Committee, consisting of Mr. William C. Ritter, Hampton (Chairman); Mr. Thomas M. Jenkins, Portsmouth; Mr. Charles A. Bruce and Mr. John L. Randolph, Norfolk; Mr. S. Clarence Jones, Staunton; Mr. Joseph H. Heeke and Mr. Arthur G. Tucker, Richmond.

The report is presented to the Assoeiation with the compliments of tbe Local Committee, and with the hope that it will be an addition of permanent value to the literature of the deaf.

WILLIAM C. RITTER, Chairman,
THOMAS M. JENKINS,
GEO. WM. VEDITZ,
Committee on Publication.

Officers and Committees of the

National Association of the Deaf.

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GEORGE WM. VEDITZ,
Colorado Springs, Col.

Vice-Presidents:

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Arkansas.

CHESTER C. CODMAN,
Illinois.

ALEX. L. PACH,
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MRS. J. M. STEWART,
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Secretary:

WILLIAM C. RITTER,
Hampton, Va.

Treasurer:

J. SCHUYLER LONG,
Council Bluffs, Iowa.

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William C. Ritter, Virginia;
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The Industrial Bureau:

Warren Robinson (Director), Delevan, Wis.;
Alex. L. Pach, New York City;
Philip L. Axling, Wenatchee, Wash.;
Ferd. Harrison, Washington, D. C.;
Oscar H. Regensburg, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Bureau of Publicity:

Olof Hanson (Director), 62 Downs Block, Seattle, Wash.;
Dr. A. G. Draper, Washington, D. C.;
Mrs. Henry Winter Syle, Philadelphia, Pa.;
John C. Winemiller, Colorado Springs, Col.;
Robert C. Miller, Morganton, N. C.

Committee on Federation of the Deaf:

Geo. Wm. Veditz, Colorado Springs, Col.;
Ex-Officio, Chairman;
John W. Michaels, Arkansas;
William C. Ritter, Virginia;
J. Schuyler Long, Iowa;
Thomas Francis Fox, New York;
James L. Smith, Minnesota;
N. Field Morrow, Indiana;
B. Randall Allabough, Pennsylvania;
E. Clayton Wyand, Maryland;
Chester C. Codman, Illinois;
Robert P. McGregor, Ohio;
James M. Stewart, Michigan;
Peter T. Hughes, Missouri;
Oscar H. Regensburg, California;
Philip L. Axling, Washington.

Committee on the Endowment Fund:

Geo. Wm. Veditz (Chairman), Colorado Springs, Col.;
Dr. Thomas Francis Fox, New York City;
Chester C. Codman, Chicago, Ill.;

Oscar H. Regensburg, Los Angeles, Cal.;
B. Randall Allabough, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Committee to Confer with Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's "Committee on Eugenics":

Dr. J. L. Smith (Chairman), Fairbault, Minn., and Albert Berg, Indianapolis, Ind., to correspond with Dr. Bell and the other members of his committee;

Dr. J. B. Hotchkiss and Dr. A. G. Draper, of Washington, D. C., to confer personally with Dr. Bell and the Rev. J. E. Gilbert, both residing at Washington;

E. A. Hodgson and Alex. L. Pach, of New York, to confer with Dr. Charles Woodruff and Mr. C. W. Ward, members of the Bell Committee, residing in New York.

Dr. George T. Dougherty, C. C. Codman and F. P. Gibson, of Chicago, to meet Professor Henderson, of the Department of Sociology, of the University of Chicago.

Committee on Publication of Proceedings:

William C. Ritter (Chairman), Hampton, Va.;
Thomas M. Jenkins, Portsmouth, Va.;
Geo. Wm. Veditz, Colorado Springs, Col.

Committee on Program for the Ninth Convention, and World's Congress of the Deaf, Colorado Springs, Col., 1910:

Geo. Wm. Veditz, Colorado Springs, Chairman, ex-officio;
Albert Berg, Indiana;
Frank Ross Gray, Pennsylvania.

Local Committee of Arrangements for the Ninth Convention and World's Congress:

Geo. Wm. Veditz (Chairman, ex-officio);
John C. Winemiller, Colorado Springs;
Clarence P. Jones, Colorado Springs;
Frederick Bates, Colorado Springs;
Alfred L. Kent, Denver;
Floyd O. Mount, Denver.

Proceedings.

First Day.

THE Eighth Convention of the National Association of the Deaf was opened at 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, July 4, 1907, in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association building, at Norfolk, Virginia, President George William Veditz, of Colorado, presiding, and Secretary James H. Cloud, of Missouri, recording.

The invocation was given by the Rev. John Walter Michaels, of Arkansas.

Mrs. J. M. Stewart, of Michigan, recited "America."

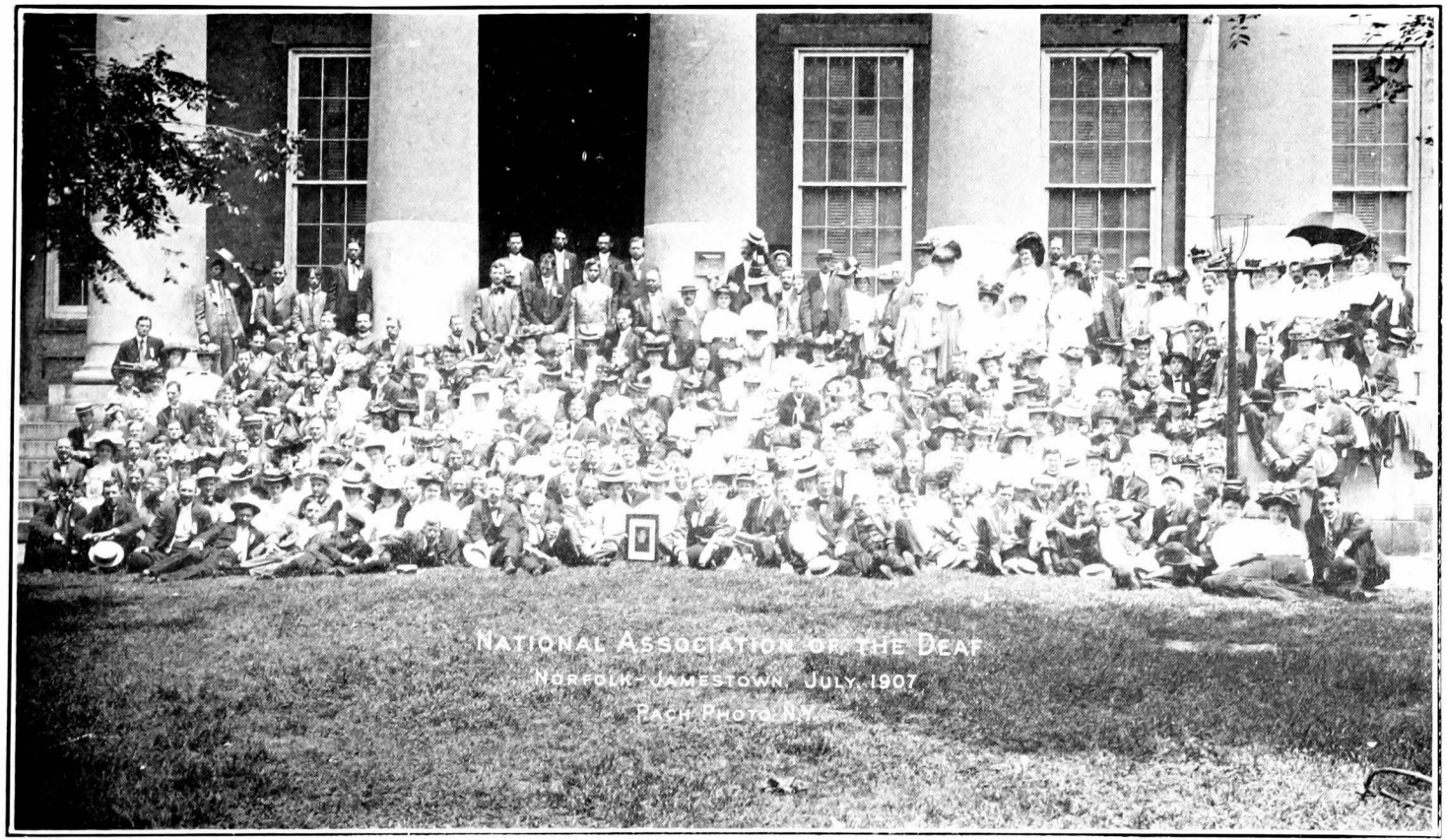
The secretary then read the following official call:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF—CALL FOR THE EIGHTH CONVENTION.

At the Seventh Convention of the National Association of the Deaf, held at St. Louis, Mo., during August, 1904, an invitation was extended by Mr. W. C. Ritter, President of the Virginia Association of the Deaf, to hold the next convention of the Association at Norfolk, Va., during the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, soon to be opened.

The Executive Committee of the Association by a practically unanimous vote, decided to accept the invitation thus extended, and by a vote, also practically unanimous, fixed upon July 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1907, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, respectively, as the dates of the Convention.

Therefore, as President of the National Association of the Deaf, I hereby announce that its Eighth Convention will be held at Norfolk, Va., beginning at 9 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, July 4th, 1907, and that its sessions will be held until adjournment, *sine die*, Saturday, July 6th, following. This convention will accordingly be held at one of the most historical and sacred spots of our National domain. It will be held within sight of the birth-place of our nation and of the scene of some of the most epoch-making events of all history. It will be the



EIGHTH CONVENTION--Photo. taken on Norfolk City Courthouse steps, July 4, 1907.

first convention of the Association to be held in the South, and will meet within a State whose people have ever been distinguished for their large-hearted hospitality.

The deaf of our country, from south and north, from east and west, and the deaf of foreign lands, who may come to our shores and all of whom can claim brotherhood with us by the bond of one common language, are therefore cordially invited to attend this convention and and assist in its deliberations and to join in the social pleasures that will be provided for their entertainment.

G. W. VEDITZ,
President National Association of the Deaf,
Colorado Springs, Colo., April 2nd, 1907.

Mr. William C. Ritter, president of the Virginia Association of the Deaf, then welcomed the convention in behalf of the Old Dominion State.

MR. RITTER'S ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

On behalf of the deaf people of this Commonwealth, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to Virginia.

I welcome you to the State of Washington, the valor of whose arms gave you the flag upon which, this day, the sun never sets.

I welcome you to the State of Jefferson who gave you the Declaration of Independence, which you and our fellow-citizens in every clime this day remember.

I welcome you to the State of Monroe, who gave the Western Hemisphere the priceless doctrine that *Might shall not crush Right.*

The deaf people of Virginia feel highly honored to have you gather within our borders. We trust that the sessions of the convention may be mutually beneficial.

Mr. President, on behalf of Mrs. George W. Bagby, of Richmond, Va., I present the National Association of the Deaf with this gavel in memory of the donor's deceased brother, Prof. H. M. Chamberlayne, who was one of the State's most honored deaf citizens and for many years a teacher in the school at Staunton.

This gavel is a small part of one of the mighty monarchs of the forest that stood upon Jamestown Island, the birth-place of this mighty nation.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ritter's address he presented the convention with a gavel made from wood from a tree that grew on Jamestown Island, Va., the site of the first permanent English settlement in America. The

gavel was a gift to the Association by Mrs. George W. Bagby, of Richmond, a former president of the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and who had two deaf brothers, both soldiers in the Confederate Army, one of whom was for some years a teacher in the Virginia School for the Deaf, at Staunton.

The Rev. Oliver J. Whildin, of Baltimore, moved that the secretary be instructed to thank Mrs. Bagby in behalf of the convention. Carried unanimously.

Mr. E. Clayton Wyand, of Maryland, representing the South, then addressed the convention.

ADDRESS OF MR. E. C. WYAND.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Every person who styles himself an American has long since learned, and only a few brief years ago saw beautifully demonstrated, on Cuban soil, that there was no North, no South, no East, no West—nothing but one magnificient Union forever.

However there was a day when there was a glorious South, but that grandeur was left a mangled moss, sapped of all its manhood and wealth by that Great War which forced to the van the cause of the Union. That blow was one requiring years to recover from, but the forty-odd intervening years enables us today to introduce you to a greater South, and we trust that during your brief sojourn with us you shall have an opportunity to see just how much alive we are and how vast is the extent of our prosperity. The dead past has buried its dead, we are acting in the living present.

You are here today from the great plains, the plateaus and slopes of the gigantic Rockies, from the bleak chilly North and from historical old New England as the guests of the South.

When you are ready to depart, you will have learned what the symbol "South" means. You will have learned that it involves all that is peace and prosperity, beauty and sublimity.

When America was in her embryo state, "Southern hospitality" had already made her famous the world over. The powers of the earth bowed at the mere mention of "Mount Vernon" and "Monticello." More than a century has passed, generations have risen and fallen, wars and pestilence have laid waste our fair land from shore to shore, but still, still old-time "Southern hospitality" lives, and you, one and all, are cordially requested to partake of it now and throughout your stay.

To give you an idea of our progress, I would call your attention to, first of all, our schools for the deaf. Take the most remote Southern

schools—Mississippi and Louisiana—here are examples not only for the schools of this nation but for those of the nations of the world. Those are only two—look at Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, or any Southern school. Right here South of us, North Carolina, is one which has attracted widespread attention and is not excelled. While on the North of us is one (some fellow over in corner crying Ego!) ready for any kind of test—slide over and inspect it, the latch string is out—and if that is "Ego," make the most of it.

The progressive spirit in business lines is beautifully demonstrated in Baltimore. Two years ago that city, the Metropolis of the South, as far as business goes, was actually swept out of existence. Millions went up in smoke and down in ashes only for multi-millions to rise from the embers. That then supposed calamity was a blessing which gave birth to the newest, greatest and most modern city in America.

Greater prosperity never surrounded our cotton industry. The gilded heads of the empires as of old, salute that king of kings. Our rice alone has made us a name. Our furniture factories and lumber mills are taxed to their limit.

And, now, you may wish to know our views as to the advance of the deaf as a class. We are to the man in favor of technical training for the deaf. This is the era of the specialist. While educating the deaf, they must be fitted for some trade or profession. Bread winning is the paramount object of education. Fit the deaf youth for some place and he will stand shoulder to shoulder with his hearing brothers. This opinion has been demonstrated.

Now there is something else which has brought the South to the front, I must mention it, for it is more important than all I have alluded to, "the Southern girls," the ruling powers of the universe. You all know this and that they have record of sending the fatal pang through the most petrified heart that can infest the bosom of an old bachelor. To you confirmed old "bachs" of the ranches; to you of the corn-covered prairies who have so seldom seen a lady to regard them as dispensable luxuries; to you I give warning, look out! If you are struck by the fatal missile, you alone will have to endure the agony. There'll be no ranch "shoot up," nor Western town-burning, nor calling out of troops. These things, tho' fatal, happen so frequently that the sensation has ceased to create any alarm. Of all that we boast of, no state, country, clan or nation can, or has ever excelled us in pretty girls.

On behalf of the South I bid you welcome to our section and invite you to make yourselves "at home."

Mr. Albert Berg, of Indiana; Dr. Thomas Francis Fox, of New York; Mr. Douglas Tilden, of California; Superintendent Burt, of the Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, and Superintendent Ray, of the North

Carolina Schools for the Blind and for the Colored Deaf, responded to invitations to address the convention.

President Veditz then delivered his address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION:

We are now met auspiciously for the eighth time in national convention. All the conventions of the past are milestones on our march of progress, and several of them were held in a setting of environment and circumstance that aided to make them imperishable memories to those who were so fortunate as to attend.

The Third Convention saw us assembled in Washington to witness the dedication of the greatest expression of love and gratitude in the history of the American deaf—the Gallaudet Memorial.

The Fourth Convention was held amid the splendors of the Columbian Centennary at Chicago, and the Seventh and last during the Louisiana Purchase celebration at St. Louis.

But none of these gatherings can possibly surpass in local historical interest our present meeting. Our nation's cradle was rocked almost within sight of these windows. Yorktown, with its patriotic associations, is scarcely more distant. The waters of Hampton Roads reverbrated with the roar of what was in certain respects the greatest naval battle of not only modern but of all times. History, not only for our nation, but for the world at large, has been made here, and the neighborhood is hallowed by associations with many of the greatest and best men who have given vigor to our national life.

We are assembled for the first time, also, on the soil of the South. Our Southern brethren are gathered in force, and those of us who have come from afar—from North and East and West—have surrendered to their chivalric hospitality.

But there are other factors aside from this local setting that should make this convention memorable for far-reaching and long-enduring influence. I believe it will be more largely a *working* convention, though only a scant three days are allotted, than perhaps any convention of the past. The reports of the committees and other business that will occupy our attention are well worth earnest consideration, discussion and time.

I would first call your attention to the report of the Committee on Federation. From the first the founders of our Association have never been satisfied as to its composition and character. All felt that it was more of a local and less of a national organization, that its conventions were colored more than they should be by the soil on which they were held. But while they thus felt that something was wanting, no remedy was offered. The present Committee on Federation, in its report, ventures to present what it believes will be a solution of the problem. Altera-

tions and improvements in phraseology and other such minor considerations will suggest themselves, but the fundamental idea of making the Association a great National Federation of State Associations, instead of a fluctuating union of individuals, should be preserved.

The convention here assembled has it within its power to transform the Association, from the bantling that it has so far been, to a giant possessed of virile vigor and the ability to dare and accomplish things worthy of a national organization. I would urge that no adjournment be taken until this question of federation has been satisfactorily disposed of.

At my request several amendments to the present constitution and by-laws have been offered in the form of motions, duly seconded, and have been published in the deaf-mute press as required by the constitution. These amendments are intended to cover deficiencies in our present laws, and should be passed upon, as they will be effective until the Articles of Federation, should you see fit to adopt them, become operative. The one dealing with the compositlon of the Executive Committee especially deserves definite action. Time and again attention has been called to the undemocratic, misrepresentative, incongruous and unwieldly composition of the committee, and your convention will merit the thanks of the Association should it enact the remedy suggested in the proposed amendment.

I would respectfully urge for your consideration another feature that I believe has never been touched upon in the past. The Association has always been weakened by a lack of funds There are a thousand things that it should and would undertake in order to promote the welfare of the American deaf, but which it could not, simply because it lacked the needed money. What we need above everything else is an

ENDOWMENT FUND.

I do not mean a fund of a few thousand dollars that will yield an income of a few hundreds. I mean an endowment fund of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, or more, invested safely and perpetually, that will furnish us with an income of from four to five thousand dollars each year. Thus armed we could meet the enemy, whoever it may be, at the gate without fear of falling in an unequal combat.

It will interest you to know that I have already begun the endeavor to raise such a fund. I have appealed to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Russell Sage and Mr. John D. Rockefeller. My letters to the first two were acknowledged ; that to Mr. Rockefeller, returned That was about five weeks ago. I subjoin my letter to Mr. Carnegie in order to give you an idea of my conception of the desired fund.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE, New York.

Dear Sir,—May I call your attention to the National Association of the Deaf? This organization has representation in thirty-five States of the Union. It is designed to promote the welfare of the deaf at large.

Of these there are eighty thousand in this country, all bound together by the tie of one common affliction—deafness.

This Association has been in existence twenty-seven years. It has never received a benefaction, bequest or endowment of any kind. All the money that it has ever had has come from membership fees. But with an adequate endowment fund it could accomplish many desirable things. For instance, it could establish a lecture bureau which could send out speakers, versed in the language of signs, to all the large cities of the country and give intellectual pleasure and profit to hundreds of the deaf in each centre; it could publish and distribute literature concerning the deaf; it could place neatly framed copies of the manual alphabet in reading rooms, hospitals and similar places where people could put in an idle hour learning it with benefit to themselves and the deaf; it could send deaf-mutes endowed with talent as artists to special schools or even abroad; it could establish and maintain cots for the deaf in the hospitals in large cities, or provide for the aged and indigent deaf.

Surely, Mr. Carnegie, a fund that could accomplish such objects must meet with your approval. Could not you establish such a fund? Your large-hearted generosity has become proverbial, surely you can not say *no* to such an appeal.

The fund might be known as the "Carnegie Fund of the National Association of the Deaf." Such conditions might be attached that the principal—invested by yourself—should be held perpetually in trust; that the income only should be used; that no portion of this income should go to salaries of officers of the Association; that all disbursements should be made only on requisitions signed by three (or five) trustees. As such trustees I would suggest three of our most distinguished members—Dr. Thomas Francis Fox, of New York; Dr. James L. Smith, of Faribault, Minnesota, and Rev. John W. Michaels, of Little Rock, Ark. These gentlemen are all deaf, of spotless integrity and can be depended upon to carry out the provisions of the fund to the letter.

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the proceedings of our last convention, held at St. Louis in 1904. It will give you some idea of the work and aims of our Association.

Will you not please give this appeal your favorable consideration? Such a fund is greatly needed, for, as I have stated, the adult deaf of America have never received an endowment of any kind. It will be truly national in its scope. I assure you that not one of your many benefactions will bring a nobler retinue of prayers and blessings in its wake.

Our next convention will meet at Jamestown, Va., July 4th, 5th and 6th, next. Will you not place me in a position to announce that you have established such a fund? Will you not come yourself? It would be a very great honor to have with us one who is doing so much good to his fellow men.

Yours most faithfully,

G. W. VEDITZ,

President National Association of the Deaf.

I do not yet despair of hearing definitely and favorably from one or the other of these philanthropists, but I would suggest, as a better and more satisfactory means of enlisting their interest, that a committee be appointed to secure a date and to wait upon them personally as specially appointed representatives of the National Association of the Deaf.

I would also suggest the appointment of a committee—not a mere "committee on paper"—but an active, enthusiastic and zealous com-

mittee to be known as the "Committee on the Endowment Fund" that can face rebuff and disappointment, and make the accumulation of an adequate fund its one aim in life. The end will well justify the time, effort and sacrifice required. The hearty and active co-operation of each individual member of the Association will be needed. Why not make a beginning right here in Norfolk? I shall be glad to head the list with a subscription of ten dollars.

If each adult deaf-mute in the United States could be induced to contribute five dollars to such a fund we should reach the one hundred thousand dollar mark at a bound. I believe the benefits that will accrue to the deaf at large well worth this individual contribution to "the good of the cause." In time of war and subscription the people of a nation give of their best and often give their all, including life itself. I fear the American deaf will before long be confronted with the gravest dangers. We are vitally interested in the problems of the education of the oncoming generations of the deaf, of the children of today who will be the adults of tomorrow, and any method, any process of education that at all tends to stunt the development mentally and morally of these future adults, and thus to debase their standard as citizens and human beings, should arouse all our resentment and all our capacity of self-sacrifice in the battle for the preservation for the deaf of the just and inalienable right of a rational method of education.

An endowment fund such as I have outlined will enable the Association to take an aggressive stand not only in this but all matters germane to its great purpose—the general welfare of the deaf,—and I would bespeak your earnest consideration of the subject.

There is another matter in which we are vitally interested and that should engage our attention. I refer to the old spectre of the greatest menace yet offered to the happiness of the educated adult deaf—the proposition to forbid or restrict their intermarriage.

The investigations of Luther Burbank in the world of vegetation have directed greater attention than heretofore to the feasibility of improving, by selection, not only animals but also the human race. In regard to man the argument advanced is that by this process the race can be so improved mentally, morally and physically that in time that state of perfection which we have been taught existed before the Fall will again be attained.

The American Stock Breeders' Association last autumn decided to frame a bill for the restriction of matrimony, with the purpose outlined in view, and to introduce this bill into the legislatures of all the states of the Union. A committee called the "Committee on Eugenics," which, by the way, means the breeding of fine stock, animal or human, was appointed to draft the bill and to prepare the way for its passage by the dissemination of scientific literature on the subject.

The chairman of the committee is our old friend, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. The other members are Professor Henderson, of the

Department of Sociology of the University of Chicago; Dr. Charles Woodruff and Mr. C. W. Ward, of New York, and the Rev. J. E. Gilbert, of Washington, D. C

Those whose marriage it is proposed to prevent are:

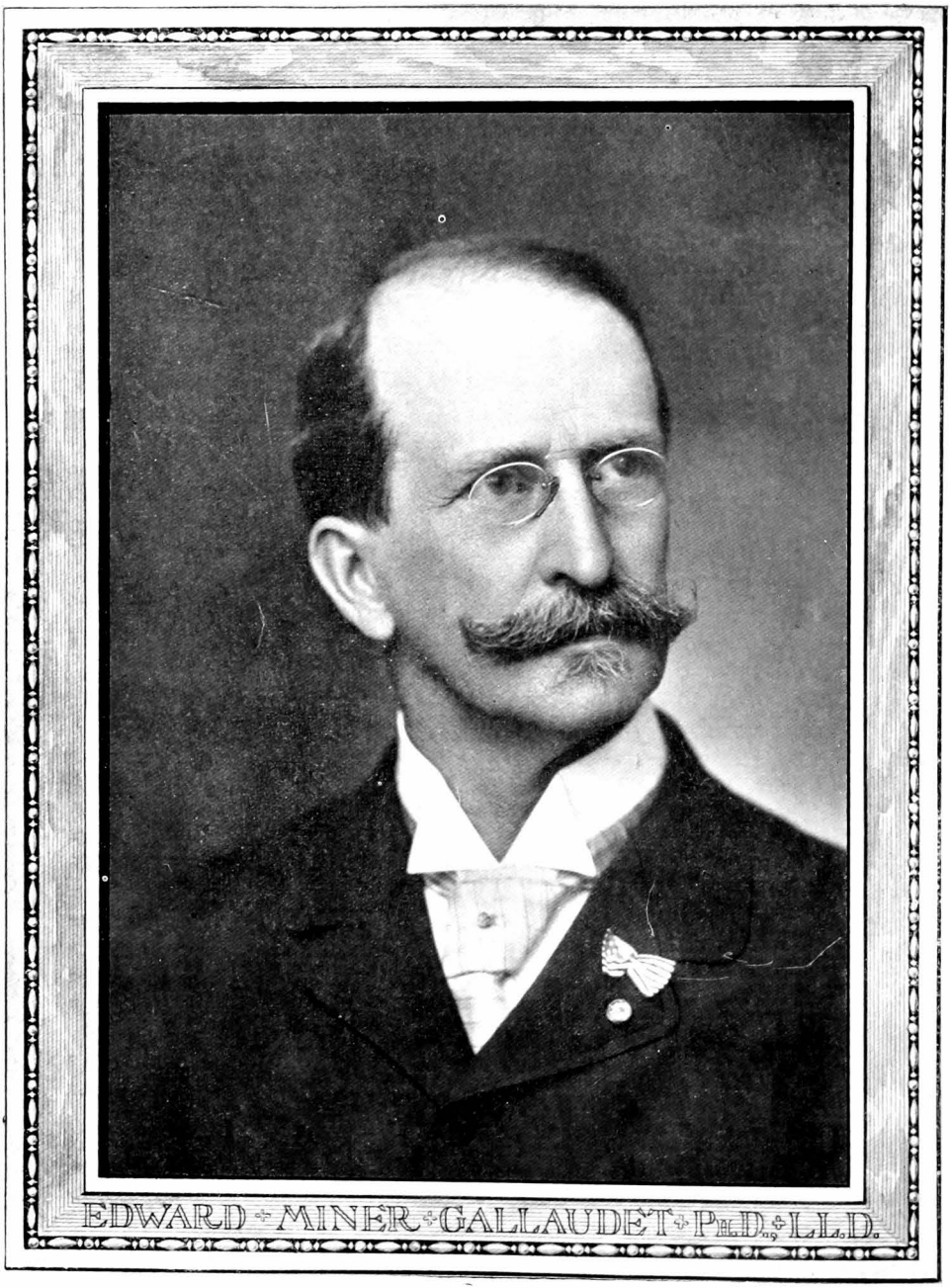
1. Persons mentally, morally or physically defective.
2. Criminals.
3. Immature children.
4. People of plainly incompatible dispositions.
5. Consumptives.
6. Persons suffering from functional disorders.
7. The deaf and dumb.

It is evident that the one person upon whom we must cast the odium of having haled the deaf into this category is Dr. Bell, whom his wealth has rendered the most powerful, and his hobby-riding propensity the most subtle, because he comes in the guise of a friend, and, therefore, the most to be feared, enemy of the American deaf, past or present.

Though I believe that this Committee on Eugenics is based on correct physical and sociological lines as regards certain of the classes enumerated, though the whole scheme exists, so far, on paper and is now merely a threat, still I would call upon this convention to express itself in indignant protest against thus grouping the deaf with the outcast and unclean, and against thus proposing to deprive them of the greatest happiness that the Creator has vouchsafed to mortal man this side of Eden—the happiness to be found nowhere but at one's own hearthstone, under one's own vine and fig-tree; nowhere but in the bosom and privacy of one's own family. I would suggest that a committee be appointed to confer with this Committee on Eugenics, and induce them to remove the deaf from this humiliating and unjust classification, for it should be understood once and for all that the aim is not merely to prohibit the intermarriage of the congenitally deaf, but the marriage of any deaf person with any other person whatsoever. The mere fact of deafness is designated as constituting the disability prohibiting marriage.

Another matter whose investigation would be germane to the aim and object of our Association—the general welfare of the deaf—is the discrimination that has lately arisen against the employment of the deaf in the civil service. I need not emphasize the magnitude of the interests to the deaf, as a class, involved. Once let the government brand deafness as a disability that renders us ineligible for its service, and it will not be long before the prejudice will spread among employers at large. It is a rank and unjust discrimation and should be removed at the earliest possible moment. A committee that will take up the matter intelligently, insistently and energetically is what is required by the emergency of the case.

I have nothing further to which to call your special attention. The reports of the officers, and of the various standing committees, other than those mentioned, will all be duly submitted and will merit careful consideration.



EDWARD ✣ MINER ✣ GALLAUDET ✣ PH.D., ✣ LL.D.

Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D., president of Gallaudet College for the Deaf, at Washington, D. C., was introduced to the convention by President Veditz as the greatest living benefactor of the deaf. As Dr. Gallaudet ascended the rostrum to speak the entire convention, numbering nearly 500, arose and tendered him a prolonged and hearty ovation, which caused him to modestly remark that he was being accorded more praise than he deserved. Dr. Gallaudet's address was *ex tempore*, and the following has been expanded from notes of it taken by the secretary at that time.

DR. GALLAUDET'S ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: As an humble friend of yours, I can look back upon a long life connection with the deaf. It began in the cradle. I could use the sign-language before I could speak with my lips. That was the language with which I conversed with my deaf mother. So long and intimate has been my association with the deaf, that I consider myself almost one of them. A few years ago, while traveling abroad, I had occasion to address a gathering of the deaf at Leipsic, Germany. I noticed two elderly ladies seated near the platform, reasoning between themselves as to whether or not I was a deaf-mute. After watching me for a while they came to the conclusion that I was also deaf.

I am glad to be present with you today in old Virginia. My family connections with this State extend far back into its early history, and I extend to you greetings in the name of the family of Gallaudet. I believe that the spirits of the departed sometimes return to earth. From the spirit land my father, my mother, my brother and my brother's wife send you their greetings.

A member of the Gallaudet family visited George Washington Parke Curtis ninety-five years ago, and was presented with a saucer once used by George Washington. This saucer is still in my possession. It has the names of the States on its border. My father was identified with the education of the deaf in Virginia. The late Rev. Job Turner, of this State, was educated at my father's school at Hartford.

Soon after leaving college, and while a teacher at Hartford, I came to this sacred soil to attend a convention of instructors of the deaf at Staunton, and aside from taking an active part in that convention, I also served as its secretary. I still remember the beautiful women of the State to whom a preceding speaker referred. They always commanded my admiration, and to me have always been an inspiration.

I have other reasons for loving Virginia. For fifty years I have resided just beyond the border from where I could daily see its hills and fields. On many a holiday I have crossed over to row, to fish and to ride. No non-resident of the State loves Virginia more than I do.

I have been much interested in the proceedings of this convention. This Association has my hearty good will, and I am always glad to be of any assistance to the deaf. My help need not be asked. It may be insisted upon and it will be gladly given.

I would like to add that I am in favor of deaf teachers of the deaf—and at salaries equal to any or even higher. I have worked with deaf teachers for many years, and I know many of them personally. I know that they have greater sympathy for the deaf, that they perform their work with greater enthusiasm, and give their pupils greater encouragement. I do not mean to say that deaf teachers have more sympathy and interest in their deaf pupils than all others, but that they have a greater sympathy and interest than most others. I observe that deaf teachers encourage the deaf pupils along all lines and give them the inspiration of their own example. It must be remembered that the oral training of the deaf is neither the ideal nor the end of their education. Deaf teachers are appointed only for the work which they are fitted to do, and not as a favor. In every school for the deaf there should be a fair proportion of deaf teachers employed.

Concerning methods, I may speak after an experience of fifty years as a teacher—the first ten by the manual method. In 1867, I spent several months visiting among the schools for the deaf in Europe and visited forty schools. I made a careful study of the methods of teaching used in these schools, and got the views of many of the instructors. A man is a fool who will never change his mind. This visit enlarged the range of my vision, and I found that oral teaching was of value to a large proportion of the deaf, and very successful with some. This visit suggested a change of method in American schools. From this visit I also learned another important fact—the fact that, for many of the deaf, speech was a failure. Upon my return home I reported my observations, and for the first time in the literature of our profession, advocated the teaching of speech to the deaf and the preservation of the speech they already had. I said that something more than method was necessary—that method was not the whole thing. For advocating these views I was called the degenerate son of a worthy sire.

At another conference of instructors of the deaf, held at Washington, I advocated the teaching of speech to the deaf, and the Combined System of teaching the deaf was the result. That was over forty years ago, and I have always been open to conviction ever since that there may be a better way of teaching the deaf, but no better way has yet been found. The Combined Method continues to be the best method of teaching the deaf.

In 1897, thirty years after my conversion from the manual to the

Combined Method of instruction, I again visited Europe to obtain from the graduates of various schools for the deaf their own views concerning the value of the methods by means of which they had received their education. I did not share the view of a certain German instructor, who said that the deaf were not capable of forming an opinion concerning the value of methods. That remark of his was certainly a reflection upon his own work. What sort of an education had he been giving his pupils, if at its completion they were incapable of forming an intelligent opinion?

A large proportion of the deaf of Europe, of mature years, approve of the Combined Method. They said that oralism was good for the few—not for the many. Many who have been educated orally, find speech unreliable in their after-school life. Their teachers understand them, but others do not. They are strongly opposed to pure oralism for all, or for most of the deaf.

In Liepsic, the home of Hienicke and his successor, Voget, lectures are given simultaneously orally and in signs. In reply to my question why signs were used, I was told that many could not understand the lips. Speech must be used to show that the oral method was approved, and signs must be used in order that the deaf might understand. Surely that remark must have made Hienicke turn in his grave.

Recently, while on a visit to Dresden, Germany, the superintendent of a school for the deaf showed me a beautiful chapel. I asked in what manner the services were conducted, and was told that they were conducted both orally and in signs. "You see," he said, "we have a sort of a combined method."

Many German teachers are changing their views in regard to the oral method, and the Combined Method is growing more and more in favor. A few years ago Mr. Andre, of the Paris Institution, told me that in France they entertained pretty much the same views concerning methods as we do in America, but the use of the oral method being required by law, they have no alternative but to follow it. With such facts before us, and with the concensus of opinion of the educated deaf themselves in America and in Europe in favor of the Combined Method, there can be no doubt but that it is still by far the best method for the deaf.

This association and other organizations of the deaf, with the co-operation of the schools, can do much to influence public opinion, to the end that the high standard of teaching the deaf which obtains in America shall be maintained.

At the conclusion of Dr. Gallaudet's address, President Veditz requested Mrs. W. C. Ritter to present to the distinguished educator, on behalf of the Association, a portrait of his deceased brother, the Rev. Thomas Gal-

laudet, of New York. The portrait was purchased by the Local Committee and presented to the Association. Mrs. Ritter spoke as follows:

DR. GALLAUDET, OUR DEARLY BELOVED FRIEND: The National Association of the Deaf requests me to present to you this likeness of your dear brother, the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, who so long labored among the deaf people. The Association presents you this picture as a slight token of its love and high regard.

Mr. W. C. Ritter, chairman of the Local Committee, made announcements relative to the photographing of the convention.

The President announced the appointment of Mr. N. F. Morrow, Indiana; Mr. R. C. Miller, North Carolina; Mr. J. H. Heeke, Virginia; Mr. J. A. Branflick, Maryland, and Mr. W. C. Winemiller, Colorado, as the Committee on Enrollment; and Dr. T. F. Fox, New York; Rev. J. W. Michaels, Arkansas; Mr.E. C. Wyand, Maryland, and Mr. A. B. Greener, Ohio, as the Committee on Resolutions.

The convention thereupon adjourned to the courthouse steps to be photographed by Mr A. L. Pach.

Afternoon Session.

The convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock.

The invocation was given by the Rev. Daniel E. Moylan, of Maryland.

The secretary read the following telegram from Superintendent Richard O. Johnson, of the Indiana School for the Deaf:

Indianapolis, Ind., July 4, 1907.

President National Association of the Deaf, Norfolk, Va.

Greetings to the convention of the National Association of the Deaf, with this sentiment: Education of the deaf a bounden duty of the State as a matter of right and justice, not of sympathetic benevolence and charity. We are living in the Twentieth Century.

RICHARD O. JOHNSON.

By unanimous action of the convention the secretary was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the above telegram.

Mr. N. F. Morrow, of the Committee on Enrollment, reported 251 active members, 187 of whom were in attendance at the convention.

Mr. N. F. Morrow then read his report as treasurer of the Association.

Mr. Cloud moved that the report of the treasurer be referred to an auditing committee. Carried. The President thereupon appointed Mr. B. R. Allabough, Pennsylvania; Mr. E. C. Wyand, Maryland, and Mr. J. S. Long, Iowa, to audit the treasurer's report.

The election of officers being next in order, Mr. W. C. Ritter, Virginia, moved the re-election of Mr. G. W. Veditz, Colorado, as president; seconded by Mr. A. B. Greener, Ohio.

Mr. C. C. Codman, Illinois, nominated the Rev. J. H. Cloud, Missouri; seconded by Mr. J. S. Long, Iowa.

Mr. F. R. Gray, Pennsylvania, nominated Mr. Douglas Tilden, California; seconded by Mrs. A. K. Barrett, Iowa.

The President appointed Mr. R. C. Miller, North Carolina; Mr. M. Heymnan, New York, and Mr. J. H. Heeke, Virginia, as tellers.

The result of the balloting for president as announced by the tellers was as follows: Mr. Veditz, 93; Mr. Cloud, 43; Mr. Tilden, 23. Mr. G. W. Veditz, Colorado, was declared re-elected president.

For the office of first vice-president, Mr. E. A. Hodgson, New York, nominated Mr. A. L. Pach, New York; Mr. Cloud nominated Mr. C. C. Codman, Illinois. The nomination of the Rev. J. W. Michaels, Arkansas,

was made. The result of the ballot as announced was was as follows: Mr. Michaels, 74; Mr. Pach, 35; Mr. Codman, 32. Rev. J. W. Michaels, Arkansas, was declared elected first vice-president.

Mr. Cloud nominated Mr. C. C. Codman, Illinois, for the office of second vice-president. Elected by acclamation.

Mr. Hodgson nominated Mr. A. L. Pach, New York, for the office of third vice-president. Elected by acclamation.

Mr. Cloud nominated Mrs. J. M. Stewart, Michigan, for fourth vice-president. Elected by acclamation.

Vice-President Michaels was called to the chair.

Mr. G. W. Veditz nominated Mr. W. C. Ritter, Virginia, for secretary.

Mr. Cloud nominated Mr. J. S. Long, Iowa.

The result of the ballot as announced was as follows: Mr. Ritter, 78; Mr. Long, 63; Mr. Ritter was declared elected secretary.

For the office of treasurer, Mr. Cloud nominated Mr. J. S. Long, Iowa.

The nomination of Mr. N. F. Morrow, Indiana, for re-election as treasurer, was made.

Mr. Greener nominated Mr. A. Berg, Indiana.

The result of the first ballot was indecisive and Mr. Berg's nomination was withdrawn.

The second ballot resulted in the election of Mr. Long as treasurer.

The meeting then adjourned until Friday morning.

J. H. CLOUD,

Secretary.

Second Day--Friday July 5.

THE National Association of the Deaf reconvened at 10:30 a. m. in the Auditorium at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition. The day had been named by the Exposition management "National Association of the Deaf Day" in honor of the Association.

President Veditz requested the Rev. J. H. Cloud, of St. Louis, to deliver the invocation.

The secretary read the following telegram from Hon. Ben. P. Owen, Jr., private secretary to the Governor of Virginia, who, on account of his knowledge of the sign language, had been designated by His Excellency to welcome the convention to Virginia:

Richmond, Va., July 5, 1907.

William C. Ritter, Secretary National Association of the Deaf, Norfolk.

Find at last moment it will be impossible for me to attend the convention to welcome the delegates. Regret this exceedingly. Important matters detain me here.

BEN. P. OWEN, JR.

Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, lieutenant-governor of the State of Virginia, welcomed the Association to the State in a neat speech.

The following message of greeting was read from His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, by Mrs. Alice Carroll O'Rourke, of Massachusetts:

Cardinal's Residence, 408 N. Charles St.,
Baltimore, Md., June 4th, 1907.

To the National Association of the Deaf, assembled in Convention at Norfolk, Va.

One of the greatest manifestations of the benificient influence of Christianity is to be seen in the affectionate care and sympathy shown towards those whom Divine Providence, in His inscrutable ways, has

not blessed with those faculties which are usually the natural heritage of man. This is the miracle which our Divine Lord adduced as a proof of His Divine origin. It is a living miracle perpetuated today in attestation of the Divine origin of Christianity. When asked if He were the Messiah or not by the disciples of John the Baptist, Our Lord replied: "Go and relate to John what you have heard and seen. The blind see, the lame walk, the lips are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead rise again, the poor love the gospel preached to them."

Yours truly,

JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS,
Archbishop of Baltimore.

President Veditz read an interesting paper upon:

THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN DEAF.

Looking at the future from the vantage point of the present should certainly be a pleasant occupation to the American Deaf.

We are met here amid scenes that should well stimulate our pride as Americans, and again as deaf-mutes.

Yesterday we saw the celebration of our national birthday. We saw the monster fighting machines that our nation has built more for the preservation of peace with the rest of the world than with a hope of using them in actual warfare. We joined in the celebration of our great anniversary, and with everything needful to stimulate patriotic emotion and civic pride, we could not but bless the destiny that made us Americans—citizens of the greatest, the wealthiest, the most powerful and the most generous commonwealth the world has ever seen.

And our relation to the deaf of other nations is very similar to the relation of our country with other countries. We feel we stand upon the apex of the deaf-mute world and can look down upon our less favored brethren in Germany or France or England and with vastly more reason upon the poor outcast deaf of such countries as China or India or Russia or Turkey.

And as we look down upon them, in like measure they look up to us.

They have frankly told us that they envy us, and at times this envy has the pathos of despair, since fate has placed them in such an environment that they cannot possibly hope to ever reach the heights that have been placed within our easy reach by the accident of birth.

And taking a bird's eye view of the condition of the American adult deaf as it is today, we have every cause for complacent satisfaction. We are better educated, better supplied with all the material accessories of happiness than we have ever been before. Work is plentiful, discrimination because of the mere fact of deafness in such occupations as we are capable of pursuing and have been trained for has so far been rare.

I believe it is safe to predict one thing, as long as the mental and

"NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF DAY," July 5, 1907--Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition.
Photo. taken on the Main Auditorium steps, facing Raleigh Square and the great Government Piers.

moral development of the American deaf maintains its present high standard, just so long can we expect our ups and downs as a class to correspond with those of the American nation at large. When hard times come we must share the burden of trial and privation with our hearing environment, and while good times prevail we, too, shall have our due portion in the universal prosperity.

But the moment our mental and moral equipment—the direct result of the manner and measure of our education—deteriorates, in that moment we shall begin to lose caste and start on the easy road to Avernus, and in the end we shall become the hewers of wood and drawers of water that our European brethren complain of being now.

I shall not venture to dissect our probable future in detail. Neither do I claim to be a prophet nor even the son of a prophet. But as clouds presage a storm, and as the winds bring the rain in like manner, one can reasonably predict from the tendencies now working what the future holds in store for us.

Many of us will scout and resent the idea that we shall ever be brought to the same level as our friends across the ocean. It seems improbable, even impossible.

But *is* it improbable? *Is* it impossible?

The future condition of our planet is mirrored in the present condition of her faithful satelite, the moon. Can we not find some analogous standard of comparison in regard to ourselves?

What do you say of France? The fundamental ideas of our educational system were brought from France. Our beautiful sign language, as now improved and well nigh perfected is the priceless boon that Father Gallaudet brought with him, together with our first adopted deaf-mute citizen—Laurent Clerc.

When Gallaudet went to France ninety years ago, he found there the most brilliant deaf-mutes of Europe—Massieu, Clerc and their coterie, the pupils of de l'Epee and Sicard, and the legatees of their rational and liberal method of education.

I believe my statement will be unchallenged when I say that as a class the deaf of France at the time were the most intelligent, the best educated, the happiest and the most prosperous of Europe?

But can they still claim this distinction? Have they been outstripped by the deaf of neighbor countries?

They have not exactly been outstripped. They have not stood still. Worse, they have retrograded and are now on an equality with their brethren across the Rhine or across the Alps.

The first step on their descent to Avernus was taken when their teachers became tainted with the deadly leaven of the Milan Congress. That was a quarter of a century ago. The sign language was banished and speech, which to the deaf is but another system of silent soundless gestures addressed to the eye, but infinitely more complex, more arbi-

tary and more difficult of comprehension, was foisted into the abdicated throne.

And the effect? The result? The French teachers believed they were supplanting an obsolete method by one more scientific, more efficient, more rational, superior in every way. If they were correct, the result would have been manifest in an uplift of the French deaf-mutes in all conditions of life, mental, moral and material. The new generation would have relegated the old to the rear and possessed themselves of the central part of the stage. But has this change taken place?

Today France enjoys greater national prosperity than it has at any time since the day of Sedan. There are labor troubles and other economic disturbances as we are reading in the cable dispatches to our papers, but on the whole the nation was never more prosperous. Are the deaf having their share in this national prosperity? Alas, if reports are to be believed, they are not. There are more idle and unemployed among them than under the old order of things, the significant fact is that these are not found among the ranks of the despised, sign-taught elder generation, but among the younger ones, who, having had speech added to their equipment, should be so much better armed for the battle of life.

Nor are the intellectual giants, the leaders in the schemes and movements for ameliorating the condition of the deaf to be found among the speech-taught. Henri Gaillard, Eugene Nee, Earnest Dusuzeau, Henri Genis, Henri Jeanooine and the rest all spring from the sign-saturated generation of old and continue to give tone and vigor and life to every general movement affecting their deaf countrymen.

Question the intelligent deaf of our sister republic and they will with one accord assure you that the degeneration of the French deaf as a class is due to the method of their education, a method which left them stunted in mental and also moral development and in equal measure left them unfitted to play their proper part as happy and contented bread-winners in the shifting scenes of life's drama. Can we draw some sort of a parallel between the French deaf and ourselves? Strictly speaking we can not, for the reason that conditions here vary greatly in one all-important particular from those in France.

In France, as well as in Germany, one man's dictum decides the fate of the deaf-mute children in all the schools. One man, the minister of education, prescribes the system to be used. In the United States the several state schools are independent of one another. Each has its own Board of Trustees and superintendent, and each decides for itself how its pupils are to be educated.

But if in this country one man as in France or Germany had the deciding word in educational matters, and if this man, for instance, had been Alexander Graham Bell, the oral method would have been proclaimed here twenty years ago.

But as long as each state school determines for itself the method it

should employ, there will never be complete uniformity in the system of instruction, unless indeed the results of any one method should be so transparently superior that the public, including the adult deaf, are convinced that it is the method that above all others will show the way to the educational salvation of the deaf.

For many years no effort has been spared to demonstrate that such a method has been discovered in the oral method. Its supporters use such catch phrases as "the deaf hear and the dumb speak," "the age of miracles is not past," "the deaf are restored to society," and the public, only too willing to be deceived, has accepted these statements as the truth and, oblivious of the fact that among the deaf, as among the rest of mankind, there are all sorts and conditions of mental and visual endowments, believes that to merely teach the deaf to articulate and lip-read is to render their education an accomplished fact! Since the world began there has been but one country and one epoch where these phrases might truly be applied, and that was in Judea, over whose acres walked those blessed feet that nineteen hundred years ago were nailed for our advantage to the bitter cross. Then only were the deaf truly restored to society in the sense in which those which claim to educate the deaf exclusively by speech understand the phrase—the perfect ability to communicate by word of mouth with the hearing,—and this restoration required what was to my mind a greater miracle than the resurrection of Lazarus, or of the daughter of Jairus, or of the son of the widow of Nain. For the *Ephphatha* of the Savior brought about not a mere restoration of a condition which had before existed, but called into being a new and wondrous faculty. Not only the physical ear and tongue, but also the mind was freed from its shackles, and in an instant there were acquired the use and comprehension of a complete language. No greater miracle than this was ever wrought, and yet the public is so gullible as to believe that a similar wonder is accomplished daily in the classrooms of the oral method.

And the public, having thus been deceived, is in one sense accessory in bringing about an unhappy future for so many adults of the coming generations, for it goes without saying that were it not for public clamor and insistence, the pure oral method would not have made its present headway, and then, again, this public infatuation is the direct outcome of the misrepresentations of the propagandists of the method. Like Frankenstein, they have created a monster that instead of being their servant has become their master.

I have tried to make it plain that to my mind the greatest danger to the mental, moral and material welfare of the American deaf of the future is to be found in the spread of a method of teaching which the intelligent deaf have condemned wherever it has been tried—in Germany, the land of its birth, in France, in Italy, in Great Britain and lastly in our own country.

It has been condemned as deleterious to the moral development.

It has been condemned as stunting the mental growth. Whatever retards the moral or mental development of the child is inimical to the welfare of the future adult.

"The hungry sheep look up and are not fed
But, swol'n with wind and the rank mist they draw,
Rot inwardly and foul contagion spread,
Oh, that I might add the closing couplet!
But that two-handed engine at the door
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more."

As long as the Combined System prevails in this country, the future of the American deaf is safe.

Since 1893, convention upon convention of the educated, discriminating deaf has reiterated this sentiment. The mere fact that it was necessary to express such a sentiment points to the dread inspired by the encroachments of an irrational method.

Why shall not our educators heed the warning? Why should they persist in the adoration of a fetisch, and sacrifice our younger brethren to a Maloch? Alas, to slightly alter the words of Madame Roland: "Oh speech, what crimes are committed in thy name!"

Mr. Louis A. Divine, of Tennesee, being absent, his paper, entitled: "Fruit Growing as an Occupation for the Deaf," was ordered printed in the report.

Mr. A. L. Pach, of New York, read his paper entitled: "The Deaf in Organizations of the Hearing vs. Organizations of Their Own."

MR. PACH'S ADDRESS.

To Josh Billings is attributed the saying that "he didn't care how much a man said, so long as he said it in a few words."

This is my position in the matter of convention papers. My topic is rich in possible interminable arguments, but I am only going to say a few words.

This topic suggested itself to me as a good one for discussion for the National Association, because of the prominence recently given to Mr. Wyand and his becoming a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Other organizations, having ironclad prohibitive rules against mem bers lacking in any or the senses, have been broken into. My own ex perience was with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1890 I was asked to become a "frater," and my application went through all right, and I was duly elected; but just after my name had been voted on, one of the legal experts of the chapter I was joining read the prohibitive restrictions, among which were deafness in the applicant being cause for rejection forthwith.

The delegates from my lodge to the Grand Lodge Convention at

Detroit brought the matter up there, and it happened that the Exalted Grand Ruler was Col. Edwin B. Hay, a prominent Washington, D. C., lawyer, and famous, also, as a handwriting expert. Col. Hay had, in the early days of Gallaudet College, been concerned in some department of instruction there, and knew the deaf thoroughly. He addressed the Grand Lodge on the absurdity of the restriction, and when it came to a test vote there were none against it.

On the return of our delegates I was initiated, and, soon after, Mr Edwin A. Hodgson and Dr. T. F. Fox became members, and I had the pleasure of acting, in turn, for each station, though when I was put through, a good friend gave the answers for me by shaking my head, "Yes" and "No," as the occasion required, and I read the obligations from the ritual.

Our membership continued until the lodge (No. 128) surrendered its charter some years later.

The only other deaf person in the order, to my knowledge, was the late James Simpson, who was a member of Sioux Falls Lodge.

A good beneficial order is a splendid thing for a man to belong to, but after a quarter of a century of ample experience, and still being able to hold my own as a conversationalist, I say, in all sincerity, "What's the use?"

Human nature is so constituted that it goes so far, and not a bit further. Hearing brothers in an organization will help you along. You can sit alongside the secretary and watch his notes and read his communications, as I used to do in the Elks, and in other organizations, (President Veditz, of this body, wrote me not long ago that that's his plan in the several organizations of the hearing to which he belongs), but my experience goes to show that all this is superficial, and I would rather be janitor of a club of deaf people—congenial deaf people, I mean, of course—than Worthy Grand High Priest of the Order of Thingumbobs, if I am the one lone deaf man among a lot of hearing ones.

The reason is not hard to seek. Those who hear mean well, of course, but a legless man isn't going to take his exercise running on crutches, and we are in exactly that position when we affiliate with hearing bodies. No matter how kindly disposed the hearing men are, "we do not fit in," as some one expressed it some years ago.

Even if there are several fraters able and willing to interpret all that goes on, they tire, eventually, and it's only natural.

To be sure, there's a good deal of solid satisfaction in breaking into prohibited ranks, but most of the glory ends in having done it. I was given more than my share of committeee work, and was glad of the chance to be of service, and yet by reason of my deafness I could never hold an important office, and there was the eternal prospect of always hobbling along.

Few people care to hobble along, energetic deaf people least of all.

I have been with deaf people in organizations to which they belonged.

Their experience was practically the same as mine. It ranged all the way from a swell college club here in Yew York, to the Y. M. C. A., and the routine never varies. The deaf man never feels entirely at home; it is utterly without reason that he ever will.

The deaf man is just human enough to want to be on a par with the people with whom he associates. He not only wants to talk, but he wants to be talked to. This is the secret of it all.

Being talked to, doesn't consist in having lead-pencil and tablet talks with hearing people. This wearies.

And being talked to by one inexpert in manual spelling, gets tiresome and palls.

Real enjoyment and solid satisfaction comes in meeting on the level (and you can interpret that both literally and figuratively).

For the novelty and the solid satisfaction that comes with making precedents, and breaking down barriers, I would advise all the educated deaf everywhere to join organizations of the hearing; not only to show that they can do so, but for the pleasure and honor that goes with it.

After a while, when you have the choice of attending a conclave of your hearing organization, or having a private little confab with one likeable deaf fellow, see which you choose.

Those who have not had the experience will not take my word for it, but those who have been through the mill will confirm every word.

Discussion of Mr. Pach's paper was participated in by Mr. E. C. Wyand, of Maryland; Geo. W. Veditz, of Colorado; Mr. Hodgson, of New York, and Rev. J. W. Michaels, of Arkansas.

Mr. Veditz maintained that while the deaf would naturally find the greatest congeniality in associations of their own, they should not on that account neglect hearing associations to which admission was held open to them. As their material interests were indissolubly linked with those of the hearing in the relation of employer and employed, and as their social welfare was inseparably interwoven with that of the public at large, it behooved them to mix with their hearing brethren in every possible relation—to join their trades unions, to take membership in their benevolent and social organizations, in the Young Men's Christian Associations, and in the pleasure and specialty clubs. His own experience had

been that the members of such bodies would go more than half way in their endeavor to make things pleasant and profitable to the deaf member.

Mr. Michaels' remarks were as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have been very much interested in the paper just read by Mr. Pach on "The Deaf in Organizations of the Hearing vs. Organizations of Their Own," and the remarks made by Mr. Wyand. It is well for the deaf to get into organizations of the hearing only for the social benefit they may derive from them. I have had several chances of initiation to the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World, and a friend even mentioned that now, since the Masons do not issue policies, deaf people can become Masons. But in every instance I would have had to depend on my personal friend's influence to get into any of these societies named, like Mr. Pach. His case would have dropped had not Mr. Hay been on the scene and the same is so with Mr. Wyand had not his friends been there.

I am at present a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor and hold a policy for $500, but it has been intimated to me that upon my death it will be doubtful whether my folks will be able to draw the amount and that all the benefit I will get will be the present social friendship and probably a large funeral at the end!

But little has been said of organizations of the deaf among themselves. I know of only two beneficial organizations of the deaf. One is the Elect Surds, of New York, of which I became a member about the year 1872 or 1873. But because that society was, and is, if yet existing, exclusively for the deaf living in or near New York, for reasons sufficient, I withdrew from the society in 1876.

The other society is the Fraternal Society of the Deaf, organized in Chicago in 1901, and which has to date grown to a membership of 548 and is still growing. It is a beneficial society and pays sick and death benefits. Only white deaf men between the ages of 18 and 54, of good bodily health and moral character can become members of this society. Applicants must stand a rigid examination by a reputed physician, known to at least three old members, and then he must be endorsed by three members as to his character. The examination satisfactory, the applicant pays an iniation fee of $5.00, and thereafter monthly dues of 50 cents. The society pays for those who may meet with an accident or get sick, $5.00 for a week of seven days, for ten weeks in the year, but not unless the claim is endorsed by an attending physician known to three members of the society. Upon the death of a brother in the society, $200 is given to the widow or next nearest friend to defray the burial expenses of the deceased brother.

The members are all put under restrictions, which they have to observe to the letter or be expelled from the society. These restrictions are:

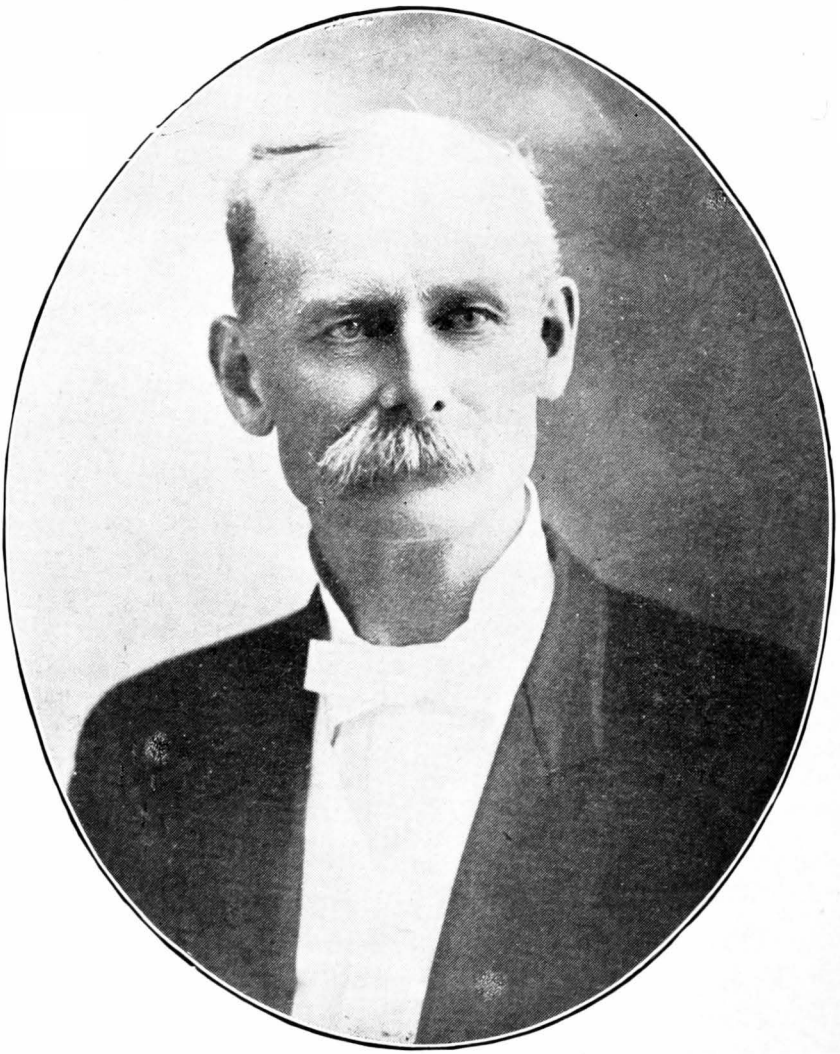
He shall be a sober man; must not be a gossiper or a backbiter; must show friendliness to all mutes alike; must not walk on the railroad, nor must he engage in any dishonorable business and the like. The pledge to keep these requirements is a constant safeguard to him. The society encourages sociability among the deaf as well as among the hearing. It gives all a common interest and binds all with a common cord.

The members of this society are composed of men who earn their livlihood by the sweat of their brow. They are all "horny-handed" men, and, though I can not say they are above the average educated deaf, I can say there is plenty of good common sense among them. I am a member of the society (No. 150) and am one of the trustees, and with one other trustee in Arkansas, audit the accounts of the Grand Financial Secretary, who lives in Arkansas. During the last two years more than $6,000 passed through the hands of the Grand Financial Secretary. Of this, about $2,900 was paid out for sick and death benefits, and other necessary expenses, such as rents, gas, stationery and the like. At present there is a balance in the treasurer's hands of over $3,000. Of this amount, $2,000 is on deposit in national banks at 3 per cent., the balance is deposited in other banks. The treasurer's bond was fixed two years ago at $2,000. At that time, however, there was only $698.21 to the credit of the society. At the next Grand Division meeting of the society, the treasurer's bond will be increased to from $6,000 to $10,000, and the bond of the Financial Secretary (who is not allowed to keep in his hands more than $200 at one time) is $1,000.

The society has divisions at the following places: Chicago, Detroit, Louisville, Little Rock, Nashua, Dayton, Bay City, Cincinnati, Evansville, Springfield, Olathe and Columbus. It requires seven members to organize a division. The Chicago division has about 150 members, and other divisions are correspondingly large.

And, friends of the N. A. D., may I not ask that you with superior educational advantages give this society some consideration, and I trust you may feel that it is your part to affiliate with these deaf people, and do what you can to make the Fraternal Society of the Deaf the society for the deaf, indeed. The general office of this society is room 3, 79 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Particulars can be had from there.

At this juncture Hon. Harry St. George Tucker, President of the Jamestown Exposition, appeared and was introduced to the convention. Mr. Tucker apologized for his late arrival, he had been attending an important meeting of the Exposition Directors. His address was in a very happy vein, his remarks showing that he was not a stranger among the deaf. He is a native of Staunton, Va., where is located the school for



REV. J. W. MICHAELS, *Arkansas*,
First Vice-President.

the Virginia deaf. His father, the late lamented Hon. John Randolph Tucker, was for many years a director on the Board of Gallaudet College. The Exposition President demanded to know if there was anything he could do for the enjoyment of the convention while on the grounds, to command his service. He was given a hearty round of applause as he concluded.

The Rev. Edward N. Calisch, D. D., of Richmond, Va., was introduced, and made a most captivating speech. He is the most gifted Hebrew orator in the United States. His illustrations of the advantage of being deaf were very ingenious and aptly taken. Among other things, he said that he wished to express his sympathy with the work of the Association and his hope of its progress. He spoke of the value of speech, but said that sound was not everything. The constructive forces of the universe are silent. The upbuilding agencies are noiseless. Violence and destruction are noisy. The first child of creation was light, it is symbol of life and growth and progress. Light is everything to the deaf and mute. It is the medium of speech and hearing. Those who depend upon light are sure to be in the vanguard of human progress.

Rabbi Calisch was accorded a spontaneous outburst of applause as he concluded his remarks.

The venerable Rev. Dr. John Chamberlain, of New York, made some appropriate remarks.

The convention then closed for the day, the delegates spending the afternoon in viewing the great Exposition.

Third Day--Saturday, July 6.

THE Association reconvened at 9.30 a. m. in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium in Norfolk. Invocation was delivered by the Rev. Daniel E. Moylan, of Baltimore.

A telegraphic message from Puget Sound Association of the Deaf was read by the secretary, as follows:

Seattle, Wash., July 5, 1907.

George W. Veditz, President National Association of the Deaf, Norfolk.

Puget Sound deaf send greetings to the National Convention of the deaf. OLOF HANSON, President.

Mr. F. R. Gray, of Pennsylvania, read the report of the Committee on Literature of the Deaf.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE.

Shortly after the St. Louis convention application was made to the Executive Committee for funds to print some papers already prepared. It developed, however, that owing to the heavy expense of printing the proceedings of the convention there was no money in the treasury, but a deficit. This put a damper on the work of the committee, and it was felt that there was no use in preparing additional material when there was no prospect of having it printed. Consequently the committee as such has done nothing, although individual members have contributed to various publications.

A request for literature was received from North Carolina in connection with the investigation of the school at Morganton. With the stipulation that the committee was not be considered as taking sides with either party to the controversy, such literature was forwarded by the chairman as in his opinion might prove useful.

A request was received from Wisconsin for the circular on Day Schools. As the supply on hand was exhausted, only one copy was sent. This was reprinted and by the courtesy of the management of the school a number of extra copies were furnished to the chairman for future use.

The following papers have been sent gratis to the chairman, for which acknowledgement is hereby made: The Maryland Bulletin, the Minnesota Companion, the California News, the Kentucky Standard, the Ohio Chronicle, the Rome Register, the Washingtonian, and the

Association Review. From these papers a number of clippings have been made, which it has seemed advisable to preserve for possible future use.

Three interesting papers have appeared which would be well worth printing in pamphlet from if the funds were available. One entitled, "Echoes of the Morganton Convention," by Miss Fitzgerald, was written for a teachers' meeting in Wisconsin and reprinted in the Annals, March, 1906, and in a number of school papers.

Another entitled, "Is it Beneficial for a Deaf Oralist to learn the Sign Language," by Miss Alice C. Jennings, was printed in the Register, September 6, 1906, and reprinted in several other papers. Both the above young ladies were educated by the oral methods, and they bear strong testimony to the value of the sign language Another paper entitled, "The Sign Language Has Its Mission and There is No Substitute," by Mr. E. C. Wyand, is a strong endorsement of the sign language. It was first printed, I believe, in the Silent Worker, and reproduced in the Minnesota Companion, March 13, 1907.

In the Review for December, 1905, appeared an editorial on "The Passing of the Sign Language," which brought out a spirited reply in the New York Journal from Mr. McGregor, who pertinently inquired, if, as asserted, "it requires little mind to learn" the sign language, why it was that hearing teachers found it so difficult to learn it. A rather lame attempt to explain his statement was made in the Review of February, 1906, and then the editor invites a general discussion in the following words:

"And now let us have discussion of this point—of the whole question, for that matter,—with real argument offered in serious vein, and with the sole aim to elucidate the truth of the matter from all sides."

Acting on this invitation the chairman requested several of our best deaf writers to discuss the matter in the Review, and also notified the editor that some papers would be written for the Review, but only two or three promised to respond. After considerable persuasion the first contribution was obtained from Miss Fitzgerald. It discussed her personal experience with the sign language much along the same lines as her paper in the Annals, already referred to. It was forwarded to the editor with some introductory remarks by the chairman. The editor returned the papers, without so much as saying "thank you." In order to publish any paper on the sign language he then imposed certain restrictions, which made it practically impossible to treat the subject in a comprehensive manner. When others who had promised to contribute were informed of the limitations, their papers were withdrawn.

While the editor quotes, approvingly, such expressions as "The day for the sign language is past" and "The sign language is doomed," he refuses to publish "real arguments offered in serious vein, and with the sole aim to elucidate the truth of the matter from all sides." Readers must draw their own conclusions.

Statistics on the sign language have been contributed to the Association Review as in former years. The following is a copy of the statistics up to the present time:

TABULAR STATEMENT OF SIGN LANGUAGE IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF FROM 1900 TO 1906, INCLUSIVE.

DATES	*Sign Language Used*		*Manual Alphabet, but No Sign Language*		*No Sign Language, No Manual Alphabet*		*TOTALS*	
1900, Nov. 10	8645	81.5	196	1.9	1767	16.6	10,608	100
1901, " "	8967	81.3	211	1.9	1850	16.8	11,028	100
1902, " "	8839	80.7	209	1.8	1904	17.5	10,952	100
1903, " "	9048	80.6	210	1.9	1967	17.5	11,225	100
1904, " "	9066	80.1	208	1.8	2042	18.1	11,316	100
1905, " "	8983	79.2	216	1.9	2145	18.9	11,344	100
1906, " "	9227	79.2	198	1.7	2223	19.1	11,648	100

Considerable correspondence has passed between the editor of the Review and the chairman in reference to the discussion of the sign language and the statistics in the Review. The following letter is the latest contribution on the subject:

Mr. F. W. Booth, Editor Association Review, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,—In your letter of May 3rd you say that my statistics on the sign language do not reflect the changes that have taken place in recent years. On the contrary, I think they reflect correctly the changes that have *not* taken place.

As you know, the Combined System schools restrict the use of signs more or less in the class room; yet they use them for chapel services, lectures, etc. Your own statistics show clearly enough the changes that have taken place *in the class room;* but they utterly fail to show the extent to which the sign language is used *in the school as a whole.* It was to supply this information that my statistics were started, and thus furnish what is lacking in yours.

It is proper to restrict the use of sign language in the class room, provided it is used in the chapel services, lectures, etc., and is not taboed on the play-ground. Children of ordinary mental activity get fully half their education outside the class room, and it makes all the difference in the world whether they are permitted to communicate freely with their fellows, or whether their minds are to be kept imprisoned until they can express their thoughts in verbal language.

I never saw anything so pitiful as the sight witnessed on my visit to Mt. Airy some years ago. The children were in the dining-room and, like other children, seemed eager to talk. But they had not acquired the language for ready interchange of ideas. When some of them ventured to use signs the supervisor with eagle eye promptly called them to time and entered a black mark against the offender's name in a book which he carried for the purpose. The quietness of the children, in consequence, seemed more appropriate to a funeral. What a marked contrast to the children in a Combined System school, where they are allow-

ed to express their thoughts freely and, in consequence, enjoy life and sharpen their wits, as children have a right to do. I understand that Mt. Airy is not so strict as formerly in suppressing the use of signs, and, for the sake of the children, I am glad of it, for the sight of those children left on my mind an impression which has been painful to this day.

You say Dr. Bell knows nothing of Miss Fitzgerald's paper, and probably never heard of her. If that is so, it seems to me all the more reason why you should print her paper in the Review (I will send it to you if you will print it.) Miss Fitzgerald was trained in one of the Wisconsin day-schools, established as the direct result of Dr. Bell's efforts, and by methods advocated by him and in the Review. It would doubtless interest your readers to know the result of these methods from competent testimony. Surely Miss Fitzgerald is competent to give such testimony, because she speaks from personal experience, and is well qualified by education to make logical deductions. Although you raise technical objections to the paper, on the ground of inexperience and lack of pedagogic value, I cannot help thinking that if her views had been favorable to you these objections would not have counted for a moment, and that the real objection is the fact that her testimony is squarely against the policy advocated by the Review. In refusing to print the paper you are simply refusing to place the truth before your readers, because it does not happen to support your side of the case.

If Miss Fitzgerald were the only one thus trained who disapproves of these methods, there might be some justification in refusing to place her views before your readers. But she is not the only one by any means.

Regarding your concern as to what my statistics would show in case certain schools with oral leanings should abandon the use of the sign language, it will be time enough to consider that when we come to it. Meanwhile I might remind you that schools formerly oral, have, after thorough investigation, returned to the Combined System and restored the sign language to its proper place. The Portland, Me., school is an example of what I mean.

With an endowment of $100,000 to promote the objects of the Speech Association—and, incidentally, to doom the sign language—with the powerful influence of the Volta Bureau to further your cause, you have been able to reduce the number of pupils who have the privilege of learning the sign language from 81.5 per cent. in 1900 to 79.2 per cent. in 1906. At this rate you can readily compute how many years and how many dollars it will require to complete the "doom" of the sign language.

If the testimony of Miss Fitzgerald and others of similar experience could be laid before the parents of every deaf child, deprived of the privilege of learning the sign language, I believe that not a few would insist that their children should have the benefits accruing from its use. If we had a fraction of the money, used in disparaging the sign language, for defending it, the statistics might show a different story I am not without hope that means to this end may be found some day. I am not in the least worried as to the final outcome, for the American people believe in fair play. But I regret to see even so considerable a number of the deaf as at present deprived of the blessings and benefits of the sign language.

A good policy for the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf would be:—Promote speech by all means, but do not make war on the sign language

I should be glad to have you publish this letter in the Review, but have no expectation that you will do so.

Yours truly,

OLOF HANSON.

Seattle, Washington, June 6, 1907.

In conclusion, while the present committee cannot report having accomplished anything of particular value, it is to be hoped that funds for printing and distributing literature may be available in the near future. There can be no doubt that it would be useful to have a number of papers printed and kept on hand for use as occasion might require. The question in which we are mainly interested is to prevent the deterioration or abolition of the sign language. That there is need of enlightenment in certain quarters is shown by the report of a committee of trustees of the Georgia Institution, part of which reads as follows: "The whole case between the two methods, sign and oral, may be summed up by the simple question as to whether it is better to teach a child language that can be understood by those among whom it must live, or to teach it a foreign language. The latter is what is being done by all institutions that teach only the sign language to deaf children." As pointed out by the Colorado Index: "If there is a school in the United States teaching 'only the sign language' to deaf children, we do not know of it." But have the trustees aforesaid seen any of these correction? Probably not. On learning the names of the trustees the chairman sent them some of the circulars on hand, though not exactly covering the case. If some of the especially prepared literature were available, it would be a simple matter to send a copy to each of the trustees in question, and they might see the things in a new light. The same literature, if sent to the trustees and parents of pupils in schools having oral leanings, would doubtless produce good results.

According to report, the superintendent of the Mt. Airy school has been traveling the State exhibiting some of his pupils and explaining the methods of instruction. Presumably the beauties of the oral method as exemplified by a few "show pupils" have been exploited. If we could bring home to parents and the public the results of this same oral method and the opinion of many of those taught by it after reaching mature years, it is not unlikely that even the Mt. Airy school might be brought back to the Combined System. If parents fully realized what their children lose by being deprived of the sign language, not a few would rise and demand that it be taught, with proper restrictions, even in oral schools.

OLOF HANSON,
Chairman Committee on Literature of the Deaf.

Mr. B. R. Allabough, of Pennsylvania, moved that the report be accepted with the thanks of the convention, which was carried.

Mr. Allabough moved that the rules be suspended in order to allow the Executive Committee to retire to consider its report. Carried.

President Veditz called Mr. C. C. Codman, of Chicago, to the chair.

Dr. Thomas Francis Fox, of New York, read the report of the Committee on Resolutions, the convention voting section by section.

Resolution 6, which dealt with the classification of educational institutions for the deaf was, on motion of Mr. J. Schuyler Long, of Iowa, ordered turned over to the Committee on Literature for the Deaf, with instructions to print and circulate as many copies as the occasion demanded.

Resolution 7, appropriating money to the *American Industrial Journal,* was the occasion of considerable debate. Mr. Allabough moved that the resolution be accepted. Mr. Hodgson moved that it be rejected, suggesting that the money be better appropriated to the Committee on Literature. Mr. Whildin, of Maryland, spoke against it. Mr. Greener, of Ohio, moved that the resolution lie on the table, seconded by Mr. Heyman, of New York. Mr. Long thought the resolution should be tabled until the report of the Industrial Bureau was heard. The resolution was tabled.

With these amendments, the report of the Committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The National Association of the Deaf, assembled in convention at Norfolk, Va., July 4—6, 1907, representing the general and special interests of the deaf of the United States, after careful deliberation, gives expression to their sentiments by the following preambles and resolutions:

WHEREAS, During fifty years of active service toward advancing the moral, intellectual and temporal welfare of the deaf, Edward Miner

Gallaudet, Ph. D., L. L. D., has proven himself their benefactor and friend, who has ever stood in front for the advancement of their best interests; and,

WHEREAS, He completed a half century of continuous work as president of the College he founded, and over which he continues so ably to preside; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, expressing our heartfelt appreciation of his noble efforts in our cause, we extend to him this evidence of our most cordial appreciation with the hope that he may long be spared to us in the field of education he has so successfully administered.

WHEREAS, The plan proposed by the President of this Association, having in view the collection of an endowment fund of $100,000, and placing the Association on a solid financial business, whereby its power for continued and productive effort may be strengthened in promoting the welfare of the American deaf, has our approval and is worthy of our earnest co-operation; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to act upon the suggestion.

Resolved, That, being vitally interested in the problem attending the education of the deaf, we oppose any process of instruction that tends to limit their mental and moral development, and express as our deliberate judgment a belief and confidence in the Combined System of instruction, as being the most rational, effective and successful in reaching and improving all deaf children as distinct from the few.

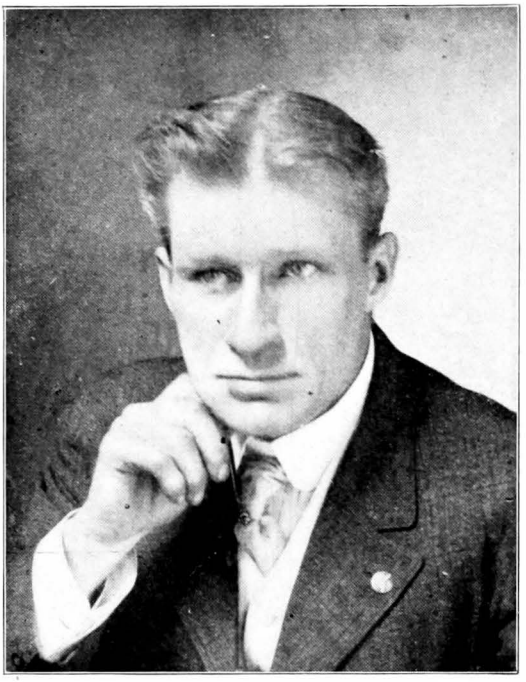
Resolved, That, recognizing the injury resulting from the discrimination that has lately arisen against the employment of the deaf in the Civil Service, a committee be appointed by the president to co-operate with a similar committee of the Gallaudet College in its efforts to induce the Civil Service Commission to remove this unfair and undeserved discrimination.

WHEREAS, "The Deaf and Dumb" have been grouped with those classes that it is proposed to legally prohibit from matrimony under bills drafted by a "Committee on Eugenics" to be presented to the various state legislatures; and,

WHEREAS, We do not deserve such degrading classification, and indignantly protest against this unjust and humiliating proposal; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with the Committee on Eugenics, looking toward the removal of the deaf and dumb from its list.

WHEREAS, The privileges of an education is the birthright of every American child which the State as its first great duty endeavors impartially to make as complete and perfect as possible, regarding it as the very foundation of the commonwealth; and,



CHESTER C. CODMAN, *Illinois*,
Second Vice-President.

ALEX. L. PACH, *New York*,
Third Vice-President.

WHEREAS, The deaf child, deficient in neither mind, nor will, nor emotion, has the same inalienable right to the same education as his more fortunate hearing brother; and,

WHEREAS, The old "asylum" or institutional "home" idea in connection with the education of the deaf—the old air of mystery and secrecy surrounding the deaf and their schools—is rapidly disappearing and the movement generally making over to and along the line of modern pedagogics giving schools for the deaf their proper place as part of the public school system of the country; and,

WHEREAS, Thirty-eight and one half per cent. of the deaf over ten years of age, as against fifty per cent. of the hearing-speaking of the same age, are gainfully employed, entering into nearly every occupation pursued by the people of the United States (forty-three per cent. of the deaf of over twenty years of age); and eighty-one per cent. gainfully employed of those who have had schooling, thus indicating the value of education, and further, that the deaf well perform their part of self-supporting citizens, a large proportion of whom are heads of families and possessors of homes; and,

WHEREAS, Every action and influence in contravention of the this very great and highly desired advance should be severely condemned by the deaf and their friends; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the delegates of the Eighth Convention of the National Association of the Deaf assembled at Norfolk, Va., July 4—6, 1907:

First—That education of the deaf on the part of the State is simply fulfillment of its duty as a matter of right and justice, not sympathetic charity and benevolence to the deaf.

Second—That schools for the deaf should not be known and regarded, nor classified, as benevolent or charitable institutions. On the contrary, they should be known and regarded, and classified, as strictly educationanl institutions, a part of the common school system of the State under the advisory supervision of the regular constituted school authorities, instead of being supervised by boards of charity, legislative benevolent committees, and the like, which tends to foster a spirit of dependence in the pupils and marks them as the objects of charity, wards of the State, etc., which they are not any more so than children with hearing who attend the public schools.

Third—That we enter our vigorous protest against the constant association and comparison in convention assemblies of whatever nature, and in published reports, etc., of deaf children with the feeble-minded, the epileptic, the insane, the incorrigible, the physically deformed and diseased, inmates of penal institutions and others of like classes,

generally referred to as "defectives," a term which we resent as opprobrius when applied to the deaf, used as it commonly is used to designate mental, moral and physical degeneracy.

Fourth—That for the furtherance of more complete emancipation from the thraldom of the past, with its ill-conceived and false notions concerning those who cannot hear, or hear but imperfectly, we recommend the appointment of a committee of five to work for its attainment, and earnestly urge agitation of the matter upon the part of every member of the convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be expressed to the retiring Secretary and Treasurer for the careful and conscientious manner in which they have performed the exacting duties of their respective offices.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be expressed to the Hon. St. George Tucker, and the Jamestown Tercentennial Directorate for the numerous courtesies extended to our members.

Resolved, That we present our appreciative thanks to the Mayor and Council of the City of Norfolk for aid extended to the Local Committee.

To the Local Committee for its splendid arrangements for the meeting of the Association.

To the Virginia Association for the magnificent reception given the delegates at the Atlantic Hotel.

To the Y. M. C. A., of Norfolk, for the use of its hall.

To the managers of the Exposition for courtesies shown the Association.

To Dr. J. E. Ray for his excellent work as interpreter for the Association.

To the president of the Association, and the retiring officers for their untiring labors for the good of the Association.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be extended to Hon. Reno S. Harp, an Attorney-at-Law, Frederick City, Md., for the volunteered service he has rendered the deaf of America in partly overcoming the existing prejudice which excluded them from certain Fraternities by removing the barrier which heretofore prevented them from entering the ranks of the Knights of Pythias.

THOMAS FRANCIS FOX,
J. W. MICHAELS,
A. B. GREENER,
E. CLAYTON WYAND,
ALBERT BERG.

Committee.

President Veditz reoccupied the chair. The order of business was suspended in order to hear the report of the Executive Committee. The report was accepted, and is as follows:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of the Deaf met in a room of the Y. M. C. A. building, during the session of the convention, the business of the convention meanwhile going on under charge of one of the vice-presidents. This was made necessary by the impossibility of getting the members together before the meeting of the convention.

President Veditz opened the meeting by giving an account of the proceedings of the Publication Committee appointed at St. Louis, showing that they had full authority to do as they have done, and that they had done their best to carry out the wishes of the St. Louis convention with the least expense possible. He then presented a series of resolutions by Mr. Hanson, a member of the committee, (see separate sheet) and asked the committee to consider them and approve or reject. The secretary being absent, a secretary *pro tem* was chosen, Mr. F. R. Gray filling the place. Mr. Gray read the resolutions and they were then considered one by one.

Mr. Michaels moved that No. 1, disputing the power of the printing committee to act as it had done be amended by changing the word "without" to "with" and the word "disapproved" to "approved." Passed.

Mr. Michaels moved that the second resolution be struck out Passed.

Mr. Michaels moved that in No. 3, the words "four hundred and fifty dollars," and the figures ($450.00) be struck out and the words "four hundred and seventy-three dollars and eighty-six cents" and the figures ($473.86) be substituted. Passed.

Mr. Michaels moved that the last two resolutions be approved. Passed.

Mr. Michaels moved that all of Mr. Cloud's expense account be approved. Passed.

Mr. Cloud moved that the bill of Mr. Warren Robinson be paid. Passed.

Mr. Cloud moved that the president's bill be approved. Passed.

President Veditz then stated that the motions passed by the Executive Committee during the past three years, including the gift of money to the Pas-a-Pas Club of Chicago to aid it in fighting pure oral day schools; the fixing of the place of meeting of the 1907 convention, and lastly the date of the latter event.

The committee then adjourned.

(The secretary, Mr. Cloud, arrived in the midst of the session, but did not displace the secretary *pro tem.*)

F. R. GRAY,
Secretary, *pro tem.*

Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1907.

MR. HANSON'S RESOLUTIONS.

Under date of May 6th, 1906, the treasurer of the National Association of the Deaf presented a printed "Financial Statement of the N. A. D. Treasurer," showing receipts of $693.44, and expenditures of $718.49; overdraft, $25.05.

In said statement are included the following items, evidently for printing the proceedings of the St. Louis convention:

Cr	to Geo. L. Porter, to renting half-tone cuts of N. A. D.	$ 5.00
"	" Theodore A. Froelick, to half-tone portraits, including retouching	61.16
"	" E. A. Hodgson, to printing 800 copies, 23 half-tones	25.00
"	" Thrash-Lick Printing Co., to printing and binding proceedings	382.70
	The above items amount to	$473.86

The Constitution, Article V, Section 3, expressly provides that the Executive Committee "shall have power to appropriate any available funds of the Association for purposes tending to promote its welfare."

And, whereas, no appropriation for printing the proceedings was made by the St. Louis convention, and no appropriation has been made or authorized by the Executive Committee, therefore,

Resolved (1) That the expenditures, having been made without the authority of the Association, are disapproved.

Resolved (2) That it is the sentiment of the Executive Committee that the expenditure of $473.86 for printing the proceedings was unnecessary and uncalled for.

Resolved (3) That the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars ($450.00) and no more, be and hereby is appropriated for the publication of the said proceedings, including all expenditures for half-tones, printing and binding, mentioned in the foregoing items.

Resolved (4) That the expenditures by the secretary of the Publication Committee of $7.26 for postage, expressage, etc., account proceedings, and of $63.00 for postage, freightage, cartage, etc., be and hereby are approved.

Resolved (5) That all other expenditures reported in said statement of May 6th, 1906, are hereby approved by the Executive Committee, subject to audit and acceptance at the next convention

OLOF HANSON.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 20, 1906.

Mr. Gray, of Pennsylvania, moved that the amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, as published, be considered.

Mr. Cloud moved that instead, the amendments be tabled and a committee appointed to revise the Constitution and report to the next convention.

The President recalled Mr. Codman to the chair.

Dr. Fox favored considering the amendments at once, as did Mr. Wyand. Mr. Veditz opposed postponing. Mr. Cloud spoke again in favor of postponing consideration.

Mr. Berg (Indiana) opposed postponing, raising the point that a postponement could not be had because the constitutional requirement of publication of proposed amendments for thirty days previous to a convention of the association had been met, and the amendments were now legally before the convention.

Mr. Whildin moved that the amendments be tabled. Vote: Aye, 9; nay, 40.

Mr. Hodgson moved that the convention resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the various amendments. Seconded by Mr. Veditz, opposed by Messrs. Cloud and Long. Vote: Aye, 45; nay, 1.

Mr. Veditz then proceeded to read the amendments.

Amendment 1, making the President of the Association ex-officio a member of the Local Committee of each convention, was adopted. Vote: Aye, 45; nay, 9.

(Amendment 1—By-Laws, part Art. IV., new Sec. 2.)

Sec. 2. The chairman of the Executive Committee shall be, ex-officio, a member of the Local Committee. The Local Committee shall not enter into contracts involving expenditures or concessions not directly concerned with the reception and entertainment of members and guests of the convention without first submitting the bids for said contracts to the chairman of the Executive Committee, as its representative, for approval; withholding of said approval being equivalent to a rejection of said bids. In case of an appeal to the Executive Committee, the decision of that body shall be final.

Amendment 2, changing the composition of the National Executive Committee from one member from each State represented at a convention to eight members, to be appointed by the President, was opposed by Mr. Cloud. Messrs. Berg and Veditz spoke in favor of the amendment, while Mr. Hodgson opposed the change, as did Mr. Whildin. The amendment was adopted. Vote: Aye, 40; nay, 12.

(Amendment 2—Constitution, part Art. V., Sec. 1.)

The National Executive Committee shall consist of the President of the Association, who shall be, ex-officio, chairman, and eight other members, to be appointed by the President from the general membership of the Association; provided, however, that no State shall have more than one member of the committee assigned to it.

Amendment 3, changing the election of officers from the first day to the last day of the convention was adopted.

(Amendment 3—Constitution, part Art. III., Sec. 2.)

The officers of the Association shall be elected separately by ballot on the last day of the convention by a majority vote of all duly qualified members voting at the permanent organization of each national convention of the Association.

Amendment 4, in relation to the expenditure of monies of the Association, after discussion, participated in by Mr. Long and Mr. Veditz, was carried unanimously.

(Amendment 4—Constitution, part Art. V., Sec. 3.)

It shall have power to appropriate any available funds of the Association for purposes tending to promote its welfare. No expenditure not directly authorized by the Association in convention shall be made without its [the Executive Committee's] consent.

The report of the Committee on Federation of the Deaf was laid on the table for the next convention, and ordered printed in the report of the proceedings.

Mr. Allabough, of Pennsylvania, presented the report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics. It was ordered printed in the proceedings.

The report of the Auditing Committee found the treasurer's report correct. Mr. Gray moved that it be accepted, which was accordingly done.

Mr. Long moved that the President be given time in which to appoint the National Executive Committee. Seconded by Mr. Cloud and carried.

Mr. Cloud moved that the President appoint a committee of three on printing the proceedings. Carried.

Mr. Fox moved that the National Executive Committee be instructed to favorably consider the invitation of Colorado Springs, Colo., as the meeting place of the next convention. Carried.

Mr. Allabough, on part of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, invited the Association to attend the coming convention of that body in Philadelphia. Mr. Wyand invited the delegates to visit the convention in Baltimore. Mr. Douglas Tilden extended an invitation from Seattle, Wash., as the place for the next convention. Mr. Kestner spoke for Colorado.

Mr. Cloud submitted an invitation from the Bureau of Publicity of Niagara Falls, N. Y., inviting the Association to meet there.

Mr. Veditz submitted several invitations from organizatiuns in Colorado to meet in Colorado Springs.

The business before the convention being concluded, Mr. Berg (Ind.) moved that the Eighth Convention of the National Association of the Deaf do adjourn *sine die*, which was done at 2 p. m.

WM. C. RITTER,
Secretary.

Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

Summary of Report.

The subjects treated are: Statistics compiled from circulars returned by employers of the deaf with summary; an extended and comprehensive review of replies received from deaf workmen; industrial training at the schools; the American Industrial Journal; funds and co-operation; outside assistance; conclusion.

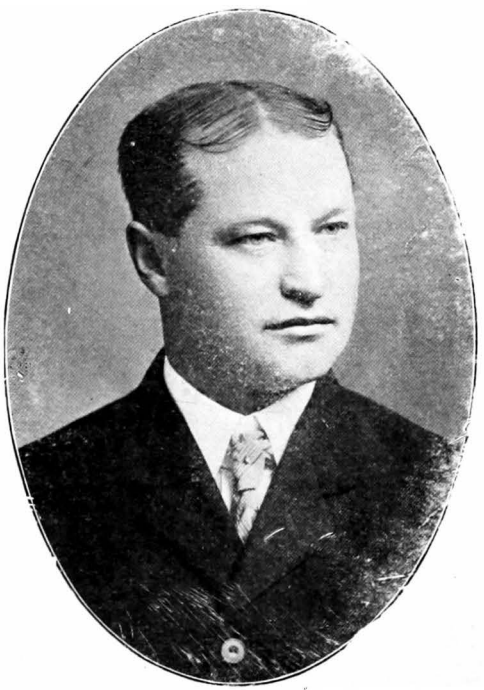
Thirty-one circulars out of fifty-three sent out were answered by employers, and, on the whole, they stated that the deaf were good workmen; that they were even more favored than the hearing, and in some instances, paid higher wages. Thorough training while at school, particularly in the trades they intended to follow, was insisted upon; the entering of industrial establishments instead of taking post-graduate industrial courses at school was favored by a majority where a definite answer one way or the other was given; writing and signs are the chief means of communication; the employers are emphatic in regard to the schools assisting their pupils to secure employment after leaving school; and suggest that a letter of recommendation from the last employer or school be used as a means of improving their chances of getting work.

Industrial training at the schools heard from, indicates that the superintendents are awake to the situation and doing all in their power to further it. Particularly is training being given in those lines in which the deaf are apt to engage or make a living. Local conditions are taken into consideration when any new branch of work is contemplated. The literary and industrial departments are being practically placed on a footing of equal importance.

The attention of the Association is called to a new publication, the American Industrial Journal, which was started to advance the industrial education of the deaf and to assist in bettering their condition in life. It has not been considered best to make it the special organ of any body, educational, state or national. No one derives any financial profit from it. It is simply published for the good it will do. And this Association is asked to commend it to the deaf of the country and request them to aid it with their money and their pens.

Outside assistance, financial and otherwise, has been sought by the Bureau from the United States Census Office, but without success. The Carnegie Institution of Washington, which was founded by Mr. Andrew Carnegie to aid original research, has been pleased to consider a request from the Bureau for $100, but nothing definite will be known until October as to whether it will be granted.

MRS. J. M. STEWART, *Michigan*,
Fourth Vice-President.



J. SCHUYLER LONG, *Iowa*,
Treasurer.

Report in Detail.

After the first report of the Committee on the Industrial Status of the Deaf was made at the meeting of the National Association at St. Louis, in August, 1904, a permanent bureau was created with the foregoing title, and in addition to the members of the old committee, two new ones were added. This change called for no particular change in the nature of the work to be carried on This first report of the Bureau is practically the same as the last, except that the circulars containing questions for the collection of statistics have been revised and a few new ones added to the old.

One special request made in the series of revised circulars was for the recipient to send the Bureau the names and addresses of persons to whom similar circulars might be sent. A goodly number of names were thus secured, but in many cases the replies arrived too late to use the names immediatedly. The nucleus has been formed, however, for a list of names and addresses to whom the Bureau can in the near future send copies of circulars and be all the time accumulating a fund of definite information from the deaf touching upon their industrial status.

As the report progresses the different subjects will be taken up in the order it has been considered best to treat them.

Circulars entitled, "Employers of the Deaf," were sent to the following firms and individuals which it had been learned had deaf persons in their employ:

Wisconsin Chair Co., Port Washington, Wis.
Ashland Brewing Co., Ashland, Wis.
Shaft-Pierce Shoe Co., Faribault, Minn.
Novelty Rattan and Toy Co., Faribault, Minn.
International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
North Star Boot and Shoe Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Foot-Schulze and Co., Shoe Manufacturers, St. Paul, Minn.
Minnesota Shoe Co., St. Paul, Minn
C. Gotzian and Co., Shoe Manufacturers, St. Paul, Minn.
Sanders Engraving Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Advance Furniture Co., Sheboygan, Wis.
Phoenix Chair Co , Sheboygan, Wis
Northern Furniture Co., Sheboygan, Wis.
The Jacob Vollrath Co., Sheboygan, Wis.
Kohler Foundry Co., Sheboygan, Wis.
W. C. Weeks, Architect and Contractor, Sheboygan, Wis.
The Dakota Mail, Plankington, S. D.
National Sewing Machine Co., Belvidere, Ill.
Wycoff, Seamens, Benedict, typewriter manufacturers, Utica, N. Y.
Wadsworth Watch Case Co., Dayton, Ky.
The Marion Title Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Des Moines Saddlery Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Sherman Skirt Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Daily News, Des Moines, Iowa.
Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
United States Navy Yard, Seattle, Washington.

Wright Shoe Co., Berlin, Wis.
Jas. H. Schack, architect, Seattle, Washington.
The Coffeen National Bank, Coffeen, Ill.
Goodrich Mill Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Ill.
Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Seattle, Washington.
The Dakota Farmer, Aberdeen, South Dakota.
The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Tiler & Stowell Co., iron manufacturers, Milwaukee, Wis.
Downey & Kruse Co., steamfitters, Milwaukee, Wis.
Lindeman & Hoverson Co., foundry, Milwaukee, Wis.
The Louis Kindling Co., cigar makers, Milwaukee, Wis.
The F. Myer Shoe Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
A. R. Barnes, printers, Chicago Ill.
Light Horse Squadron Cigar Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
The Globe Tailoring Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Henry Sullivan Co., printers, Milwaukee, Wis.
Rand, McNally Co., publishers, Chicago, Ill.
Automatic Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.
Donnelly & Son, printers, Chicago, Ill.
Friedenwald Co., publishers, Baltimore, Md.
Crane Co., tool makers, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Postoffice, Chicago, Ill.
Beet Sugar Refinery, Rocky Ford, Colo
Delavan Condensed Milk Co., Delavan, Wis.

This list was published in The American Industrial Journal of February, 1907.

Thirty-one of the firms addressed responded. It was found that the United States Navy Department had no deaf in its employ, as was reported. The questions on the circular sent out were as follows:

To Employers:

Question 1. "How many deaf persons have you in your employ?"

The answers to this question are summarized as follows:

Ten employed only one deaf person; six, two; five, three; four, four; one, five; three, seven; and one, nine; eighty-eight in all. One firm deemed itself incompetent to answer any but the first question. Only three girls are mentioned by the circulars returned and they were all employed by one firm. One firm wrote the appended letter, instead of answering the questions:

"In reply to yours of March 25th in reference to the employment of deaf persons will say that we cannot give you definite answers to each question asked.

"We have in our employ four deaf persons, two of them being deaf and dumb. Now, we have not employed them for any reason that they were better than others, but for the simple fact that we needed men and have put them in.

"However, they give us most perfect satisfaction; in fact, they seem to be, if anything, more industrious than other workmen in the same department, and we should have no objection whatever to employing deaf persons in our business, that is, in our factory."

Question 2. "Do you recollect how you first came to employ a deaf person? Please detail the circumstances."

Not all answered. Some did not remember. Most of them applied for work on their own account or through friends. One was taken on trial. Work was secured at four places through relatives; and at two other places they were helped out of sympathy and personal acquaintance, respectively.

Question 3. "What has been your experience with deaf employes?"

In the answers to this question the frequent use of the words "satisfactory," "very good," "excellent," "faithful," etc., were enough to convince the most skeptical that the deaf, as a general thing, are not only good but desirable workmen. The exceptions noted were the disposition to be suspicious caused by their affliction, slower than the hearing, stubborness, the liability to attract attention if they worked too near together, inconvenience on account of their inability to talk, the necessity of patience, etc.

Question 4. "In what respect, if any, do you think they lack as workmen?"

Thirteen or fourteen wrote "none," while one said they were, in most cases, better workmen than the hearing. One said they should be given instruction only in the line they expected to follow, or employers would hesitate to take them. Another disadvantage mentioned was the time and attention their lack of hearing required in giving instructions. One thought they lacked adaptability.

Question 5. "Would you suggest to a fellow-employer or business man that he employ deaf workmen, after satisfying themselves as to their competency?"

Twenty-five responses were in the affirmative, sixteen unconditioned, and nine made dependent upon various things, such as: The character of the employment; to a limited extent, around machinery or dangerous work; education of worker; might if morally and technically fitted for the place; no reason why not, especially in the trades, and for manufacturing purposes.

Question 6. "Do you, as a general thing, think the deaf workmen or women are misunderstood or discriminated against? Can you suggest a remedy?"

To this question the twenty-five replies were very interesting. All showed how well the employers wished to, and did, think of their deaf employes. One stated that they were helped by everybody about his plant, and another that in most cases they were favored. One employer thought that the deaf were so set in their ways that it was hard to convince them that they were not discriminated against. He could not believe any one would take advantage of them. Only two suggested remedies. One said that those applying for work should be well trained in the lines they expected to follow, and the other, that an appeal should be made to the benevolence of the employer.

Question 7. "Have you any suggestions to offer as to how their chances of securing places as employes might be improved?"

The suggestions offered were: Educate both hand and mind; make arrangements with industrial establishments to take the deaf as apprentices; have them learn trades for which they are adapted, for their chances of employment are equal to those having all their faculties; ask for patient trial; give a post-graduate course at school; recommendation from last employer or school; establish trade schools; offer services on trial; they can work to better advantage when their work is laid out for them.

Question 8. "Which do you think would be the best for these pupils in schools for the deaf wishing to become more thoroughly acquainted with their work or trade: a post-graduate course at the school or the entering of some industrial establishment?"

Perhaps from a practical point of view no question has more bearing on the industrial education of the deaf than whether they shall remain longer at school for further preparation in this direction or begin life at once. Eleven employers out of nineteen tell us that they should enter some industrial establishment, while the remaining eight think the post-graduate plan better. One thinks either will do. Another does not believe they can be fitted for practical work at school, while another thinks the industrial school is the only proper method, and still another believes that for a mechanical trade actual experience is best. One advises proper education first and then the practical experience afterward, which is tantamount to entering an industrial establishment.

Question 9. "Did your experience serve to show which method of communication you found best; spelling (manual alphabet), signs (natural), oral (lip-reading), or writing?"

Signs and writing are practically the only answers to this question out of twenty-seven responses. One speaks of lip-reading with one and writing with another employe; another employer, lip-reading and writing; a third, spelling and writing; and a fourth says that while writing has been his method they think lip-reading better. One says that signs are best. One claims that spelling and writing do not attract so much attention or make a deaf person appear so dull of comprehension.

Question 10. "Do you think schools for the deaf should aid directly worthy boys and girls to secure suitable employment after leaving school?"

Practically all the replies to this question were in the affirmative, some emphatically so.

Question 11. "Between a deaf man and a hearing man, each with equal qualifications as workmen, do you think employers would have a prejudice against employing the deaf man?"

The substance, to all intents and purposes, of the responses may be given in the answer of one: "Yes, for obvious reasons." The whole trouble is incidental in the applicant being deaf and the employer at a disadvantage, especially in his not being familiar with the deaf or the means of communication. While nothing is more natural, it does not

put any very great obstacle in the way, provided the deaf man goes about securing employment in the proper manner.

Question 12. "If you have had opportunity to observe the work done in the industrial departments of the schools for the deaf, can you suggest improvements therein?"

Not having had opportunity to observe the work, the employers had nothing to suggest.

SUMMARY AND REMARKS.

The result of this inquiry tends to establish the following facts: From the standpoint of the employer at least, the future of the deaf as employes, wherever they may be or in whatever line they may labor, is certainly encouraging, not only in the fact that the industrious among them will always find plenty to do, but be accorded fair treatment, being possibly more favored than their hearing fellows. Nor is this all. Past statistics furnished by the deaf themselves show that they are usually paid the same wages for the same work as the hearing, and in some instances more. There is no foundation whatever for the belief that the deaf are in any way deliberately discriminated against.

The faults mentioned by employers are all in a measure amenable to correction during the period of education and that is one reason why their teachers should study these reports.

With few exceptions, signs and writing are the invariable means of communication.

Where a definite answer is given, between entering an industrial establishment and pursuing a post-graduate industrial course at school, a clear majority are in favor of the former. It is remarkable that this opinion coincides with that of the deaf themselves, as recorded in the report of 1904. By others thoroughly equipped manual training and trade schools are insisted upon, particularly the latter.

Perhaps the two best suggestions as to how the chances of the deaf for securing employment might be improved upon are by taking the deaf as apprentices and on the recommendation of the last employer or school. These two are the broadest and most reliable, and there is less liability of disappointing consequences to either the employer or the applicant. Employers are very careful about placing their deaf employes in jeopardy by giving them work that has the least danger about it. This is commendable But may not the practice be carried too far and the worker be thus deprived of an advantage to which he is rightly entitled? Most of the deaf are, or soon learn to become, alert and dexterious in handling tools or machinery and are not so liable to be hurt as those not thoroughly acquainted with them are apt to think. No point is more emphasized than that schools should assist their pupils after they leave, which no longer leaves room for doubt that employment bureaus, or something like them, should be made a regular feature every school. Taken all in all, this testimony of men who stand high

in the industrial world and who represent firms of national reputation, and coming as it does from different sections of the country, is particularly valuable; all the more so because it is impartial. Much good ought to come of it in guiding educators and others in their judgment and dealings with the deaf. It surely ought to allay the fears of parents and teachers that their children or pupils will not be abundantly able to make their own way in the world and get, besides, a large measure of comfort and happiness out of life.

AN EXTENDED AND COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM DEAF WORKMEN.

It will be our effort in this report to review the information so far gathered in a brief and comprehensive manner. Answers to those questions which are, in our opinion, the most important will receive the more extended notice.

The replies the Bureau has are from graduates of a large number of schools, and represent a wide expanse of our country.

In the matter of trades which the correspondents learned at school, the following are represented: Printing, tailoring, shoe making, carpentry and cabinet making, woodworking, engraving, cooking, painting on canvas, baking and house painting. Thirteen of them learned the printing trade, but all are not following it at this time. Only four of them are following the trade, and it is a noticeable fact that each of the four is doing exceedingly well. One young lady who learned the printing trade at the South Dakota School for the Deaf, modestly remarks that she is "foreman" in one of the country offices in South Dakota and has held the position four years.

One of the questions was this: "When you seek employment, what difficulties, if any, do you meet with before you get work?" Some replies are given: "Lack of hearing is taken seriously; "Employers unacquainted with the deaf are doubtful and have to be convinced;" "No difficulties;" "None in particular;" "Have no trouble;" "Never had any trouble to get work;" "Just stepped in, applied for a job and was accepted;" "I was recommended, and they accepted me at once."

In comparison with the general tone of the replies we received three years ago to a similar question, the indications would be that the deaf are becoming better understood and have less difficulty than formerly to secure work. Particular note should be taken of the last quotation given above, as it shows what a recommendation will do. Properly trained at school, a pupil recommended by his *Alma Mater* should have little difficulty in securing work upon graduation. Or, if he has been working for some employer and given satisfactian, he should have no difficulty in securing a recommendation when he desires to leave and make a change.

In the matter of wages, our research this time shows conclusively

that the deaf workmen receive the same wages as the hearing for the same class of work. Of course there are varying degrees of efficiency, but where all things are equal the deaf are by no means discriminated against in the wage scale.

The same remarks are appropriately applied to the question: "Does your employer seem to like hearing workmen better than deaf?" The majority of answers are in the negative, and the few who reply in the affirmative betray more or less of personal feeling, in which cases impartial judgment cannot be expected.

The fact that farming and gardening are two lines of work not fully appreciated by the heads of our schools as lines in which the deaf should be thoroughly instructed prompted us to ask our correspondents if they thought farming and gardening would be better for most of the deaf than working in shops or in factories. With few exceptions the replies were in the affirmative. We also asked why more deaf people do not engage in agricultural work, to which question replies were very generally made. The consensus of opinion was that the deaf prefer to congregate in cities where they may enjoy each other's society and where they receive regular wages and have fewer worries about their work than if they were operating a farm for themselves. It is evident that the deaf, as a general thing, do not appreciate the importance of agricultural work, nor do they realize that with as much energy and money put into the operation of a farm of their own, as they expend in the city, they would soon be their own masters—the owners of farms and well on the road to regular income, not to mention the enhancing of the value of their farms year by year. This lack of appreciation on the part of the deaf may be due to the failure on the part of the schools to make farm work an important part of the curriculum of instruction.

One of our correspondents in Minnesota is the owner of a large farm and has had extensive experience in employing deaf men to work for him. In every case, he says, he has found them incompetent and unreliable as farmers, they even allowing stock to go without food and water a day or two at a time He asks why the deaf are not properly instructed in the principles of industry, economy and honesty. He believes the schools ought to make it a practice to instruct the pupils thoroughly in farm work.

Our correspondents were asked to express their opinions as to whether it were better for the pupils to stay longer at school and learn more of their trade, or enter some shop or factory as soon as they finish their regular course. The replies were slightly more in favor of staying longer at school and perfecting their shop training. Those who take the ground that the pupil should leave school immediately upon finishing his regular school course maintain that the practical experience gained by actual work in shops counts more than the benefit to be derived by staying longer at school. One correspondent favors sending the pupil to some technical school. If he does not receive a technical training the pupil will be used as "a mechanical tool."

The subject of improving the industrial departments at the schools was also brought forth in the circulars. The replies indicate that the necessity of having our school shops conducted on strictly modern lines, with modern machinery and instructors who know their business thoroughly, is uppermost in the minds of the working graduates. A greater variety of trades is also advocated, and one correspondent urges that a business department be conducted in connection. Special attention is called by another correspondent to the need of teaching the pupils in the printing department display work, advertisement setting, press-work, etc., instead of so much straight matter composition. Machines do the straight composition today, and a deaf printer, to succeed, must be able to turn his hand to the other lines of work in a printing office.

The director of the Bureau sent out the following card early in the year:

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AT THE SCHOOLS.

Dear Sir,—The National Association of the Deaf meets at Norfolk, Va., July 4th, 5th and 6th, 1907. Have you anything new for me to report concerning your efforts to meet the demands of modern industrial education in your industrial and domestic science departments? Any suggestions you have to make, or anything you wish to say will also be very acceptable. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

The letters called forth by the foregoing card sent to the heads of the various schools are very encouraging:

Supt. W. R Argo, of the Colorado School:

In reply to your card we have nothing new in an industrial way, but we do claim that our domestic science department is about as complete as any in the country. We have for use of that department a cottage, modern in every particular, painted, papered and furnished by our pupils. In this cottage is a parlor, dining room, kitchen and two bed rooms down stairs.

Our classes in domestic science, of which there are four of six girl each, are taking charge of this cottage entirely, arranging it and renovating it as often as they please and in any way they please. They do not live in it but it belongs to them absolutely in every particular. Everything possible in the way of furnishing is done in our shops. It is fitted with gas and coal ranges and what we claim is especially good about it is that it is about the size of the home that most of our children may aspire to.

We have made no change within the last year or so in our industrial departments which are fairly complete as they are.

Supt. H C Hammond, of the Kansas School:

Your request for anything concerning modern industrial education has just reached me. It is the aim of the industrial education in this institution to be as practical as possible and to take into consideration the proper surroundings of a pupil after leaving this school. In order to take the proper view of this field it is wise to correspond with the parents of the pupils and ascertain what line of work is most in demand in the section in which the pupil will have to live and also whether he or she will be expected to work with common ordinary tools and machines to the exclusion of the higher priced and extraordinary ones.

WILLIAM C. RITTER, *Virginia*,
Secretary

Working along this line in the matter of domestic science, for example, we do not use individual heaters for a class that is learning cooking, but we do use a range or stove as the child would be likely to have at her own home and every girl that takes our course in cooking, studies this stove from the fundamental principles up, learning how to build the fire properly, how to keep the stove properly clean, how to regulate the heat, both on the surface and in the oven. Then the utensils are made to conform as near as may be to those that will be used at home. This might not, perhaps, be the best for all schools but we consider it the thing for ours. We do not arrogate to ourselves the right to judge other institutions under other conditions but we do get good results from this plan here in Kansas. We could extend this more than we have ever done provided we had the buildings and the means at our disposal, as for instance one other institution has, where a cottage is given over entirely to the domestic science class.

We have not yet introduced a whittling school here but still hope to in the not very distant future, as we believe this is a good thing to occupy the minds of young pupils, who can thus indicate what they are good for, and who can thus be kept out of some mischief.

We believe in the principle that any manufactured articles which can be used in and around an institution develop as much along the line of industrial education in their making as things that are not to be used.

There are a number of trades which we should like to introduce here if at any time we could do so; painting and paper hanging, blacksmithing and tinning suggest themselves as worthy of consideration.

Supt. E H Currier, of the New York Institution:

The only thing that I have to say in regard to the conditions would be that I have introduced two classes of sign-writing, and they are doing admirable work.

In a large city like New York the demand for sign-writers is great—hence this occupation. In the country I should question very much its desirability, but, of course, as you know, each institution has conditions so entirely different, that what is practical and desirable for one is absolutely lacking for the other.

Supt Wm N Burt, of the Western Pennsylvania School:

I have nothing new to state concerning our Industrial Department. We still teach the following: Printing, carpentry, shoemaking and house painting and paperhanging to the boys, and dressmaking, cooking and general housework, washing and ironing to the girls.

We regard our trades school almost equal in importance with the literary department. We have a separate building in which to teach the girls their trades.

Supt. J. N. Tate, of the Minnesota School:

We have instituted in a modest way vegetable and flower gardening this spring. The backwardness of the season has stood in the way; but still the pupils have shown exceptional interest in the enterprise.

The work has been done by one of our regular teachers, Mr. W. M. Kilpatrick, and has been restricted to his class, which is the second in the intermediate department.

During the season Mr. R. A. Schutz, a lecturer of the Minnesota Farmers' Institute, gave our pupils an excellent talk on canning strawberries, their culture, and on fruit grafting.

We hope in the future to develop something practical in way of teaching horticulture and agriculture.

Supt. E C Rider, of the Malone (N Y) School:

You have an important feature of our work to consider and I am sure that the results of your labors will be beneficial to us all.

Supt E. W Walker of the Wisconsin School:

Let me express to you my appreciation of the work your Bureau is doing. I believe that the education of the deaf, like that of the hearing, is not complete until the industrial phase of their education receives rank equal to the academic one. The old educational ideals educated children away from work, the new educates them into work. Idealists have feared that this educational trend would remove from education its cultural value. There need be no fear of this. Courses in domestic science, manual training and trades afford an opportunity for genuine cultural training not excelled by that afforded by the ancient languages, arts and sciences. When carried on in connection with these academic subjects the combination affords the highest opportunity known to man for contributing to the highest culture towards manhood and womanhood.

The above philosophy applied to the schools for the deaf means that greater effort, more money, and higher intelligence must be put in the industrial departments of our schools. To this end the Wisconsin legislature has just made an appropriation for tearing down our industrial buildings and erecting new and modern ones in their places.

We still further contribute to this end by giving a pupil his credit in industrial work exactly as we do for academic work. We desire every pupil to feel that the industrial phase of this school work is on an exact level with the academic work.

The following is taken from the "Eighth Report of the Home for the Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of School Age," which was sent to the Bureau:

We have former pupils earning their living by bookkeeping, printing, dressmaking, housework, farming, in machine shops, factories, etc.; none of whom learned their trades with the deaf and all of them learned them with and from the hearing. Besides supporting themselves, several of the youths are aiding widowed mothers. One of them has even sent some contributions here for needy children. * * * We believe that deaf children should be segregated among hearing children for their education; that they should learn their trades in the same way among the hearing. We believe that it is as important for them to learn the habits of life and manner of communication of hearing people as it is to learn their trades. We believe that this opportunity should be given to every deaf child.

Mr. P. A. Emey, who last spring died at an advanced age at Los Angeles, Cal., writing the Bureau in relation to the education of the deaf not long before his death, said in part:

Better shops, fuller equipment, bosses masters of both the oral and sign methods, half time in shop and half time in the school room, until pupils have a good English education and are master workmen, if it takes thirty years. No time limit to schools for the hearing, why should there be to those of the deaf? When you cannot make a scholar out of a mute, you surely can, eight times out of ten, make a master workman of him, and thus left-handed, so to speak, he can take care of himself and family.

If the deaf are given one hundred times more familiar talks (lec-

tures) on every trade, business, money, gardening, farming, horse raising and training, "why" and "wherefore" all lines of life, etc., say one full half day each week, with blackboard illustrations, the intelligence of the deaf will be increased ten thousand fold, as I know for I have fully tried, and kept it up from beginning of the school year to the end. If all classes can be accommodated in the chapel, all right, but they must be seated in classes and the teacher so placed so that he may watch every pupil and see that his attention is given to the lecturer. This forces them to memorize or learn what the lecturer is talking about. Teachers can take turns in lecturing. Even shop bosses and gardeners must come in and give talks on their trade, etc.

THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL JOURNAL.

While this magazine has no official connection whatever with the Bureau, it seems no more than fitting that mention be made of it. It was an outgrowth of an effort on the part of the head of the Bureau to do something to help along the industrial education of the deaf and to assist them in bettering their condition in life. It has not been thought best to make it the organ of any organized body, either educational, state or national, but to so conduct it that *all*, superintendents, manual training, trade and domestic science instructors, and the deaf in every calling, professional, industrial, domestic, or agricultural, might be free to present their views and make suggestions relative to the material side of life as it affected the deaf as a class. It is hoped that this body will commend it to the deaf of America and the world in general. No one derives any financial benefit from it. All profits are used in building it up. It is published for the good it will do. And this is why the Bureau ventures to ask the members of the National Association to help it along with their money and their pens. The Wisconsin School is surely doing its share. Few, indeed, realize what it costs to publish such a magazine. Below are a few of the many good words for the Journal, showing what some of the best people think of it:

The Journal is true in its character, and aims to broaden the public mind concerning the capabilities of educated deaf people. True merit should be the motto in every case where a deaf man or woman seeks employment. To make deafness an excuse for the purpose of forcing an employer to pity against his business principles is intolerable.—*The Rustler.*

The following excerpts are from letters of superintendents and speak for themselves:

The Journal is in every way worthy the encouragement of the Ins tution press.

We are ready and willing to do all we can to help you in your good cause. There is no question but that you and your Industrial Journal deserve success.

I feel more than ever now that your journal has a distinct place in the education of the deaf, and I sincerely hope that it will be supported by the deaf generally and by the institutions.

I hasten to reply to yours of March 2nd and to assure you that I

would not only be glad to run your "ad" in the ——, I should say our "ad," as it is a matter, or should be, of common concern, but will also endeavor to send you a club of subscribers from here.

The following is part of a letter from a prominent deaf man in the West, which will speak for itself:

"The April number of the Industrial Journal reached me last week and in my opinion it's the best number out yet. Fact is, it's getting to be too good a publication to keep us waiting so long for the next issue. When one considers the large number of deaf people in this country, isn't it a pity that we can't have such a magazine as yours come to us every month? Come to think of it, the deaf people are without an organ or publication that actually represents them. The Industrial Journal, by a long shot, comes nearer filling the bill than any other publication. Many publications, it is true, have in the past claimed such a field as their mission, but according to the verdict of the deaf readers at large they all have fallen short of the goal. The Industrial Journal is well along on the right road in this respect, and may the day be not far distant when we can look to it to cheer and encourage us monthly instead of every three months. When you do make such a step along this line, please remember that an appeal to me for aid for so worthy a cause will not be made in vain."

FUNDS AND CO-OPERATION.

The first great need of the Bureau is funds; the second, the co-operation of the deaf themselves. It has been hard to get even a few dollars to pay for printing and postage. It is not good policy to leave it to the head of the Bureau, or his associates, to pay all expenses from one meeting of the Association to another. In the case of a committee it might be different, but a Bureau should have a fund immediately available, or be able to call on the treasurer, through the president of the Association, for the payment of all bills when presented. The expense of the Bureau is not so great as might at first be supposed, provided the deaf in different parts of the country are willing to co-operate. Time and money are wasted by sending circulars broadcast as it were. Hundreds have already been sent out with but small returns. If the secretaries of the various state associations would give the Bureau the names and addresses of members of their respective bodies who could be depended upon to answer circulars, or name a number of reliable deaf in different parts of each state with whom arrangements might be made to take charge of the collection of statistics for the Bureau, a great deal would be done toward the advancement of its work. Were this co-operation secured, ten dollars a year would be a large amount compared to what has been used in the past. We believe this a good plan, for it has been partly tried.

OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE.

Lately the Bureau has been seeking outside assistance, financial and otherwise. An attempt was made to secure the co-operation of the United States Census Office in Washington, D. C., but that bureau replied with regret that: "There is no authority of law under which this office can devote any part of its funds to co-operative work with any private

organization. I am referring your letter with its inclosures to the Volta Bureau of this city. It is barely possible that that inst tution, organized in the interests of the deaf, may be able to render you some assistance in the work you are doing "

The Volta Bureau stated with regret that it had likewise no available funds to enable it to co-operate in any way in carrying on the work of our association.

Writing again to the Census Office we suggested the incorporation of the statistical information our Bureau was collecting in the regular reports of the census. To this suggestion the director, Hon S. N. D. North, replied : "These reports are only made decennially, and that we shall not untertake another one until after the completion of the Thirteenth Census, or about the year 1915."

A short time later it occurred to Director John Hitz, of the Volta Bureau, that our Bureau might secure the desired financial aid from the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., and we wrote accordingly. Application was made at once and application blanks forwarded us. The following is a copy of the application blank as filled and returned :

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON.

(Application for a Grant in aid of Research.)

To Carnegie Institution of Washington :

I ask for a grant of $100.00 for the purpose of conducting an investigation as follows :

(Object of investigation concisely stated ; details when necessary, in accompanying letter.)

To better the industrial conditions of the deaf with respect to their industrial education and to increase their opportunities for employment after they have left school.

(How proposed grant is to be expended.)

In collecting statistics relating to the industrial conditions of the deaf throughout the United States and with these statistics as a basis to disseminate information for the benefit and enlightenment of both those who have charge of their industrial education and those from whom the deaf may seek employment and for the public in general.

(How payments are desired, i. e., whether in a single sum or in installments, and at what dates?)

$50.00 to be paid the first of December, 1907, and $50.00 to be paid December 1st, 1908.

I agree that—

(1) I will employ the grant substantially for the purposes indicated above, and that I will use my best efforts to carry forward the research actively and effectively.

(2) I will place in the hands of the Secretary of the Institution on or before October 1, 1908, and at such other times as may be called for, a report of progress with an itemized statement of expenditures.

(3) In case a grant is made, I accept the regulations printed on back of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

(Name in full) WARREN ROBINSON,
Head of Bureau.

(Date) June 14, 1907. (Address) Delavan, Wis.

In the acknowledgment of the receipt of the application and accompanying documents which were forwarded along with it, the secretary of the institution stated that there was at present no available funds; but that action would be taken at the earliest possible moment in October.

CONCLUSION.

The Bureau may not seem to be accomplishing much in a direct way, but there is no question that its influence is already making itself felt. It cannot be expected to make much of a show with the small financial means at its command, and what is probably worse, the poorly organized help outside of the Bureau itself. In the conduct of this Bureau money is really of secondary importance to the co-operation of the deaf themselves, for only they can do the work intelligently and properly. Suggestions in this line are made under the heading of Funds and Co-Operation. What has already been done, however, will go a long way toward throwing light on many things. It is an old saying that it only takes a straw to show which way the wind blows. The Bureau must be given time to organize a body of workers throughout the country, to perfect its methods of keeping records, and find its way into various lines of research in its legitimate field It is not at all necessary that everything should be taken up at once. Besides what the Association can do for it financially, there is a prospect of securing the grant from the Carnegie Institution of Washington of $100.00 for two years, payable at the rate of $50.00 a year. And in addition the Bureau will have a powerful ally and disseminator of information in The American Industrial Journal, if that magazine becomes a permanent publication. The compiling of statistics, the making of reports, etc., is not enough. There must be a constant circulation of facts, figures, opinions, etc., among those for whose special benefit they are collected. In a word, a campaign of education must be carried on.

Respectfully submitted,

WARREN ROBINSON,
PHIL. L. AXLING,
ALEX. L. PACH,
O. H. REGENSBURG,
ANTON SCHROEDER.

Fruit Growing as an Occupation for the Deaf.

By L. A. Divine.

In the horticultural world our hearing brothers are building up beautiful homes and amassing monies by the thousands They are constantly setting out new orchards of all kinds of fruits and have new orchards coming into full bearing each year. They put the best grades of fruit on the markets, get top prices, yet the demands for the best grades of fruit in our country are still unsatisfied. It is said that the orchards in Colorado have built more homes and brought more prosperity to that state than any other industry.

You now naturally ask, is the deaf man sharing in these wonderful returns? I am sorry to say that there are very few, indeed. To my knowledge there are only six and only four of these are making fruit growing an exclusive business. They are Messrs. Walter and Lester Rosson and Mr. B. J. Jackson, of Colorado, and Mr. P. H. Divine, of Clark county, Washington. The first three are, as I understand, raising choice varieties of apples in Colorado, while Mr. Divine is principally raising Italian prunes. Mr. Wayne Thirman, of Portland, Ore., and myself are also interested in the raising of Italian prunes.

I believe that we are all to a man enthusiastic on the subject of fruit culture. True, at times late frosts dampen our ardor. But then, what business is there that does not receive a set-back of some nature or other occassionally?

Why are we so enthusiastic you may ask. Well, in the first place, the work is pleasant and not so laborous as mixed farming; in the second place, average crops well marketed put money in our pockets, which enables us to enlarge and beautify our little domains.

My father has a five-acre orchard of mixed fruits, and he is a man about 66 years of age, yet he manages to put two or three hundred dollars in the bank each year, barring cropless years. This he does from five acres of the best soil in Clark county, Washington.

I have ten acres adjoining his and it may be of interest to you to know what my little orchard is doing for me. The first crop I got from five-year-old trees only paid for cultivating the orchard. The next crop was killed by a late frost. The following crop was called a half crop from six and seven year old trees. I sold the crop "green," that is from the trees, at $17.50 per ton. This crop netted me 24⅞ per cent. on the money I had invested. This, mind you, was from five acres of ground. The balance was then uncleared, but since then I have set out over two hundred more trees. Last year's crop was practically a loss though it

was successfully matured and was a heavy crop. However, it netted me 7⅞ per cent. The loss was due to two causes; first, because there were not enough prune drying plants in Clarke county; second, pickers could not be had for love nor money. Right here I wish to state that the labor question on the Pacific coast is a serious proposition. The laws of our land bar out cheap Asiatic labor from our western coast and admit cheap Russian and Italian labor through the eastern gates.

But let us back to prunes. Prune trees are set 20 feet apart each way. This allows one hundred trees to an acre and plenty of sunshine is admitted to each tree. The trees are very susceptible to root-rot and as a consequence they are constantly dying out and being replaced. So it is safe to estimate that at the end of six years one will have 420 bearing trees on five acres of land. Some prune growers claim that this root-rot is due to the fact that most Italian prunes are grafted to peach stalks. Others differ with this idea. This same disease is very apt to attack apple trees on the Pacific coast, but so far there is no known remedy. The person that first discovers a successful method of combating the disease will indeed be a public benefactor and will certainly get his share of all the good things of this world.

It takes the prune tree six years to come into bearing. For the first three years after planting, the ground between the trees may be cropped with any plant that needs cultivation. After this period the ground should be ploughed late in the spring, cultivated twice, harrowed three or four times, and then smoothed off with a plank smoother, thus making a clean surface to work from when harvest comes. In gathering the crop the trees are shook slightly so that only the dead ripe fruit falls. This is picked up and put in boxes that hold about 60 lbs. They are then hauled to the dryer where they are treated and evaporated. It takes from six to eight weeks to harvest a crop. Three tons of green fruit make one ton of dried, and if the grower can yet 4½ or 5 cents per pound for his dried fruit he can make mighty nice money raising prunes. If he can get $16 to $18 per ton green he can also make a good income. The best grades of prunes I raise are sold to the consumer for 10 and 12½ cents per pound.

This year I expect my old orchard to bring me in good returns for the money invested in the entire tract. I am figuring upon 50 per cent. income from the place. So much for myself. I am more than satisfied with the investment I have made and would not sell my orchard today for less than $300 an acre. My father has been offered $2,000 for his five-acre tract a number of times.

To my mind, there is no more ideal occupation for the deaf than raising fruit. The only drawback I can see is with the deaf man himself. He seems to prefer to congregate in the cities and work for weekly stipend. The idea of taking a piece of ground and waiting for six or ten years for an orchard to grow does not appeal to his cosmos. He wants quick returns for his time, and nine times out of ten he has noth-

PROF. JOHN E. RAY,
Official Interpreter of the Convention.

ing to show for his time at the end of ten years. But to those who have the patience and grit to wait there are untold possibilities ; for what the hearing man has done and is doing, the deaf man can do as well. Let him go to any of the countries that I will herein name, get possession of 80 or 160 acres, more or less. Set out 30 acres of orchard of—say, choice apples—crop the ground between the trees for three years, then cultivate it thoroughly the fourth year and seed to clover or any other nitrogeneous plant. The hay thus produced will prove a tidy income from the otherwise seemingly idle ground. Let him follow mixed farming or, if near a good market, raise small fruit while waiting for his orchard to mature.

There are three essential requirements of nature for the successful growing of all plant life—heat, moisture and soil. It is imperative that the would-be orchardist keep these facts distinctly in mind when prospecting for a suitable location. He must also ascertain the kind of fruit best suited to the district before his decision is finally made. He should also consider his market and marketing facilities. When these points have been intelligently settled, then comes the acquirement of property and the preparation of the ground. If the soil is virgin, then it should be plowed and cultivated at least one season before the planting of fruit trees.

I will now speak of the most suitable locations for would-be orchardists—locations that are within the reach of every deaf man that has any hustle in him. I understand that there is some good fruit land to be had in southwestern Missouri at from $5 to $30 per acre. This I repeat upon hearsay. It may be worth investigating. Fine fruit land is to be had very reasonably in the eastern parts of Oregon and Washington and in Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. All lands in these districts must be irrigated. And let me say right here that there is no all-around farming that will bring in better results than irrigrated farming, and the same may be said of all horticultural pursuits. The Colorado apple is second to none, though it takes more labor to produce it than in some other parts of our country where nature has been more lavish. I shall say more of these districts later. In Colorado alone only 86,500 acres have been planted to orchards where there are 920,000 acres available for this purpose. The same, in a way, may be said of all the States I have just named. The reclaimation policy of our government will in time throw open to settlement millions of acres of the best land on earth. I have seen arid tablelands in Montana with fine black soil forty feet deep, and when this thirsty soil is given drink from the numerous nearby mountain streams it will, indeed, " blossom as the rose." There are some wonderful opportunities in these Western States for the deaf man that is willing to " Harken, back to the soil." You can easily obtain reliable information on all the advantages afforded by the West.

But if you would settle in any of these districts the first thing to learn is the art of irrigation. Learn when and how much water to put

on the ground for the various plants that are grown. It is an easy thing for the novice to sun-scald his trees and fruit by the injudicious use of running water. There are many little tricks of the art that may be easily learned by the average deaf man If any of you are seeking a location for apple culture in particular, I would advise you to investigate the opportunities to be had in these districts, and especially in Eastern Oregon, Washington and Colorado.

The country west of the Cascade Mountains in Oregon and in Washington is different from that east of the mountains. West of the mountains there is plenty of rain, and the natural conditions for fruit growing and, in fact, all kinds of farming are about ideal. This country is now well settled and land is held at high figures. Land that was worth $50 ten years ago, is worth $100 today. A deaf man that has some money and wishes to make a little paradise of a home, cannot do better than go west of the mighty Cascades.

In all the countries I have so far named the fruit grower is constantly fighting plant diseases and injurious insects. This extra expense is no small item. "Eternal vigilance is the price of a good, clean apple." Great care should be used in spraying, cultivating, pruning, irrigating and fertilizing. Spraying must be done at the proper time and thoroughly or insects will take the entire crop. Pruning should be done in such a way as to let the sunlight into the trees so as to give the fruit good color. Cultivating should be done early in the spring so that the weeds will not draw out the elements of the soil needed by trees. You must use horse sense in irrigation—where such is needed. There are times when irrigation would be a real damage to an orchard while at other times it would be a great boon. "Some orchardists have been taking off magnificent crops for years without putting anything in the soil." And yet they complain when the fruit begins to get small. These are the kind of men that "kill the hen that lays the golden egg."

Always look out for the keeping qualities of the apple. Again, consider the hardiness of the root and trunk, for you not only want a tree of good limbs and wood but a hardy tree that will stand the winters and summers and irrigation. You want varieties that will bloom and bear at the right season for the localities in which you settle.

I now wish to call your attention to the least known, yet best apple and fruit region on earth. Strange to say, to most of you this region lies right at your doors. The principal reason that this area is so little known is because of its remoteness from all transportation facilities. It is known as the Smoky Mountain district of Southwestern Virginia, Northwestern North Carolina and Northeastern Tennessee. Here, nature has been lavish; the soil, heat and moisture being perfect. So far, what few orchards there are in this region are entirely free from all disease and injurious insects. It is not uncommon to see three-year-old trees weighted to the ground by the fruit they bear. Oftentimes young trees are practically ruined by overweight of fruit. This region is heavily

timbered with all the hard and soft woods of the North Temperate Zone—a valuable asset in itself. Railroads are now being built in this region after the hard woods, coal and minerals, and it is only a matter of a short time until this region will be offered all the transportation facilities desired. Just recently large tracts have been purchased by companies and set out into apple orchards. One orchard alone covers 1,500 acres. Besides this there are others of 1,000 acres, and numerous smaller ones, of course. Today this land is within the reach of the pocketbook of every man in my audience. It can be bought for from $3 to $14 per acre. Think of it! True, the land is heavily timbered, but, my friends, you should get a deed to some of it, clear a little patch, set it out to apples and let them grow. They grow almost of themselves there. The native timber and the orchard in ten years' time will be of worth to you. I have already offered to go into partnership with two reliable Tennessee men and buy up a few acres of this land, and whenever they tell me they have found a suitable tract I am willing to plank down my third of $1,000 to get a title to it.

Colorado and the West claim much, and justly so, for the quality of fruit put on the market. But they will soon have to look closely to their laurels. Colorado produces a perfect apple—but she depends upon our artificial aid—irrigation. In the Smoky Mountain region, especially in the North slope, nature herself produces the perfect apple. There the seasons are long and the fruit ripens perfectly.

I have purposely refrained from discussing the growing of small fruit. It is by no means a small industry, for the income to small fruit growers mounts up into the millions yearly. It would make my paper entirely too long to discuss this phase of fruit growing. I regard it as but an aid to the orchardist. It is to him the means of a sure income while waiting for his orchard to mature.

Now, if the horticultural industry has built up more homes in the West for our hearing brothers, than any other industry, the question naturally arises: why can it not do the same for the deaf man? I can say it is doing so for a very few of us. There is no earthly reason why a deaf man cannot do as well as his hearing brother in this line of work. There are any number of opportunities in all parts of the country for a deaf man to acquire a few acres of land and build up a home all his very own. He owes it to himself to do so. Again, I say, let him harken back to the soil and away from the money and strength-sapping life of the cities.

If the population of our country is going to reach the 200,000,000 mark in the time proclaimed by J. J. Hill, there will be a greater demand for all orchard fruits than can be supplied at the present rate of planting. Now is the deaf man's opportunity to acquire property and set out trees and produce something, thus proving himself a benefactor to mankind rather than a dependence.

Report of the Committee on Federation of the Deaf.

The Committee on Federation of the Deaf has formulated the following plan of federation for the Association. In order to give it proper legal status before the Norfolk Convention it was published in accordance with Article VIII., of the Constitution, which requires that all changes and amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws must be published by the president at least thirty days before the convention.

It has long been conceded that the National Association of the Deaf, as at present constituted, is at best a heterogeneous and ever fluctuating organization; that it is weak where it should be strong, that it lacks coherency where it should be solidly united, and that, above all, so far from being national, it is largely local in its representation. The Committee on Federation, therefore, recommends the following modification of the present constitution and by-laws to remedy these defects and deficiencies, and presents the same as its report.

THOMAS FRANCIS FOX, *New York,*
JAMES L. SMITH, *Minnesota,*
ROBERT P. McGREGOR, *Ohio,*
P. J. HASENSTAB, *Illinois,*
GEO. WM. VEDITZ, *Colorado,*
Committee.

Constitution.

PREAMBLE.

For the purpose of promoting the general welfare of the deaf of the United States there is hereby formed a Federation.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Federation shall be called the National Association of the Deaf.

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. Any duly organized State association of the deaf in the United States may become a member of the National Association as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. Not more than one association from any one State may become a member of the National Association.

Section 3. Application for membership must be made in writing to the president of the National Association, and by him submitted to the National Executive Committee. Said application must be signed by the president and secretary of the association applying for member-

ship, and who, in so doing, are acting under instructions of said State association. The application must contain an affidavit giving the number of active members in good standing and the amount of dues received from said members, these members to be residents of the State represented by the applicant. A majority of the National Executive Committee concurring, said association may then be admitted to membership upon the payment of the initiation fee (see By-Law I., section 1), and may remain as such upon paying the triennial membership dues. (See By-Law I., section 2.)

Section 4. Each State association that has acquired membership in the National Association shall be allowed to vote in elections, in passing upon motions, and in other business at conventions of this Association, equivalent to ten per cent. of its active membership in good standing. Said vote may be cast by a properly appointed delegate or delegates, or may be cast as a unit, by proxy, duly authorized by the State association concerned, this in case there is no delegate in attendance at the convention as representative of said State association.

Section. 5. Each State association, through its president and secretary, shall, when the date of each National Convention has been announced, file with the secretary of the National Association a sworn statement of the number of its active members in good standing, and the amount of dues received from same, this for the purpose of determining its triennial assessment (see By-Law I., section 2) and the number of votes to which it is entitled in the National Convention. (Article 2, section 4.)

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

Section 1. The officers of the National Association shall consist of a president, six vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer, not more than one officer to come from any one state.

Section 2. The officers of the National Association shall be elected separately, by ballot, on the last day of each convention, by a majority vote of all duly qualified members voting at the organization of each convention of the National Association, as provided in Article II of the Constitution. Said officers must be members in good standing of State associations that have been duly admitted to membership in the National Association.

Section 3. The newly elected officers shall assume their respective offices immediately after election.

Section 4. No member of a State association which is a member in good standing of the National Association shall be eligible for office unless he is present at the National Convention as a properly appointed delegate of his State association.

ARTICLE IV.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Section 1.—*The President.* It shall be the duty of the president of the National Association to preside at its meetings in National Convention,

and to appoint a committee of five delegates on resolutions and such other committees as may be provided for in this Constitution and By-Laws, and to perform other duties elsewhere hereinafter specified.

Section 2. *The Vice-Presidents.* The vice-presidents shall, in the order of their rank, fill the office of president when the latter is unable to discharge the duties of his office.

Section 3. *The Secretary.* The secretary shall record the minutes of all meetings of the National Association, and of the Executive Committee. He shall keep a list of all State associations that are members of the National Association, with the names and addresses of the president and secretary, and of the number of individual members in good standing of each. He shall have charge of all documents, etc., of the National Association, except those of the president in his capacity as chairman of the National Executive Committee, and those of the treasurer, and those otherwise ordered by the Executive Committee.

Section 4. *The Treasurer.* The treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the National Association. He shall make no disbursements of such moneys unless on orders signed by the president and authorized either by a National Convention direct, or by the Executive Committee. He shall make a report of the finances of this Association at each National Convention, or whenever called upon to do so by the president or by the Executive Committee. He shall preserve all vouchers. He shall send notice of dues to the State association presidents and secretaries six months before each National Convention. He shall give bond in such sum as the Executive Committee may decide upon.

ARTICLE V.—THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Section 1. The National Executive Committee shall consist of the board of officers. The president of the National Association shall be, *ex-officio*, chairman of the Executive Committee and shall render a report of the work of the Committee at the next convention before the election of officers.

Section 2. The National Executive Committee shall have general conduct of the affairs of the Association from the adjournment of the convention at which it was elected to the beginning of the next. It shall aim to carry out the expressed will of the National Association to the extent of its ability. It shall have power to appropriate any available funds of the Association for purposes tending to promote its welfare, or the welfare of the deaf at large. No expenditures not directly authorized by the Association in convention shall be made without the consent of the Executive Committee. It shall turn over to its successor all papers, documents, etc., it may have belonging to the Association.

ARTICLE VI.—NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Section 1. The National Association shall meet in convention three years after the adjournment of each convention, unless circumstances

call for an earlier meeting, or a postponement, as the Executive Committee, by a two-thirds vote, may decide.

Section 2. The place of holding each succeeding National Convention shall be decided by the Executive Committee, and shall be announced by its chairman at least six months in advance.

Section 3. The president shall then issue an official call for such convention.

ARTICLE VII.

The Constitution and By-Laws shall go into effect immediately upon ratification by nine or more State associations that thus signify their intention of becoming members of the National Association. The Executive Committee then in office shall continue until the next convention when re-organization shall be effected according to the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws.

ARTICLE VIII.—AMENDMENTS.

A motion to amend the Constitution or By-Laws of the National Association must be submitted in writing to the president and published by him in the leading newspapers of the deaf at least sixty days before the meeting of the Association in National Convention. Such amendment shall require a two-thirds vote for its adoption, a quorum voting. Nine State associations duly represented at the Convention shall constitute a quorum

By-Laws.

ARTICLE I.—FINANCES.

Section 1. *Initiation Fee.* Each State Association applying for membership shall be required to pay an initiation fee of fifteen per cent. of the total amount of its membership fees obtained from members in good standing at the time of such application. Such initiation fee shall cover and include all dues for the triennial period until the next convention.

Section 2. After the expiration of the initiation fee period, the membership dues of each State association shall be ten per cent. of the total amount of the individual membership fees of such State association, said dues also to cover a period of three years.

Section 3. The delegates of no State association that has acquired membership in the National Association shall be allowed to vote on the permanent organization of the Convention of the National Association, or to hold office, or to have a place on any committee, where such State association is in arrears for non-payment of its triennial dues.

ARTICLE II.—RULES OF ORDER.

The proceedings of the Association shall be governed by ordinary parliamentary practice, and in case of disputes on any question of parliamentary practice, "Robert's Rules of Order" shall be regarded as authoritative on all such points.

ARTICLE III.—OPENING THE CONVENTION.

The president of the National Association shall open the proceedings of each National Convention by calling the meeting to order, and reading the official call. In the absence of the president this duty shall be discharged by the senior vice-president, in order of rank, present.

ARTICLE IV.—THE LOCAL COMMITTEE.

Section 1. As soon as the place for holding each National Convention has been decided upon, the president of the National Association shall appoint a committee, composed of persons not necessarily connected with the Association, which shall make the best possible arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the delegates and guests.

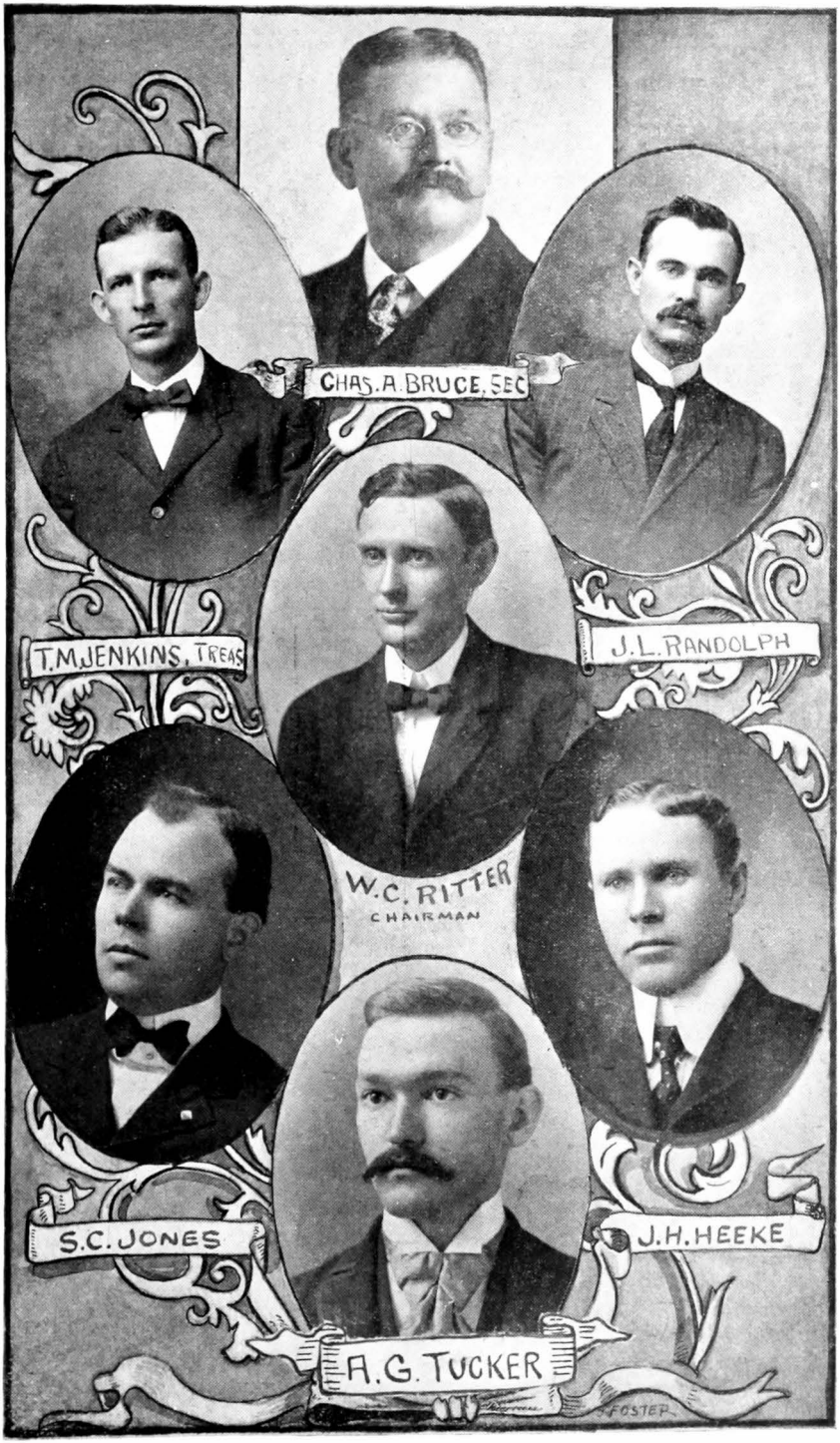
Section 2. The president of the National Association shall be, *ex-officio*, a member of the local committee. Said local committee shall not enter into contracts involving expenditures or concessions not directly concerned with the reception and entertainment of delegates and guests of the convention without first submitting the bids for said contracts to the president for approval, withholding of said approval being equivalent to a rejection of said bids. In case of an appeal to the National Executive Committee, the decision of that body shall be final.

ARTICLE V.—THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE.

At least three months before the time for holding each National Convention, the president of the National Association shall appoint a committee of three persons, including himself as chairman, to prepare a program for the convention, which shall be made public in the leading newspapers for the deaf at least sixty days in advance.

ARTICLE VI.—COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

The retiring president, as chairman, and the retiring secretary, together with the newly elected secretary, shall constitute a committee to publish the proceedings of each National Convention just adjourned.



THE NORFOLK LOCAL COMMITTEE.

Financial Statement of the Norfolk Local Committee.

RECEIPTS.

By contributions from citizens of Norfolk	$302 45	
By contributions from citizens of Staunton	4 75	
By receipts from advertising in official program	11 00	
By receipts from sale of tickets (25c each) for steamer trip through illuminated warship fleet	48 00	
By receipts from banquet tickets	204 00	
By receipts from sale of tickets for pilgrimage to Jamestown Island	205 50	
By amount returned by National Executive Committee for badges for members	12 00	
Total receipts		$787 70

EXPENDITURES.

To reception at Atlantic Hotel, evening of July 3rd	$ 60 00	
To National Association membership badges	12 00	
To purchase of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet portrait	20 00	
To expenses official convention interpreter	27 00	
To printing	20 65	
To advertising	6 00	
To janitor's services	2 00	
To expenses Local Committee, per itemized statements	69 20	
To steamer trip through illuminated warship fleet	82 10	
To expenses of banquet, evening July 5th	213 00	
To expenses of pilgrimage to Jamestown Island	157 50	
Total expenses		$669 45
By balance on hand October 1, 1907,		$118 25

THOS. M. JENKINS, Treasurer.

The Local Committee decided that, in view of the unexpected balance left on its hands, to assume the responsibility, as far as its funds will allow, for publishing the proceedings of the Eighth Convention.

WM. C. RITTER, Chairman.

CHAS. A. BRUCE, Secretary

Constitution and By-Laws of the National Association of the Deaf.

The National Association of the Deaf was incorporated February 23, 1900, under the laws of the District of Columbia and has all the responsibilities, powers, rights and privileges of a corporation.

Constitution.

(Adopted at the Sixth Convention of the Association, held at St. Paul, Minn., July 11-14, 1899; amended at the Eighth Convention, held at Norfolk, Va., July 4-6, 1907.)

PREAMBLE.

For the purpose of promoting the general welfare of the deaf, we hereby form ourselves into an association.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be called the "National Association of the Deaf."

ARTICLE II.—MEMBERSHIP.

Any deaf citizen of the United States may become a member of this Association upon the payment of the initiation fee (see By-Law I., Sec. 1) and may remain as such upon paying the annual membership due. (By-Law I., Sec. 2.)

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

Sec. 1. The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

Sec. 2. The officers of the Association shall be elected separately by ballot on the last day of the Convention by a majority vote of all duly qualified members voting at the permanent organization of each national convention of the Association.

Sec. 3. The newly elected officers shall assume their respective offices immediately after election.

Sec. 4. No member of the Association who is absent from the Convention shall be eligible to office, but may be placed on the Executive Committee, as provided in Article V., Sec. 1.

ARTICLE IV.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the President of the Association to preside at its meetings in national convention, and to appoint committees of five members, respectively, on enrollment, on resolutions, and

such other committees as may be provided for in this Constitution and By-Laws, and to perform other duties that are mentioned elsewhere in the Constitution and By-Laws.

Sec. 2. The Vice-Presidents shall fill the office of the President when the latter is unable to discharge the duties of his office.

Sec. 3. The Secretary shall record the minutes of all meetings of the Association. He shall keep a list of the members of the Association, giving the full name, together with the post-office address. He shall have charge of all documents, etc., belonging to the Association except those of the Treasurer, and except those otherwise ordered by the Executive Committee.

Sec. 4. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, keep an account of the receipts and expenditures, and shall make a report of the state of the finances of the Association whenever called upon to do so by the Association. He shall preserve all vouchers. He shall send notice of the dues to members annually on the first day of May. He shall give bond in such sum as the Executive Committee may decide upon.

ARTICLE V.—National Executive Committee.

Sec. 1. The National Executive Committee shall consist of the President of the Association, who shall be, ex-officio, chairman, and eight other members, to be appointed by the President from the general membership of the Association; provided, however, that no State shall have more than one member of the committee assigned to it.

Sec. 2. The National Executive Committee shall have general conduct of the affairs of the Association from the time of its appointment until the appintment of its successor. It shall aim to carry out the expressed will of the Association as far as circumstances may render it wise and allowable. It shall have power to appropriate any available funds of the Association for purposes tending to promote its welfare. No expenditure, not directly authorized by the Association in convention, shall be made without its (the Executive Committee's) consent. It shall turn over to its successor all papers, documents, etc., it may have, belonging to the Association.

ARTICLE VI.—National Conventions.

Sec. 1. The Association shall meet in national convention three years after the adjournment of each convention, unless circumstances call for an earlier meeting or a postponement, as the Executive Committee, by a two-thirds vote, may decide.

Sec. 2. The place of holding each succeeding National Convention shall be decided by the Executive Committee and announced at least three months in advance.

Sec. 3. The President shall then issue an official call for such convention.

ARTICLE VII.

The Constitution and By-Laws go into effect on the day on which they are adopted.

ARTICLE VIII.—AMENDMENTS.

A motion to amend the Constitution or By-Laws of the Association must be submitted in writing to the President, and published by him in the leading newspapers for the deaf for at least thirty days before the meeting of the Association in National Convention, and then such amendment shall require a two-thirds vote, a quorum voting, for its adoption.

By-Laws.

ARTICLE I.—FEES.

Sec. 1. The initiation fee of this Association shall be one dollar for each member.

Sec. 2. The annual membership due shall be fifty cents for each member, payable on or before June 1st.

Sec. 3. The fiscal year of the Association shall begin on the 1st of June.

Sec. 4. No person shall vote on the permanent organization of the Convention of this Association who has not first paid his initiation fee, or is in arrears.

ARTICLE II.—RULES OF ORDER.

The proceedings of the conventions of this Association shall be governed by ordinary parlimentary practice, and in case of dispute on any question of parlimentary practice, "Robert's Rules of Order" shall be regarded as authority on all such points.

ARTICLE III.

The President of the Association shall open the proceedings of each National Convention by calling the meeting to order, and reading the official call. In the absence of the President this duty shall devolve upon the first, second, third and fourth Vice-Presidents, in succession.

ARTICLE IV.—THE LOCAL COMMITTEE.

Sec. 1. At least three months before the time for holding each National Convention, the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall appoint a Local Committee, not necessarily members of the Association, residing in the locality where the convention is to be held, and this Local Committee shall make the best possible arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the members of the Asssociation.

Sec. 2. The Chairman of the Executive Committee shall be, ex-officio, a member of the Local Committee. The Local Committee shall

not enter into contracts involviug expenditures or concessions not directly concerned with the reception and entertainment of members and guests of the convention without first submitting the bids for said contracts to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, as its representative, for approval; withholding of said approval being equivalent to a rejection of said bids. In case of an appeal to the Executive Committee, the decision of that body shall be final.

Sec. 3. At least three months before the time for holding each National Convention the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall also appoint three members, including the President of the Association, who shall be chairman of the committee, to prepare a programme for the convention, which shall be published at least one month in advance.

Membership Roll.

1907--1908.

Alabama.

Straus, I. L.

Arkansas.

Coker, C. P.
King, Sidney W.
Lee, Fred. K. T.
Martin, A. M.
Michaels, Rev. J. W.

California.

D'Estrella, T. H.
Regensburg, O. H.
Tilden, Douglas

Canada.

Balis, J. C.
Balis, Mrs. J. C.
Cook, J. R.

Colorado.

Bates, Frederick
Campbell, Ed. C.
Hill, George Milton
Horton, James W.
Jones, Clarence P.
Kennedy, Mrs. E. P.
Kestner, Max J.
Kent, Alfred L.
Kent, Mrs. Luella S.
Mawhiney, Miss Bonita
Mount, Floyd O.
Mount, Mrs. K. M.
Veditz, Geo. Wm.
Veditz, Mrs. Bessie B.
Wear, John W.
Winemiller, John C.
Young, Sadie M

Connecticut.

Atkinson, Miss M. E.
Marshall, Deborah
Parsons, R. Newton

District of Columbia.

Draper, Dr. A. G.
Edington, H. S.
Edington, Mrs. H. S.
Flick, Rev. George
Flick, Mrs. Geo.
Harrison, Ferd.
Harrison, Mrs. Eerd.
Hotchkiss, Dr. J. B.
Stewart, R. J.
Wurdemann, F. G.
Waters, Miss Helen M.

Georgia.

Dickerson, Leon
Gholdston, W. E.
Marchman, I. H.
Marchman, Mrs. I. H.

Illinois.

Blisk, Addie
Codman, C. C.
Dougherty, Dr. Geo. T.
Dougherty, Mrs. Geo. T.
Edon, Levina
Erd, Paul
Erd, Robert
Frank, Ben
Gabler, Elizabeth
George, D. W.
Gibson, F. P.
Glos, Fred
Hasenstab, Rev. P. J.
Hasenstab, Mrs. P. J.
Liebenstein, A. J.
Morefield, Nannie
Ostenberg, O. T.
Roberts, Mrs. A. L.
Roper, Anna M.
Russel, Chas. O.
Towne, Ernest
Towne, Mrs. Ernest
Wolf, C. F.
Zollinger, Wm.
Zollinger, Ruth
Spears, F. S.

Indiana.

Berg, Albert
Binkley, Robt.
Fella, Maggie
Flagg, Omer E.
Johannes, John
Michael, Theodore R.
Morrow, N. Field
Sackett, L.

Vail, S. J.
Whitmore, H. W.

Iowa.

Arch, Ransom
Barrett, J. W.
Barrett, Mrs. J. W.
Harris, J. Orrie
Long, J. S.
Long, Mrs. J. S.
Oleson, Edward P.

Kansas.

Anderson, C. W.
Fryhofer, Ariel
Jackson, C. F.
Lebaugh, Frank
Meldrum, Catherine
Rogers, D. S.
Thurston, Walter

Kentucky.

Broadus, R. W.
Broadus, Mrs. R. W.
Engleman, Bessie T.
Johnson, A. S.
Johnson, Mrs. A. S.
King, Robert
King, Mrs. Robert

Louisiana.

Sullivan, Andrew

Maryland.

Anderson, H. S.
Barry, Annie B.
Branflick, Rev. J. A.
Buxton, Albert C.
Duval, W. W., Jr.
Leitch, A. A.
Moylan, Rev. D. E.
Lurman, Fred
Wiegand, Alberta
Whildin, Rev. O. J.
Wyand, E. Clayton

Massachusetts.

O'Rourke, John
O'Rourke, Mrs. John
Lutes, H. B.

Michigan.

Erd, Robert
Stewart, J. M.
Stewart, Mrs. J. M.
Tolliver, Daniel
Taylor, Elizabeth

Minnesota.

Howard, J. C.
McFarlane, J. H.
Smith, Dr. J. L.
Smith, Mrs. J. L.
Vandegrift, Edith

Mississippi.

Tenton, Fannie

Missouri.

Bauer, Louis
Beffa, H. D.
Cason, Lloyd
Cloud, Rev. James H.
Cloud, Mrs. J. H.
Hughes, Peter
Kolling, Mrs. Edward
McClure, May
Miller, Henry
Miller, Mrs. Henry
Palmer, Allie
Phelps, W. H.
Ross, Edith
Steidemann, A. O.
Wolff, Charles
Wright, Alexander
Wright, Mrs. Alex.
Thanaihill, G.

Nebraska.

Finch, Marion

New Jersey.

Williamson, Mary M.
Porter, George S.

New York.

Alexander, J. A.
Bloom, Edgar
Bryan, Charles
Byrne, E. F.
Brown, Frank A.
Campbell, Murray
Fox, Dr. Thomas F.
Froelich, Theo. A.
Fogarty, Sylvester J.
Haight, Henry
Hodgson, Edwin A.
Heyman, Moses
Hicks, Gilbert
Kohlman, Henry C.
Lipgens, William
Long, Richard
Mundheim, Simon
Nuboer, Francis W.
Pach, Alexander L.
Souweine, Emanuel
Schindler, Charles L.
Sanderson, H.
Walters, Max D. A.

North Carolina.

Cartner, Roy
Miller, Robert C.
Miller, A. C.
Moylan, James
Moylan, Mrs. James
Smith, S. C.
Underhill, O. W.

North Dakota.

Runda, Winfield S.

Ohio.

Charles, C. W.
Clancey, Dr. Arthur H.
Friedmann, David
Greener, A. B.
Lamson, Cloa G.
Mann, Rev. Austin W.
McGregor, Robert
O'Brien, Fred J.
Zell, M. E.
Schory, A. H.

Oklahoma.

Sheriff, W. D.

Oregon.

Labaugh, F. W.

Pennsylvania.

Allabough, B. R.
Gray, F. R.
Stevens, Harry E.
Stevens, Mrs. H. E.
Schoenberger, Theresa
Syle, Mrs. M. J.
Stuckert, Frances
Reider, J. S.
Teegarden, G. M.
Grimm, Geo. F.

South Carolina.

Beardon, W. F.
Coleman, T. H.
Croft, Charlotte
Duncan, Mamie
Duncan, Edith
Fahnestock, R. S.
Glover, Jas. Walter
Glover, Robt. Oswald
Glover, Lillian May
Hamlin, Lizzie

Meyers, Lewis
Meyers, Sophia
Stone, Jessie W.
Rogers, Belle

Tennessee.

Becton, James
Branum, W. O.
Branum, Mrs. W. O.
Boyd, Bryan
Chambers, W. H.
Dursy, Rine
Fore, R. M.
Huff, Geo. W.
Locke, Edna B.
Pattey, Nora
Kennedy, W. J.
Kennedy, Mrs. W. J.
Johnson, Fannie
Steinburg, Ettie
Todtenhause, Bertha
Winkle, Mollie

Texas.

Brooks, Geo. A.
Bendele, Rosa

Virginia.

Allen, J. W.
Askew, Jas.
Bruce, C. A.
Brushwood, L. B.
Barrow, May
Capps, Mrs. Lizzie
Fowler, James
Fowler, Nellie
Galloway, Ben
Guinn, Jessie
Glover, J. Vernal
Gary, Southwood
Hooper, Miss E.
Hart, Susie
Harvey, Sallie
Heeke, Jos. H.
Johnson, Bessie
Jones, S. C.
Jones, Mrs. S. C.
Johnston, John D.
Jenkins, Thos. M
Laube, Marcellus
Lumpkin, C. W.
Ledbetter, John E.
Miller, Claude
Moore, Ola
Mankin, Lulu B.
Nuckols, Lottie
Pollard, Paxton
Pendleton, W. S.
Ritter W. C.
Ritter, Mrs. W. C.
Randolph, John L.
Shoemaker, Ralph
Spain, J. H.
Shelton, Bessie
Stafford, J. W.
Scott, Mary
Thompson, Roland

West Virginia.

Applegate, J. Ernest
Boland, J. A.
Bartlett, Emma
Chapin, E. L.
Showalter, Grace

Washington.

Axling, P. A.
Axling, Mrs. P. A.
Divine, L. A.
Hanson, Olof
Lindstrom, Thure
Weaver, C. E.

Wisconsin.

Gilkey, Geo.
Robinson, Warren
Rosenthal, Mrs. W.
Sumner, Charles

The Social Side of the Norfolk Convention.

Sermon at Jamestown Island.

By Rev. J. H. Cloud, of St. Louis, Sunday, July 7, 1907.

"And all men that see it shall say, 'This hath God done.'"—Psalm 64:9.

We have met on hallowed ground. This place is full of historic associations. This is the birthplace of a nation. Here is where English Christianity and English institutions in America had their beginning. There is no obscurity about the origin of our American Republic. No fable is needed to fill out its history. Its beginning is traced to a definite spot and to a definite date. The discovery of America was celebrated by the Columbian Exposition in Chicago fifteen years ago. Columbus was a discoverer. He did not attempt to secure America for

civilization. It remained for Captain John Smith to make the first successful attempt at colonization on American soil. It was on the thirteenth day of May three hundred years ago that the first colony of home makers landed on this continent. Sporadic attempts of individuals to form settlements, notably that of Raleigh, had been made and had failed.

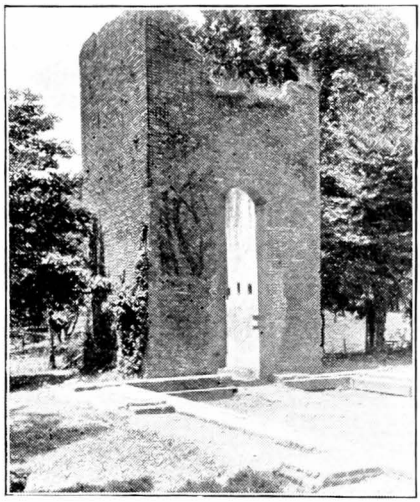
To a band of Londoners was granted a charter by King James to that section between the Potomac and Cape Fear, thirteen years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock. The landing was made at Old Point Comfort where the chaplain, the Reverend Robert Hunt, a priest of the Church of England, made a reading desk by putting a board between two forked trees and having a sail spread overhead as a shelter from the sun and rain. Here he held a thanksgiving service and celebrated the Holy Communion—the first in the new world in the English language. This was on June 21, 1607. After that the colony had daily morning and evening prayer with two services and a sermon on Sundays until the death of Chaplain Hunt. The daily prayers were continued for two or three years until other clergymen came over from England.

The colony soon sailed up the James River and settled on the spot where we now stand. It was not an island then but a part of the mainland.

English civilization, English institutions and English churchmanship first planted by this colony in America have borne fruit The sail-sheltered spot soon gave way to a plain church building—somewhat like a "barne." This later was replaced by a second building in 1619. It was in this building that Rolfe and Pocahontas were married and the first American legislative congress met, on July 30, 1619, a year before the landing of the Pilgrim fathers at Plymouth. The third church building, the ruins of which we now behold, dates from 1639.

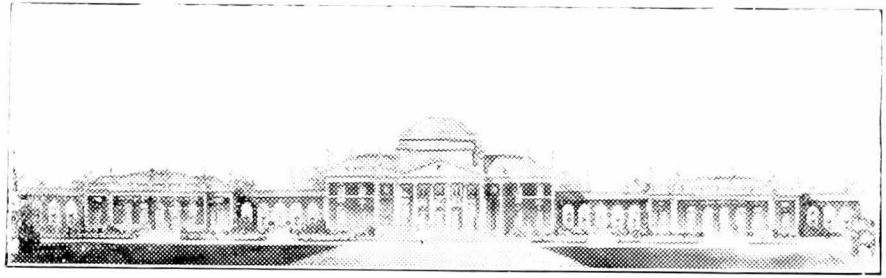
This, in brief, is the story of the formation of the first permanent English colony on this spot three hundred years ago. From this colony sprung the State of Virginia and democratic "government of the people, by the people and for the people," and the American church.

The Acropolis of Athens, the Coleseum at Rome and the Pyramids of Egypt are grand witnesses of departed glories of nations that rose, and flourished and passed away. This humbled and ruined tower is a silent witness of something still more grand. It is the witness of a principle, of a doctrine, vital to the advancement of civilization and to the glory of a nation—the Christian religion—the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. May God grant to us and to all people of this land the spirit of obedience to His laws that, walking humbly in the fear of Him we may, under His almighty protection, continue to dwell in righteousness and peace in the heritage received from our fathers and transmit it unimpaired to generations to come.

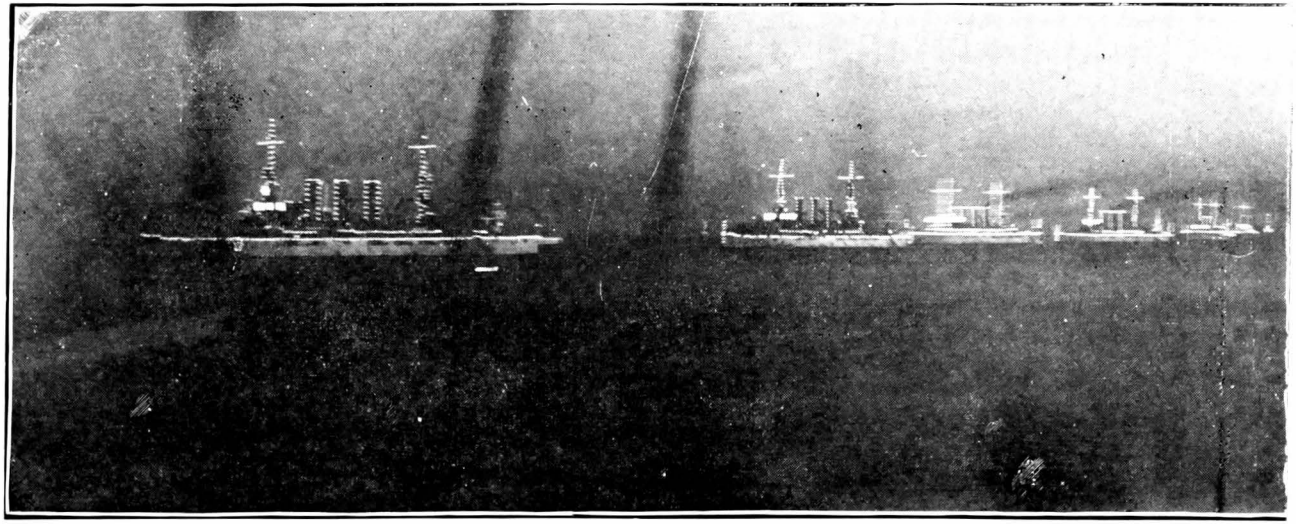


The Historic Church Tower on Jamestown Island.
Erected in 1639.

Upper Cut:
Main Auditorium at the Exposition.



Lower Cut:
Illuminated War Ship Fleet in Hampton Roads night of July 4.



Convention Notes.

(*Staff Correspondence of the New York Deaf-mutes' Journal, July 11.*)

THE RECEPTION.

A most delightful reception was extended the delegates to the Norfolk convention of the National Association of the Deaf, by the Local Committee and the Virginia Association, in the assembly room and parlors of the Atlantic Hotel, on the evening of Wednesday, July 3d, from eight to eleven o'clock. The assembly room was crowded almost to uncomfortableness. Upon the walls of the room were arrayed flags and bunting, and the location being on the third floor of the nine-story hostelry, every room of which is an "outside" room, the breezes from the Elizabeth river and the finest harbor in the world, Hampton Roads, played freely through the reception hall.

The committee delayed the serving of the refreshments until 10:30 o'clock, hoping the Gallaudet College crowd would arrive—their steamer being delayed by a broken-down engine, as a wire from President Veditz informed them. Ten-thirty arriving and no college crowd, the caterer who served the refreshments demanded that his ices be saved.

The committee conducted their guests down to the rathskeller, which presented the aspect of a lawn party—the vari-colored electric lanterns lending a soft and pleasing light to the scene. One hundred and twenty-five persons were quickly seated around scores of small round tables, the white spreads and silver glittering in the soft light. The rathskeller was guaranteed to seat two hundred, but one hundred and twenty-five took every chair. The cafe on the second floor was quickly thrown open, and between fifty and seventy-five were soon seated there.

The refreshments served were ice cream blocks, assorted cakes, oranges, bananas and lemonade. There was plenty for all, and the only regret was that the one hundred and twenty-five college fellows were delayed and therefore not participants in the Virginia hospitality. They arrived after midnight, when most of the reception crowd had retired.

THE NIGHT SAIL ON HAMPTON ROADS.

The sail on Hampton Roads on Thursday evening, July 4th, on the steamer "Rosedale," past the battleships, torpedo boats and cruisers of Uncle Sam, was a fine treat. The sight was magnificent from afar, especially the illuminated fighting vessels, and the Exposition grounds with their thousands of electric lights. Then the sea breeze was cool and invigorating, and everyone who went pronounced the trip a most delightful one. All of the warships were beautifully decorated with their outlines made distinct by hundreds of electric lights that were trained along hull and smokestack, mast and turret, till they resembled one blaze of glory.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet of the National Association of the Deaf, in honor of

Edward Miner Gallaudet, was held at the Atlantic Hotel, Norfolk, on the evening of July 5th.

The time was set for ten o'clock in the evening, but delay was caused because there was one-third more tickets sold than covers ordered, so it was eleven before the service of the courses began.

The dining hall was most beautifully decorated, ivy vines and rustic scenery making the walls and ceiling look like a leafy bower. Following was the menu:

MENU.

Boullion en Tassee
Virginia Pickles French Olives
Broiled Ocean View Spots Matre d'hotel
Saratoga Chips Iced Cucumbers
Chicken Patties a'la Creme
Banana Fritters, Sauce Cognac
Filet of Beef, Larded aux Champignons
Green Peas Pommes Duchesse
Lettuce and Tomatoes
Neapolitan Ice Cream Assorted Cakes
Imported Swiss Crackers
Mocha
Old Virginia Claret.

When the ices were served, Toastmaster Veditz introduced the speakers in a most felicitous vein, and each and all responded in a way to cause enthusiasm and jollity. Following is a list of toasts and responses:

TOASTS.

George W. Veditz, Toastmaster

"Now mingle with the friendly bowl,
The feast of reason and the flow of soul."—*Pope.*

The Man We Honor, Edward Miner Gallaudet, Benefactor of the Deaf.....Thomas F. Fox

"Blessings and prayers in nobler retinue,
Than sceptred king or laureled conqueror knew,
Are his forever."—*Anon.*

The National Association.....J. H. Cloud

"Our aim, oh brethren, is still, still to rise
By mountains piled on mountains to the skies."—*Essay on Man.*

Virginia, the Mother State.....S. C. Jones

"In joys, in grief, in triumphs, in retreat,
Great always without aiming to be great."—*Roscommon.*

The Founders of Our Nation.....J. S. Long

"They
Wrought with a sad sincerity,
Themselves from God they could not free,
They builded better than they knew,
For from their work our country grew."—*Emerson*

The Press.....E. A. Hodgson

"If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede you tent it;
A chiel's among ye takin' notes,
And, faith, he'll prent it."—*Burns.*

The Ladies.....N. Field Morrow

"O! Woman, wisest, brightest, best,
Knows all man knows, can guess the rest;
Knows all man knows, and in addition,
Knows everything by intuition."—*Anon.*

"Auld Lang Syne."

It was two o'clock in the morning when "auld lang syne" was sung by the assemblage.

The committee in charge of the banquet deserve much praise for their work. They were Messrs. William C. Ritter, (*Chairman*), George W. Veditz, (*ex-officio*), Charles A. Bruce, Thomas M. Jenkins, John L. Randolph, S. Clarence Jones, Arthur G. Tucker, Joseph H. Heeke.

NOTES.

There were nearly if not quite a hundred and fifty on the day boat from Washington to Norfolk, on Wednesday morning, July 3d. All of them had seen the sun rise that morning as a six o'clock breakfast was necessary in order to catch the boat. They might just as well have breakfasted at nine, because it was eleven o'clock before the boat started. The delay was caused by a broken cross-bar of the engine. An immense crowd was aboard. However, the sail was fine, and Fortress Monroe was reached at eleven o'clock at night and Norfolk a little after midnight.

Most of the deaf went to the Atlantic Hotel, but many were obliged to look for other lodgings, as they had not reserved rooms and the hotel was full. Two, who had reserved rooms, were obliged to put up with cots in one of the parlors the first night. The hotel people were very attentive to their deaf guests, and the ubiquitous Ritter was busy giving help and information from early dawn till midnight during the stay of the convention delegates.

Many of the delegates went to Virginia Beach on Saturday afternoon. This beach is about twenty miles from Norfolk and has splendid bathing and amusement facilities.

A goodly number went to Jamestown Island, forty miles up the James River, on Sunday, July 7th, to see the ruins of the first church erected in the United States of America, and to participate in the services to be held specially for the deaf.

The Sunday day boat for Washington had quite a number of the deaf on board, and the trip was most delightful. As the steamer entered Chesapeake Bay, just after leaving Fortress Monroe, a school of porpoises was sighted and caused much excitement and interest among the

passengers. They were big and fat, probably six or eight feet long, and as the boat neared them, they leaped into the air, described an arc and then plunged into the bay to reappear and repeat the performance at distances of thirty or forty feet.

Throughout the meeting of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association and the National Association of the Deaf, only the most splendid weather was experienced, for which, and other blessings, let us be thankful.

Editor Hodgson's Views.

(Editorial in the New York Deaf-mutes' Journal, July 11.)

The convention of the National Association of the Deaf at Norfolk, Va., immediately following the Alumni meet, resulted in a big representation of the college men.

Readers can judge from the extended report of the proceedings printed in this issue, whether or not it was "worth while." From this writer's point of view, it was the best convention that the Association has ever held. In active, energetic work; in far-seeing suggestion; in enthusiastic interest concerning its plans and projects for the good of the Association as well as for the general good; it certainly was a convention to be proud of. There is a difference of opinion as to the wisdom—or justice—of limiting the number of members of the Executive Committee, but that is something for consideration in the year 1910. The action upon the Civil Service restrictions, and the measures that are to be taken to secure an endowment fund, are sure to have beneficial results.

For the hospitality of the Southerners, led by the indefatigable Ritter, every one had words of praise. It is certain that there could not be found anywhere a better local committee than served this convention.

The presence and wise remarks of the famous deaf-mute sculptor, Douglas Tilden, had an inspiring effect.

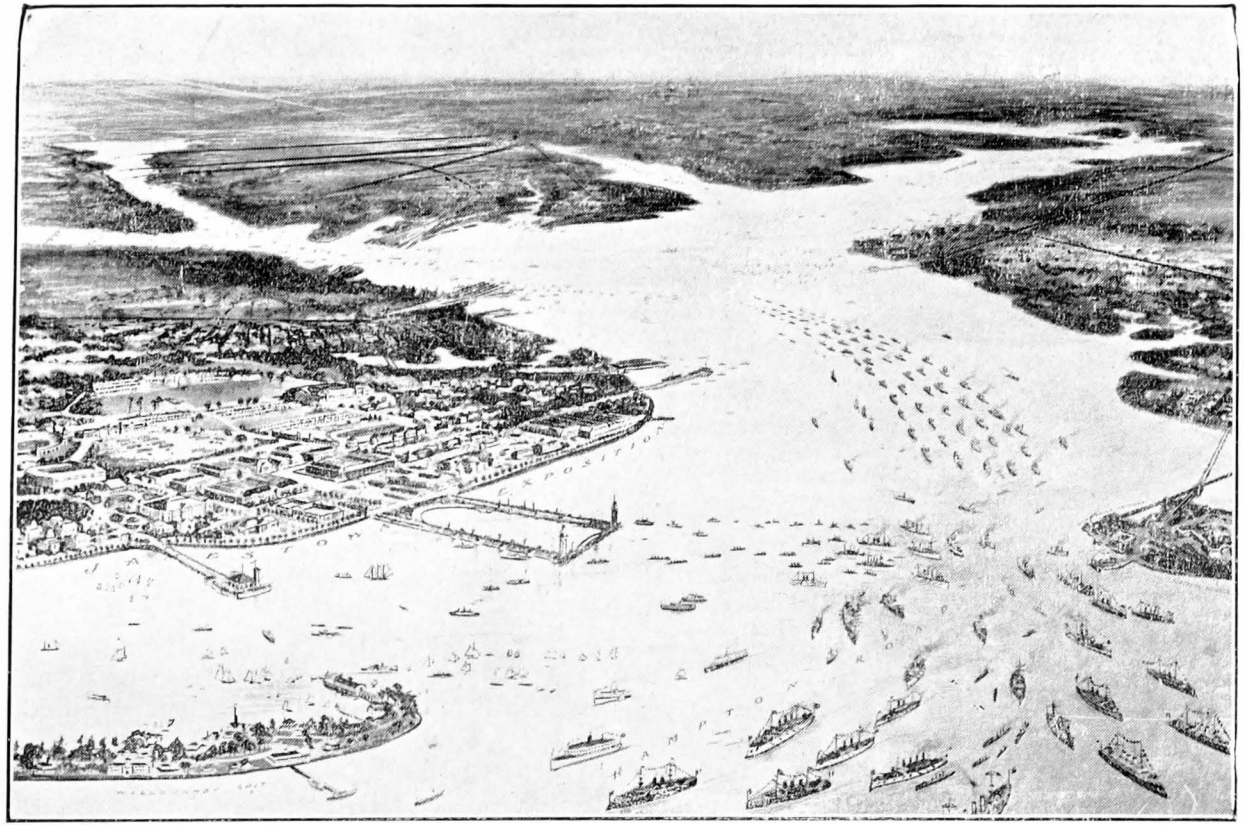
But the star of both gatherings was the mercurial Veditz. In all our experience at conventions throughout more than a quarter of a century, we have never seen exemplified such personal magnetism, indomitable purpose and political finesse.

The Local Committee.

(Henri du Pre, in the Deaf American, July 18.)

The Local Committee at Norfolk has placed itself in the way of being hit by a few bouquets, and has set a number of precedents that will make future local committees put their best foot forward all time in the effort to follow.

In the first place, the vexed photograph question was amicably settled by requiring no cash bonus at all, but by instead requiring the photographer to make a material reduction in his prices to members,

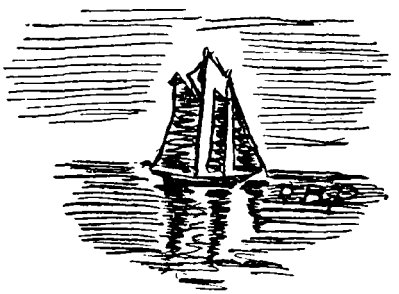


BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE JAMESTOWN TER-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.
Commemorating the first permanent English settlement in America.

the benefit thus going to the convention direct, and the effect being to remove a bond of contention that has become unsavory in Association annals ever since the Philadelphia convention in 1896.

Again the Local Committee performed a very graceful action when it purchased from Mr. Jacques Alexander the life sketch he has made of the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, and donated it to the N. A. D., thus placing the Association in a position of presenting Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet with a beautiful souvenir of his visit to the convention. This portrait would have a value of $100 to a connoisseur.

Best of all, it is understood that, should the balance in hand warrant it, the Local Committee will assume the entire cost of printing the proceedings, and not only this, it proposes that, should there still be a surplus, this surplus is to be turned over to the proposed endowment fund of the N. A. D.

There are other minor points in which the committee has shown superior courtesy and good sense, such as paying the expenses of Dr. J. E. Ray, the official interpreter of the convention, furnishing the officers of the Association with handsome badges, and assigning ready writers among the members to the Norfolk dailies and the Associated Press, but, when everything is summed up, the Norfolk Committee must go on record as THE committee for future committees to pattern after, for it is difficult to see how its work as a whole could be surpassed A more cordial welcome, or more cheerful hospitality will certainly never be extended the Association. If these are equalled, any future committee can afford to retire with the assurance that its work has been well done.

The thanks of the Association are due to the Committee as a whole and to Mr. Wm. C. Ritter, its chairman, in particular for the admirable and self-sacrificing manner in which they have discharged the trust imposed in them, and the Association can moreover congratulate itself in having acquired such recruits as Messrs. Ritter, Jones, Jenkins, Bruce, Randolph, Tucker and Heeke. They are undoubtedly in the Association to stay.